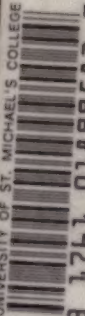


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ANNALS
OF
THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND,
BY THE FOUR MASTERS,

FROM
THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE YEAR 1616.

EDITED FROM MSS. IN THE LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY AND OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, WITH
A TRANSLATION, AND COPIOUS NOTES,

BY JOHN O'DONOVAN, LL.D., M.R.I.A.,
BARRISTER AT LAW.

"Olim Regibus parebant, nunc per Principes factionibus et studiis trahuntur: nec aliud adversus validissimas gentes pro nobis utilius, quam quod in commune non consulunt. Rarus duabus tribusve civitatibus ad propulsandum commune periculum conventus: ita dum singuli pugnant universi vincuntur."—TACITUS, AGRICOLA, c. 12.

SECOND EDITION.

VOL. III.

DUBLIN:
HODGES, SMITH, AND CO., GRAFTON-STREET,
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1856.

annua riorhacha eireann

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ANNAZA RÍOGHACHTA ÉIREANN.

ANNAZA RÍOZHACHTA EIREANN.

ΑΙΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΣΤΟ 1172.

ΑΙΟΙΡ ΧΡΙΟΙΡΘ ΜΙΛΕ ΚΕΘ ΡΕΑΧΤΜΟΓΑΤ ΑΒΟ.

ΘΡΙΓΗΘΕΙΝ ΥΑ ΚΑΘΑΙΝ *comarba Maedóig do écc.*

Θιollu αεδα υα μινθιν (do μιντιρ αιριό λοα con) επρcop copcaige do écc fear lan do παth δέ ειρριθε, τινι όιγε αγυρ fηνα α αιμριπε.

^a *O'Kane, O'Cathan.*—This name is anglicised O'Cahan in old law documents, inquisitions, &c., but it is at present made O'Kane, or Kane, in the north of Ireland, and the form O'Kane is adopted throughout this translation. There were several families of the name in Ireland, of whom the most powerful and celebrated were seated in the baronies of Keenaght, Tirkeeran, and Coleraine, in the present county of Londonderry; but it would not appear that the ecclesiastic, whose death is here recorded, was of this sept.

^b *Successor of Maidoc, Maadhog, or Aedhan,* now anglicised Mogue and Aidan, was the first Bishop of Ferns, and successor of Maadhog is used in these Annals to denote Bishop of Ferns. The word *comarba* signifies successor, either ecclesiastical or lay, but generally the former in these Annals. There were two other ecclesiastical establishments, the abbots of which were called *Comharbas* of Mogue, or Maidoc, viz. Rossinver, in the county of Leitrim, and Drumlane, in the county of Cavan; but whenever the abbots of these places are referred to, the names

of the monasteries are mentioned, as O'Farrelly, *Comharba* of St. Mogue, at Drumlane; O'Fergus, *Comharba* of St. Mogue, at Rossinver; but when the Bishop of Ferns is meant, he is simply called *Comharba* of St. Mogue, without the addition of the name of the place.

^c *Giolla-Aedha*, i. e. servant of St. Aodh, or Aidus. The word *Giolla* occurs so frequently, as the first part of the names of men, that I shall explain it here, once for all, on the authority of Colgan. *Giolla*, especially among the ancients, signified a youth, but now generally a servant; and hence it happened that families who were devoted to certain saints, took care to call their sons after them, prefixing the word *Giolla*, intimating that they were to be the servants or devotees of those saints. Shortly after the introduction of Christianity, we meet many names of men formed by prefixing the word *Giolla* to the names of the celebrated saints of the first age of the Irish Church, as *Giolla-Ailbhe*, *Giolla-Phatraig*, *Giolla-Chiarain*, which mean servant of St. Ailbhe, servant of St. Patrick, servant of

ANNALS OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1172.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred seventy-two.

BRIGIDIAN O'KANE^a, successor of Maidoc^b, died.

Giolla Aedha^c O'Muidhin (of the family of Errew of Lough Con^d), Bishop of Cork, died. He was a man full of the grace^e of God, the tower of the virginity and wisdom of his time.

St. Kieran. And it will be found that there were very few saints of celebrity, from whose names those of men were not formed by the prefixing of Giolla, as Giolla-Ailbhe, Giolla-Aodha, Giolla-Aodhain, Giolla-Breanainn, Giolla-Bhrighde, Giolla-Chaomain, Giolla-Chainnigh, Giolla-Dachaisee, Giolla-Chaoimhgin, Giolla-Chiarainn, Giolla-Dacholmain, Giolla-Choluim, Giolla-Chomain, Giolla-Chomghaill, Giolla-Domhangairt, Giolla-Finnein, Giolla-Fionnain, Giolla-Mochua, Giolla-Molaisee, Giolla-Moninne, Giolla-Phatruig, &c. &c.

This word was not only prefixed to the names of saints, but also to the name of God, Christ, the Trinity, the Virgin Mary; and some were named from saints in general, as well as from the angels in general, as Giolla-na-naomh, i. e. the servant of the saints; Giolla-na-naingeal, i. e. the servant of the angels; Giolla-De, the servant of God; and Giolla-an-Choimhdhe, i. e. the servant of the Lord; Giolla-na-Trionoide, the servant of the Trinity; Giolla-Chriost, the servant of Christ; Giolla-Iosa, the servant of

Jesus; Giolla-Muire, the servant of Mary. These names were latinized by some writers in modern times, Marianus, Christianus, Patricianus, Brigidianus, &c. &c. But when an adjective, signifying a colour, or quality of the mind or body, is postfixed to Giolla, then it has its ancient signification, namely, a youth, a boy, or a man in his bloom, as Giolla-dubh, i. e. the black, or black-haired youth; Giolla-ruadh, i. e. the red-haired youth; Giolla-riabhach, the swarthy youth; Giolla-buidhe, the yellow youth; Giolla-odhar, Giolla-Maol, &c. &c.

The family name O'Muidhin is unknown to the Editor.

^d *Of Errew of Lough Con, Clipró Lóca Con, now Errew on Lough Con, in the parish of Crossmolina, in the barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo. There was an ancient church here, dedicated to St. Tighernan.—See the year 1413. See also Genealogy, &c., of the Hy-Fiachrach, p. 239, note ¹.*

^e *Grace of God, path vé.—The word path, which is now used to denote prosperity or luck,*

Τιςχσπνας ua maoileoin comorba ciapán cluana mic nóir do écc.

Τιςχσπnan ua Ruairc τιςχσπna brisne agur Conmaicne agur psp cumachta móir ppi pe pota do marbað (i. i. clachta) la hugó de laoi i puill agur la domnall mac Annaða uí Ruairc dia cenél pepin boi maille ppiu. Ro úicinnad é leó. Ruccpat a cinn agur a corp go docpaib co hath cliaé. Ro tocbað an cinn uar doipur an dúine ina pcat deapcc-tpuað do gaoidelaib. Ro cpochað béop an corp ppiu hat cliaé atuaie agur a corpa puap.

is employed throughout the *Leabhar Breac* to translate the Latin word *gratia*, from which the modern word *grápa* has been obviously derived.

^c *Tiernagh O'Malone*: in the original, Τιςχσπnach ua Maoileoin.—The name Τιςχσπnach or Τιγεapnach, which is derived from Τιγεapna, a lord, and is synonymous with the proper name Dominic, is pronounced Tiernagh, and shall be so written throughout this translation. The name Maoileoin, is written in ancient Irish characters on a tombstone at Clonmacnoise,

maeliohain eps.

i. e. Mael-Johannis, Bishop.

The word maol, mael, or moel, like giolla, has two significations, namely, a chief, and a tonsured monk. It was anciently prefixed, like Giolla, to the names of saints, to form proper names of men, as Maol Colaim, Maol Seacnall, which mean the servant or devotee of the saints Columb and Secundinus; but when an adjective is post-fixed to MAOL, it has its ancient signification, as Maoldubh, i. e. the black chief.

^s *Kieran*, Ciapán.—This celebrated Irish saint died in the year 549. *Cluain mac nois*, or, as it is now anglicised, Clonmacnoise, was a famous monastery near the Shannon, in the barony of Garry Castle, and King's County. The name is sometimes written *Cluain muc Nois*, as if it meant the insulated meadow, or pasturage of Nos. The place was more anciently called

Druim Tiprad.—See Annals of Inisfallen, at the year 547, and Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 956, and Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. ii. pp. 52–59.

^b *Tiernan O'Rourke*, &c., Τιςχσπnan ua Ruairc.—The name Τιςσπnan, or Τιγεapnan, is a diminutive of Τιγεapnach, and may be interpreted “Little Dominic.” It has been anglicised Tiernan throughout this translation, as this is the form it has assumed in the surname Mac Tiernan, which is still common in the county of Roscommon. Dervorgilla, in Irish Deapbporgall, the wife of this Tiernan, who is generally supposed to have been the immediate cause of the invasion of Ireland by the English, died in the monastery of Drogheda, in the year 1193, in the eighty-fifth year of her age. She was, therefore, born in the year 1108, and was in her sixty-fourth year at the death of Tiernan, and in her forty-fourth year when she eloped with Dermot, King of Leinster, in 1152, who was then in the sixty-second year of his age. Dermot was expelled in the seventieth year of his age.—See Dr. O'Connor's *Prolegomena ad Annales*, p. 146; and also O'Reilly's *Essay on the Brehon Laws*, where he vainly attempts to clear the character of Dervorgilla from the charge of having wilfully eloped from her husband. The family of O'Ruairc, now usually called in English O'Rourke, were anciently Kings of Connaught, but they were put down by the more

Tiernagh O'Malone^f, successor of Kieran^e of Clonmacnoise, died.

Tiernan O'Rourke^b, Lord of Breifny and Conmaicne, a man of great power for a long time, was treacherously slain at Tlachtgha¹ by Hugo de Lacy and Donnell^a, the son of Annadh O'Rourke, one of his own tribe, who was along with them. He was beheaded by them, *and* they conveyed his head and body ignominiously to Dublin. The head was placed over the gate¹ of the fortress, as a spectacle of intense pity to the Irish, *and* the body was gibbeted, with the feet upwards, at the northern side of Dublin^m.

powerful family of the O'Conors, and then became chiefs of Breifny. It is stated in the Book of Fenagh, that this Tiernan acquired dominion over the entire region extending from sea to sea, that is, from the sea, at the borders of Ulster and Connaught, to Drogheda. The territories of Breifny and Conmaicne, which comprised Tiernan's principality, would embrace, according to this passage, the counties of Leitrim, Longford, and Cavan, but no part of the county of Meath or Louth.

¹ *Tlachtgha*.—Dr. Lanigan, in his Ecclesiastical History of Ireland (vol. iv. p. 223), says, that Tiernan O'Ruairc was slain on a hill not far from Dublin, by Griffin, a nephew of Maurice Fitz Gerald. Tlachtgha, however, is not near Dublin, but was the name of a hill much celebrated in ancient Irish history for the druidic fires lighted there annually on the 1st of November, in times of paganism, and described as situated in that portion of Meath which originally belonged to Munster. It is the place now called the Hill of Ward, which lies in the immediate vicinity of Athboy in the county of Meath, as is evident from the fact, that in these annals and other authorities Athboy is often called *Cíe Dúnoe Tlachtga*, or Athboy of Tlachtgha, to distinguish it from other places of the name Athboy in Ireland. This Hill of Ward is crowned with a magnificent ancient rath, consisting of three circumvallations, which, connected with the historical references to the locality, and the present

local traditions, establishes its identity with the ancient Tlachtgha. The identity of Tlachtgha with the Hill of Ward was first proved by the Editor in a letter now preserved at the Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park. The situation of Tlachtgha has been already given by Mr. Hardiman in a note to the Statute of Kilkenny, p. 84, on the authority of a communication from the Editor.

^a *Donnell*, in the original *Domnall*, is still common among the Irish, as the proper name of a man, but always anglicised Daniel. The Editor, however, has used the form Donnell throughout this translation, because it is closer to the original Irish form, and is found in the older law documents, inquisitions, &c., and in the anglicised forms of names of places throughout Ireland, as well as in the family names, O'Donnell and Mac Donnell.

¹ *Over the gate*, *uar dōgar an dúine*.—This was the Danish fortress of Dublin, which occupied the greater part of the hill on which the present castle of Dublin stands.

^m *The northern side of Dublin*.—The northern side of Dublin, at this time, was near the present Lower Castle-yard. At the arrival of Henry II. the whole extent of Dublin was, in length, from Corn Market to the Lower Castle-yard; and, in breadth, from the Liffey, then covering Essex-street, to Little Sheep-street, now Ship-street, where a part of the town wall is yet standing.

Domnall o feargail toirpeac Conmaicne do marbad la muinntir níg Saxon.

Maol maipe mac murcáda toirpeac muinntire birn do marbad la haed mac Aengura agur la cloinn afa do uib eacda ulad.

Diarmad ua caeblaigi do ecc.

Maídm for cenél neogain nia ppleitbírtae ua maoldoraid agur nia ccenel cconail. Do beirad ár adbal forra tria naem miorbal de agur naem Patraice agur naem colaim cille ipa cealla po oirccrfo inorin.

Lán éuairt coicció Connaet an cstramad feact do tabairt la gollu machiacc comorba Patraice agur Ppíomaid Epenn, co haromacha.

Mac Gilleppcoip taoirpeac cloinne aeilabra pectaire chaeta Monag do marbad la donnplebe uá neochaða pí ulad i piull. Na plána batap ftoppa .i. maite ulad do marbad Duinnplebe ino.

^a *Chief of Conmaicne.*—That is, of South Conmaicne, or Anghaile, which in latter ages comprised the entire of the county of Longford.

^b *Mulmurry Mac Murrrough, Lord of Muintir Birn.*—The name Maolmaipe or Maolmuípe, signifies the servant of the Virgin Mary. The name is correctly latinized *Marianus*, by Colgan; but the Editor thinks Mulmurry a more appropriate anglicised form, as it is found in ancient law documents, inquisitions, &c. Mac Murrrough has also been adopted throughout, as an anglicised form of Mac Murcháda. Muintir Birn, Muintir birn, was the ancient name of a territory in Tyrone, bordering upon the barony of Trough, in the county of Monaghan.

^c *The Clann Aodha of Ui Eathach Uladh.*—Clann Aodha, i. e. the clan or race of Hugh, was the tribe name of the Magennis; and it also became the name of their territory; but they afterwards extended their power over all Ui Eathach Cobha, now the baronies of Upper and Lower Iveagh, in the county of Down, and, as O'Dugan informs us, over all Ulidia. Ro gabrac Ulað uile, "They took all Ulidia."—*Topographical Poem.* This territory was called Ui Eathach Uladh, or Ui Eathach Cobha, i. e. descendants

of Eochaidh Cobha, to distinguish it from Ui Eathach Mumhan, Ui Eathach Muaidhe, and other tribes and districts called Ui Eathach, in different parts of Ireland.

^d *Dermot O'Kaelly.*—The Irish name Diarmad is anglicised Dermot in the older law documents, inquisitions, &c., relating to Ireland, and in the family name Mac Dermot. It is now almost invariably rendered Jeremiah, but the Editor prefers the form Dermot, as it comes nearer the original Irish. This family, who now anglicise their name Kelly, were located in the south of ancient Ossory, and were chiefs of the territory of Ui Berchon, now Ibercon, lying along the River Barrow, in the county of Kilkenny. O'Heerin thus speaks of O'Caelluidhe, or O'Kaelly, in his topographical poem:

Ui Bearchon an bhuie buide;
Rí na epiche O' Caollaige,
Clár na feaða ar thom do éil,
An fonn of Bearda bpaoin-gil.

"Ui Bearchon of the yellow surface;
King of the district is O'Kaelly,
Plain of the tribe, who heavily return,
The land over the bright-watered Barrow."

Donnell O'Farrell, chief of Conmaicne^a, was slain by the people of the King of England.

Mulmurry Mac Murrough^a, Lord of Muintir Birn, was slain by Hugh Magennis and the Clann-Aodha of Ui Eathach Uladh^a.

Dermot O'Kaelly^a died.

The Kinel Owen^a were defeated by Flaherty O'Muldorrey^a and the Kinel Connell^a. They [the Kinel Connell] made prodigious havoc of them, through the holy miracles of God, of St. Patrick, and St. Columbkille, whose churches they [the Kinel Owen] had plundered.

The complete visitation^a of the province of Connaught was performed the fourth time by Giolla Mac Liag [Gelasius], successor of St. Patrick and Primate of Ireland, to Armagh.

Mac Giolla Epscoip^a, chief of Clann-Aeilabhra, legislator of Cath Monaigh^a, was treacherously slain by Donslevy O'Haughy, king of Ulidia^a. The chiefs of Ulidia, who were as guarantees between them, put Donslevy to death for it [i. e. for his crime].

^a *Kinel Owen*, Cenel n-eoġuin, i. e. the race of Eoġhan, the son of Niall of the Nine Hostages. This Eoġhan died in the year 465, and was buried at *Uisce Chaoín*, now Eskahaheen, an old church in the barony of Inishowen, in the north-east of the county of Donegal. This tribe possessed the present counties of Tyrone and Londonderry, and originally the baronies of Inishowen and Raphoe, but these were, in later ages, ceded to the Kinel Connell.

^a *O'Muldorrey*, O'Maolooipad. This name no longer exists in Tirconnell, but there are a few of the name in Dublin and in Westmeath, who anglicise it Muldarry.

^a *Kinel Connell*, Cenel cconnall, i. e. the race of Connall or Connell, who died in the year 464, and who was the brother of Eoġhan, or Owen, ancestor of the Kinel Owen. This tribe possessed, in later ages, the entire of the county of Tirconnell, now Donegal.

^a *A visitation*, Cuairt. A journey performed into particular districts by the bishop or abbot,

to collect dues, or obtain donations for the erection or repairing of churches or monasteries.

^a *Mac Giolla Epscoip*.—This name would be anglicised Mac Gillespick, and is the same which in Scotland is now Mac Gillespie.

^a *Cath Monaigh*.—The territory of Cath Monaigh is somewhere in the present county of Down, but its extent or exact situation has not been discovered.

^a *Ulidia*, Ulaó.—Uladh was the original name of the entire province of Ulster, until the fifth century, when it was dismembered by the Hy-Niall, and the name confined solely to the present counties of Down and Antrim, which, after the establishment of surnames, became the principality of O'h-Eochadha (now anglicised O'Haughy), and his correlatives. The founders of the principality of Oirghialla, or Oriel, in the fourth century, deprived the ancient Ultonians of that part of their kingdom which extended from Lough Neagh to the Boyne; and the sons of Niall of the Nine Hostages, in the

Ἐρεᾶς ῥίλλ λα mac Ἀνδριῶ υἱ Ῥuari, ἀγυρ λα Saxonachaiḃ ar muinntir na hAnnghaile, ἀγυρ ar muinntir megiollgan co rugrat bú, ἀγυρ bpoio iomḃa. Sloigead leó doridiṛi co hArḃachad Eppcoip Mél gup po aigríct an tír ar medón, ἀγυρ do poḃair leo domnall ua fearḡail, taoiread muinntire hanḡaile don ḡur rin.

Seanad cléiread nEppenn la coigead connact laechaib cleirchib occ tuaim da ḡualann im Ruaiḃri ua concobair ἀγυρ im Chaḃla uá ndubtaig Airdeppcop Tuáma ἀγυρ τῇ teampaill do coirearḃad leo.

Αἰς χριστῷ 1173.

Αἰρ ἑρισφῶ mile, cŕct, peachtmoḡat, a τῇ.

Muirḃad ua cobtaig eppcop doire, ἀγυρ Raḃa boḡ, mac oigē, leacc loḡmop, ḡm ḡlomide, Redla ṛolurta, cṛde tairccḃa na hŕgna, cpaop ḡnuaraiḡ na canóine, iar ttiḃdnacal biḃ ἀγυρ edaiḡ do boḡtaiḃ ἀγυρ do aiḃilḡneaḃaiḃ, iar noiṛdnead Saccapc ἀγυρ deochon ἀγυρ aepa ḡaḃa ḡraiḃh, iar naḡnuaduḡad eacclur niomḃa, iar ccoirpeaccad tempall ἀγυρ nelḡead, iar nḡnam iolar mainiṛdnead ἀγυρ pecclér, ἀγυρ ḡaḃa lubra ecclurtaḃda iar mbuaiḃ cpaḃaiḃ, oileṛi ἀγυρ aḡṛicche. Ro ṛaiḃ a ṛpiorad do cum nḡm i nduibpecclŕi ḡolaim ḡille i ndoipe an 10. lá do febpa.

fifth century, seized upon the northern and western parts of Ulster; so that the ancient inhabitants, viz. the Clanna-Rury and Dal-Fiatachs, were shut up within the bounds of the present counties of Down and Antrim; but their country, though circumscribed, still retained its ancient appellation. The writers of Irish history have therefore used the form Ulidia, to denote the circumscribed territory of the Clanna Rury, and Ultonia, to denote all Ulster. — See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, Part III. c. 78, p. 372; also Usaber's *Primordia*, pp. 816, 1048; O'Connor's *Dissertations on the History of Ireland*, 2nd edit. p. 176; and Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 28.

¹ *Annaly, or Anghaile*, was the tribe name of the O'Farrells, and it also became the name of

their country, which comprised the entire of the present county of Longford. According to the genealogical Irish MSS., the O'Farrells derived this tribe name from Anghaile, the great grandfather of Fearghal, from whom they derived their surname in the tenth century.

* *Muintir Magilligan*, which is usually called Muintir Giollgain throughout these Annals, was the tribe name of the O'Quins of Annaly, who were seated in the barony of Ardagh, in the present county of Longford, as will be more distinctly shewn in a note under the year 1234.

* *Bishop Mel*.—Bishop Mel, who was one of the disciples of St. Patrick, is still the patron saint of the diocese of Ardagh, and the ruins of his original church are still to be seen in the village of Ardagh, in the county of Longford.

The son of Annadh O'Rourke and the English treacherously plundered the inhabitants of Annaly⁷ and Muintir Magilligan⁸, carrying off many cows and prisoners. They afterwards made another incursion into Ardagh of Bishop Mel⁹, and ravaged the country generally, and slew Donnell O'Farrell, chief of Annaly, on that occasion.

A synod of the clergy and laity of Ireland was convened at Tuam, in the province of Connaught, by Roderic O'Connor and Kyley [Catholicus] O'Duffy, Archbishop of Tuam, and three churches were consecrated by them.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1173.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred seventy-three.

Murray O'Coffey^b, Bishop of Derry and Raphoe, a son of chastity, a precious stone, a transparent gem, a brilliant star, a treasury of wisdom, and a fruitful branch of the canon,—after having bestowed food and raiment upon the poor and the destitute, after having ordained priests and deacons, and men of every *ecclesiastical* rank, re-built many churches, consecrated many churches and burial-places, founded many monasteries and Regles's [i. e. abbey churches], and fulfilled every *ecclesiastical* duty; and after having gained the palm for piety, pilgrimage, and repentance, resigned his spirit to heaven in the Duibhregles^c of Columbkille, in Derry, on the 10th day of February. A great miracle^d

^b *Murray O'Coffey*, Muipéach ua Cobéarg. The name Muipéach, which is explained *riéapna*, a lord, by Michael O'Clery, though it would appear to be derived from *muip*, the sea, is now obsolete as the proper name of a man, but it is preserved in the surname Murray, and has been anglicised Murray throughout this translation. The family name O'Cobéarg is anglicised Coffey in the northern half of Ireland, but sometimes barbarously, *Corchig*, in the south. The Editor has adopted O'Coffey throughout this work.

^c *Duibhregles*.—The Dubh-Regles was the name of the ancient abbey church founded by St. Columbkille at Derry; it was probably called *Dubh*, or black, in contradistinction from the new Templemore, or cathedral church,

erected in 1164, by Flaherty O'Brollaghan. Concerning the situation of this old church, see *Trias Thaum.*, p. 398.

^d *A great miracle, &c.*—This passage is thus rather loosely, but elegantly, translated by Colgan, in his *Annals of Derry*: "S. Muredachus O Dubhthaich" [*recte* O'Cobhthaigh], "Episcopus Dorensis et Robothensis, vir virginitatis, seu castitatis intactus, lapis pretiosus, gemma vitrea, sydus præfulgidum, arca et custos Ecclesiæ sedulus, et conservator canonum Ecclesiæ; postquam multos pauperes, et egenos enutrierit; Presbyteros, Diaconos, aliosque diuersorum ordinum. Deo consecrauerit; postquam diuersa monasteria et Ecclesias extruxerit, et consecrauerit; post palmam penitentis, peregrinationis, abstinens

Do ponad miorbail mór ip in oíche atbat .i. an oíche dorca do foillru-
gaó o thá iarmeirge co muichdúoil agur an dár leo an bá porpél do na
compocraibe do'n doman basí ríde for comlaraó agur ionnamáil éaoipe
moipe teneó do eirgi ór an mbaile agur a toct forpóir. Ro eirigíro cá
uile, uáir an dár leo po ba lá boí ann agur po boí amlaó rin le muir
anoir.

Conaing ua haéngura cónn canánaó pora cré do écc.

Ettrú ua miadachán, Eppcop cluana do écc ina Seanbataíó iar
ndecbeathaíó.

Cionaeó ua Ronáin Eppcop glinne da locha do écc.

Maolioru mac an baird Eppcop cluana fearra bríhainn do écc.

Maolmochta ua maolpeacnáill abb cluana mic nóir do écc.

Creaó mór la haéó mac aengura agur la cloinn aeóa. Ro aipecríó

& reliqua religiosissimæ vitæ exercitia; ad Domi-
num migravit in Ecclesia Dorensi, *Dubhrigles* nun-
cupata, die 10 Febr. Miraculum solemne patra-
tum est ea nocte quâ decessit: nam à mediâ nocte
vsque mane tota non solum ciuitas, sed et vici-
nia ingenti splendore, ad instar iubaris diurni,
circumfusa resplenduit: et columna insuper
ignea visa, est ex ciuitate ascendere, et versus
orientalem Austrum tendere. Quo prodigio
excitati ciues tanti spectaculi testes vsque ad
ortum solis, et venerabundi postea præcones ex-
titere.—*Quat. Mag.*—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 504.

The phrase *cpaoð cnuarag na canoine*,
which is translated "conservator canonum ec-
clesiæ" by Colgan, is more correctly rendered
"the fruitful tree of the Canon" in the old
translation of the Annals of Ulster.

The account of this miracle is given in the
Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster as follows:
A. D. 1173. Do ponad dono miorbail mór ip
in aóche atbat .i. in aóag do polupruag ota
iarmeirgi co garim in coilig 7 in doman uile
for laraó 7 coep mór teineó deirgi or in
baile 7 a toct forpóir 7 eirgi do cá uile in
dár leo pob é in laa, 7 po boí amlaó fein pe
muir anoir. It is thus rendered in the old

English translation: "A. D. 1173. There was
a great miracle shewed in the night he died,
viz. the night to brighten from the middest to
Cockerow, and all the world burning, and a
great flame of fire rising out of the town, and
went East and by South; and every body got
upp thinking it was day, and was so untill the
ayre was cleare."

Here it is to be remarked that neither this
translator nor Colgan has rendered the phrase
pe muir anoir, which literally means *east of the
sea*. In the Annals of Kilronan, the reading is
7 po boí amlaó rin co himeal in aieoir,
"and it was thus to the borders of the sky."
The meaning of *pe muir anoir* is, that the
inhabitants of the east coast of Ulster saw the
sky illumined over the visible portions of Scot-
land on the east side of the sea. For the mean-
ing of the preposition *le*, *pe*, or *ppi*, in such
phrases as *pe muir anoir*, see the Editor's Irish
Grammar, p. 314, line 1, and p. 439, note ^e, and
Cormac's Glossary, *voce* *Moğ Eime*, where *ppi*
muir anoir is used to express "on the east side
of the sea."

^e *Conaing O'Hennessey*, *Conaing ua haéngura*.
—The name *Conaing*, which is explained *piğ*,

was performed on the night of his death—namely, the dark night was illumined from midnight to day-break; and the people thought that the neighbouring parts of the world which were visible, were in one blaze of light; and the likeness of a large globe of fire arose over the town, and moved in a south-easterly direction; and all persons arose *from their beds*, imagining that it was daylight; and it was also thus on the east side of the sea.

Conaing O'Hennessey^c, head of the canons of Roscrea, died.

Ettru O'Meehan^f, Bishop of Cluain [Clonard], died at an advanced age, after *having spent* a good life.

Kenny O'Ronan^g, Bishop of Glendalough, died.

Maelisa Mac Ward^h, Bishop of Clonfert-Brendanⁱ, died.

Maelmochta O'Melaghlin^k, Abbot of Clonmacnoise, died.

A great plunder was made by Hugh Magennis and the Clann-Aedha. They plundered the large third^l of Armagh; but this man was killed in three months after this plundering of Armagh.

a *king*, in Cormac's Glossary, is now obsolete as the proper name of a man, but is preserved in the family name O'Conaing, under the anglicised form of *Gunning*. The family name Ua h-Cien-gupa, is now invariably anglicised Hennessey. This family was anciently seated in the territory of Clann Colgan, in the barony of Lower Philipstown, in the King's County, and adjoining the conspicuous hill of Croghan.

^c *O'Meehan*, Ua Mhachan.—This name is still common in most parts of Ireland.

^g *Kenny O'Ronan*, Cionaeò Ua Ronám.—The name Cionaeò is anglicised Kineth by the Scotch; but Kenny by the Irish, in the family name Kenny. It is obsolete among the latter as the proper name of a man. O'Ronan is still common as a family name in many parts of Ireland, but the O' is never prefixed in the anglicised form, which is Ronayne, in the south of Ireland.

^h *Maelisa Mac Ward*, Maoilíru Mac an bairne.—This family, who were hereditary poets to O'Kelly, were seated at Muine Chasain and

Ballymacward, in the cantred of Sodhan, in Hy-Many.—See *O'Flaherty's Ogygia*, p. 327.

ⁱ *Clonfert*, a bishop's see in the south-east of the county of Galway.

^k *Maelmochta O'Melaghlin*, Maelmochta ua maoilpeacnaill.—The name Maelmochta signifies the servant or devoted of St. Mochta, or Mocteus, first abbot and patron saint of Louth. This family is generally called O'Maoilseachlainn, or O'Maoileachlainn, which was first correctly anglicised O'Melaghlin, but now incorrectly Mac Loughlin. They are named after their great progenitor, Maelseachlainn or Malachy the Second, Monarch of Ireland, who was dethroned by Brian Borumha, and who died in 1022. The name Mael-Seachnaill signifies servant of St. Seachnaill, or Secundinus, the patron of Dunshaughlin in Meath, and the tutelary saint of this family.

^l *Large third*, trian móp.—Colgan, in the *Annals of Armagh* (Trias. Thaum. p. 300), thus speaks of the ancient divisions of that city:

"1112. *Arx Ardmacnana cum templis, dux*

τριαν μόρ αρδα μαά. Ro marbað ðan an fear írin i ccionn trí mír iarr an orccain rin arda macha.

Domnall bríghach ua maoleclainn Rí Míde do marbað la mac a aṭar péin la hapt ua maoleclainn agur la muintir Laegacáin i noubmaigh colaim cille.

Giollu machiacc mac Ruaidrí comarba Patraicc Príomaid Arda maá agur Epenn uile mac oíge lán do gloine croidhe rri dia agur rri daoimib do ecc go pechnach iar ríndatuid toccáide, 27, marpa dia cedaoim iar ccaircc ir in pectmað bliðain ochtmoḡat a doiri. agur baol ríde re bliðna décc i nabðaine coluim cille i nDoire ria ccomarbur Patraicc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΘ 1174.

Αοιρ cpioð mile, ced, peaṭmoḡat, aceaṭair.

Maolíora ua connactáin eppcop ril Muireaðaig do ecc.

Maolpatraicc ua banáin, Eppcop Condepe ḡ ðal araiðe rfr airimib-neac lán do naimē, do cínna ḡ do gloine croidhe do ecc co peaṭnað ind hí colaim cille iar Seanatuid toghaide.

Giollu mochaibeo abb mainiðreac Pſctair ḡ Póil i nardmaá, Moð treaðor tairipri don coimðeað do ecc an 31. do Mhápta Seṭmoḡat bliðain a aep.

Plann (.i. Flopent) ua ḡormáin airðrfr lecchinn arda maá, ḡ Epenn uile, Saoi, earḡna eolac ir in eaccna ðiað ḡ ðomanda, iar mbeit bliðain

plateæ in Trian Massain, et tertiani Trian-mor incendio deuastantur."

"Ex hoc loco & aliis dictis suprâ ad annum 1092, colligimus ciuitatem Ardmachanam in quatuor olim partes fuisse diuisam. Prima *Rath-Ardmacha*, i. Arx Ardmachana, dicebatur: Secunda *Trian-mor*, id est tertia portio maior: Tertia *Trian Massan*, id est tertia portio Massan. Quarta, *Trian saxon*, id est, tertia portio Saxonum, appellata: quod nomen videtur, adepta ex eo, quod vel mercatores vel (quod verosimilius est) studiosi Anglosaxones illi inhabitauerint. Nam Monachi et studiosi Anglisaxones abstrac-

tioris vitæ, disciplinæ et bonarum litterarum gratia in magno numero olim Hiberniam frequentare solebant."—See also *Stuart's History of Armagh*.

^m *Sil-Murray*, Siol Muireaðaig, i. e. the progeny, race, or descendants of Muireadhach Muilleathan, king of Connaught, who died in the year 701. The principal families among them were O'Conor Don, O'Conor Roe, O'Finaghty of Clanconway, O'Flanagan of Clancahill, and Mageraghty. The *Liber Regalis Visitationis* of 1615, places the following fourteen parishes in the deanery of Silmury, which was coexten-

Donnell Breaghach [the Bregian] O'Melaghlin, King of Meath, was slain by the son of his own father [step-brother], Art O'Melaghlin, and by Muintir Laeghachain, at Durrow of Columbkille.

Gilla Mac Liag [Gelasius], the son of Rory, the successor of St. Patrick, and Primate of Armagh, and of all Ireland, a son of chastity, filled with purity of heart towards God and man, died in righteousness, at a venerable old age, on the 27th of March, being the Wednesday after Easter, and in the eighty-seventh year of his age. He had been sixteen years in the abbacy of St. Columbkille, at Derry, before he became successor of St. Patrick.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1174.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred seventy-four.

Maelisa O'Connaghtan, Bishop of Sil-Murray^m [Elphin], died.

Maelpatrick O'Bananⁿ, Bishop of Connor and Dalaradia^o, a venerable man, full of sanctity, meekness, and purity of heart, died in righteousness, in Hy-Columbkille, at a venerable old age.

Gilla Mochaibeo, Abbot of the monastery of SS. Peter and Paul at Armagh, a diligent and faithful servant of the Lord, died on the 31st day of March, in the seventieth year of his age.

Flann [i. e. Florentius] O'Gorman, chief Lecturer of Armagh, and of all Ireland, a learned sage, and versed in sacred and profane philosophy, after

sive with the territory : Elphin, Kilmacumshy, Shankill, Ballinakill, Kilcorkey, Baslick, Kilkivgan (Kilkeevin), Ballintober, Kilcooley, Kilkilukin (now Killuckin), Ogulla, Roscommon, Fuerty, Drumtemple.

This, however, is not a complete list of all the parishes in Siltmurry, for the parishes belonging to monasteries, and those of which the tithes belonged to laymen, are omitted. The list, however, as far as it goes, is very useful to the topographer, as it proves where Moylurg and Siltmurry meet. The parishes of Shankill, Kilmacumshy, and Kilcorkey, were in Sil-Murry, while Kilcolagh, and all the parishes lying to

the north between it and the River Boyle were in Moylurg.—See *Moylurg*.

ⁿ *O'Banan*, *O Banann*.—There were several distinct families of this name in Ireland. It is now anglicised Bannan and Banon, but incorrectly Banim by the late celebrated novel writer in Kilkenny.

^o *Bishop of Connor and Dalaradia*, i. e. Bishop of Connor and Down. Dalaradia, according to the Book of Lecan, extended from Newry to Slieve Mis (now Slemmish, in the present county of Antrim), and from the sea to Linn Duachail, now Magheralin, in the west of the present county of Down.

ap pichit i pppancab 7 i Saxab acc pocchlam, 7 piche bliadan ele ag pphochnam 7 ag pollannacchað Scol Epenn, atbat co roinneac ip in cft-
taoin pia ccairg iarr an Seactmogao bliadan a aoiri.

Muirgfr ua Dubtaig abb mainirreac ata da laarcc for buill do ecc.

Ruaidri ua ceapbaill tigeapna Ele do marbað ap lar innri clothann.

Congalac ua Coinriacra tigeapna tftba do ecc.

Maolruanaid ua ciarba tigeapna cairpri do marbað i mebail la gal-
laib ata chiat, .i. la mac turinn, 7 la mac Aoða uí feargail, 7 la ceallac
ua piondallain tigeapna delbna moipe.

Fairce iartair miðe do cup le catair cluana mic nóir do péir cleipeac
Epenn.

Sluaiccead lar in iapla dinopað Muman. Sluaiccead ele la Ruaidri
dia himdfigail porpo. Ot cualattar na goill Ruaidri do toct ip in
mumain in airfr cata friu, po tocuirriot goill ata chiat diaraigib 7 ni

^p *Died happily*, atbat co roinneac.—Colgan renders this phrase “*pie in Domino obdormivit*,” in his *Annals of Armagh*. In the *Annals of Ulster* the phrase is atbat co pteamal, i. e. “*died peaceably*.” The whole passage is thus rendered in the old translation: “*A. D. 1174. Flan O’Gorman, Archlector of Ardmagh and Ireland all, a skillfull notorious man in divine knowledge, and also Mundane, after being 21 yeares in France and England learning, and 20 yeares keeping scoole in Ireland, he died peaceably the 13 Kal. of April, on Wednesday before Easter, in the 70th yeare of his age.*”

^q *Maurice O’Duffy*, Muirgear ua Dubtaig.—The name Muirgear, which seems different from Muir, is anglicised Maurice throughout this translation.

^r *Ath da laarg* (i. e. at da gabul, *vadum duarum furcarum*, vide *Trias Thaum.*, p. 173, n. 23), now the abbey of Boyle. There was an ancient Irish monastery or church here before the erection of the great Cistercian one by Maurice O’Duffy; as we learn from the Irish Calendar of the O’Clerys, that the holy bishop Mac Cainne

was venerated here on the 1st day of December:

“*Decemb’ 1. The holy bishop Mac Cainne of Ath-da-larg.*”

We learn from the *Annals of Boyle and Ware*, that in the middle of the 12th century, the abbey of Mellifont, in Louth, sent out a swarm of monks who had settled in several localities before they procured a permanent establishment on the banks of the River Boyle. In August, 1148, they settled at Grellechdinach, where Peter O’Mordha became their first abbot. He was afterwards promoted to the see of Clonfert, and was succeeded in the abbacy by Hugh O’Mac-cain, who removed the convent to Drumconaind. He was succeeded by Maurice O’Duffy, who remained there nearly three years, when he removed to Bunfinny, now Buninna, near Ton-rego, in the county of Sligo, and after having resided there for two years and six months, at length fixed his family at Boyle (opposite the ford of Ait da laarcc), in the year 1161, where this abbey was founded as a daughter of Mellifont, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary.—See *Annals of Boyle*, at this year.

having spent twenty-one years of study in France and England, and twenty other years in directing and governing the schools of Ireland, died happily^p on the Wednesday before Easter, in the seventieth year of his age.

Maurice O'Duffy^a, Abbot of the monastery of Ath da laarg^r, on *the River Boyle*, died.

Rory O'Carroll, Lord of Ely^s, was slain in the middle of the island of Inish-cloghran^t.

Congulagh O'Coinfiac^u, Lord of Teffia, died.

Mulrony O'Keary, Lord of Carbury^v, was treacherously slain by the Galls [Ostmen] of Dublin, i. e. by Mac Turnin, assisted by the son of Hugh O'Farrell, and Kellagh O'Finnallan, Lord of Delvin-More^w.

The diocese of Westmeath was annexed to the city of Clonmacnoise, by consent of the clergy of Ireland.

The Earl led an army to plunder Munster; *King* Roderic marched with another army to defend it against them. When the English had heard of Roderic's arrival in Munster, for the purpose of giving them battle, they

This abbey was sometimes called *Mamurcip* *Áea da laarg*, i. e. ford of two forks, but generally *Mamurcip na Óuille*, i. e. the monastery of the (River) Boyle. For the meaning of *laarg*, see MS. Trin. Coll., Class H. 13. p. 360.

^a *Ely, Eile*—O'Carroll's territory, generally called Ely O'Carroll, comprised the baronies of Clonlisk and Ballybritt, in the south of the present King's County.

^t *Inishcloghran*, *inip cloépann*.—It is an island in Lough Ree, in the River Shannon. See note under the year 1193.

^u *O'Coinfiac*.—This name is now obsolete in Teffia, which is an extensive district in Westmeath. See note under the year 1207.

^v *Mulrony O'Keary, Lord of Carbury O'Keary*, *Maolpuanaíó ua ciarbóa rígeapna Cairbpe ua Ciarbóa*.—This territory, about the situation of which Irish writers have committed most unaccountable blunders, is the barony of Carbury, in the north-west of the county of Kildare. In the translation of the *Annals of Clonmac-*

noise by Connell Macgeoghegan, the translator states, under the year 1076, that "Carbrey O'Kiergie was then called Bremyingham's country." The family name O'Ciardha is now anglicised, correctly enough, Keary, but sometimes incorrectly Carey, and is common in the counties of Meath and Westmeath. *Maolpuanaíó*, which signifies *the ruddy chief*, is anglicised Mulrony throughout this translation; for although it is now obsolete as a Christian name, it is preserved in the surname Mulrony.

^w *Delvin-More*, now the barony of Delvin, in the east of the county of Westmeath.—See *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 82. The family of O'Finnallan were soon after conquered by Hugh de Lacy, who granted this territory to Gilbert Nugent, the ancestor of the present Marquis of Westmeath; and the O'Finnallans have been for many centuries in a state of obscurity and poverty. When the Editor examined the barony of Delvin in 1837, he did not find many of this family in their original locality.

no hairíreab leo go pangattar go dúrlar. Tanais domnall ua bpiam, 7
 dál ccair, 7 cat iartair connact, 7 morcat ril Muireadaiḡ cenmota
 dírím dḡrluaidḡ no paccbaḡ lar an riḡ Ruaidrí. Ro riḡeab cat cpoḡa
 eter gallaib, 7 ḡaoidelaib an du rin, go no rpaomeab po deoiḡ tpe nḡt
 iommbualta for na gallaib, 7 po marbaḡ rect ccéḡ décc do gallaib ip
 in cat rin, co naḡ teapna aḡt tiopuairri bḡcc beo ap in cat rin do

* *Thurles*, in Irish *Dúrlar*, a name signifying
 "strong fort," now a small but well-known
 town in the county of Tippéráry. In the Bod-
 leian copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, it is called
 Durlus Ui Fogarta, i. e. O'Fogarty's Durlus,
 from its situation in the territory of Elyogarty.

† *Dint of fighting*, neapre iommbualta.—From
 this phrase it would appear that both parties
 fought with stubbornness and bravery. This
 entry has been abstracted by the Four Masters
 from the continuation of the Annals of Tigher-
 nach. According to Giraldus Cambrensis, the
 detachment sent from Dublin were slaughtered
 in Ossory by the Irish, who attacked them early
 in the morning, while sleeping in their camp.
 Giraldus also informs us that this party con-
 sisted of Ostmen, or Dano-Irish soldiers, and
 that the number cut off was four hundred, be-
 sides four knights by whom they were com-
 manded. Giraldus devotes the third chapter of
 the second book of his *Hibernia Expugnata* to
 the description of this event; and as he is so
 directly opposed to the Irish annalists, and has
 been followed by Cox, Leland, and others, it is
 but fair to lay his words before the reader:

"*Interfectio Dublinensium apud Ossyriam.*
 His ita completis, familiaque tam maris quam
 terræ successibus egregie refecta: 'dum Rey-
 mundus ob patris, quem audierat, obitum, no-
 bilis videl. viri Guilielmi Giraldidæ, remenso
 pelago, in Cambriam recessisset: Herueius ite-
 rum se constabularium gerens: vt absente Rey-
 mundo aliquid agere videretur: Comitem cum
 familia Cassiliam duxit. Dublinensium autem

exercitus in eorum interim auxilium ex edicto
 veniens, cum apud Ossyriam forte pernoctaret:
 ecce Limiricensium Princeps Duuenaldus vir
 sua in gente non improvidus, ipsorum aduentus
 exploratione certissima præsciis, summo dilu-
 culo cum manu armata irruens in incautos,
 4. milites qui aliis præerant & 400. Ostman-
 norum viros simul interemit. His autem
 auditis, Comite Guaterfordiam cum confusione
 reuerso, casus istius occasione, totus Hiberniæ
 populus in Anglos vnanimiter insurgunt: ita
 vt Comes tanquam obsessus, Guaterfordiensi
 nusquam ab urbe discederet. Rothericus vero
 Connactiensis Synnenensis fluuii fluentia trans-
 currens in manu valida Mediam inuasit. Cunc-
 taque eiusdem castra vacua vsque ad ipsos Dub-
 liniæ fines igne combusta, soloque confracta
 redegit."

Hanmer states, upon what authority the
 Editor has never been able to discover, that
 one of the four knights who commanded these
 Ostmen soldiers was an Irishman, by name
 O'Grame. As the English and Irish accounts
 of this event in Irish history differ so much, the
 Editor thinks it necessary to give here, for the
 use of the future Irish historian, the various
 notices of it in the older Irish annals. In the
 Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, it is
 noticed in the following brief manner:

A. D. 1174. Cath Dúrlar la Domnall hua
 mbpiam 7 la concobup maenniaḡe for muin-
 tḡ mic napeppri .i. riḡ paxan.

"A. D. 1174. The battle of Thurles by Don-
 nell O'Brien, and by Conor Mojmoy, against

solicited to their assistance the Galls [Ostmen] of Dublin; and these made no delay till they came to Thurles*. Thither came Donnell O'Brien and the Dalcassians, the battalion of West Connaught, the great battalion of the Sil-Murray, besides numerous other good troops left there by the King, Roderic. A brave battle was fought between the English and Irish at this place, in which the English were finally defeated by dint of fighting'. Seventeen hundred of the

the people of Fitz-Empress, i. e. the king of England."

In the Annals of Boyle, a compilation of the thirteenth century, it is entered thus:

"A. D. 1174. *Bellum Durlas comissum est cum Anglicis et Dubliniensibus a Domnallo Rege Mumunie et Concobaro Maenmaigi cum suis, in quo Anglici defecerunt ad mortem, et Dublinienses perierunt.*"

In the older Annals of Innisfallen, preserved in the Bodleian Library (Rawlinson, 503), the number slain is said to be about seven hundred, not seventeen hundred, as the Continuator of Tighernach, and from him the Four Masters have it. The entry is as follows:

A. D. 1174. *Sluaged la Gallanb glara go caccacur in h-Eli, co po tinolracur Donnall ua Driain 7 Tuadmumain go Duplar ui Focapra, co po cuipib cath etappu, co pomab ar Gallanb glara in cath, in quo dcc. uel paulo plup ceciderunt. Conrtapla Puipc laipgi cum bucentur alup ceciderunt la galanb i noum fein.*

"A. D. 1174. An army was marched by the green Galls till they came into Ely; and Donnell O'Brien and the men of Thomond flocked to Thurles, and a battle was fought between them, and the green Galls were defeated in the battle, in quo dcc. vel paulo plus ceciderunt. The Constable of Waterford, with two hundred others, were slain by the Galls of their own fortress."

In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen also, the number slain is stated to be seven

hundred. The literal translation of the passage is as follows:

"A. D. 1174. A great army was led by the Earl of Strigule to plunder Munster; and he sent messengers to Dublin, desiring all the Galls left there to join him; and a battalion of knights, officers, and soldiers well armed came to him, and they all marched to Durlus-O'Fogarty. But Donell More O'Brien there defeated the Earl and the knights, and slew four of the knights, and seven hundred of their men. When that news came to the hearing of the people of Waterford, they killed the two hundred who were guarding the town. Then the Earl went on an island near the town [the Little Island], and remained there for a month, and then went back again to Dublin."

The reader is also referred to Ware's Annals, cap. 6, regnant. Hen. II., to *Cambrensis Eversus*, p. 89, Leland's History of Ireland, vol. i. b. 1, p. 99, and the Abbé Mac-Geoghegan's *Histoire d'Irlande*, tom. ii. p. 9, where the Abbé writes: "L'armée étant restée sans chef par la retraite de Reymond, Strongbow en donna le commandement à Hervey. Ce Capitaine voulant tenter fortune, & faire des incursions du côté de Limerick, assembla les troupes de Waterford & de Dublin, & marcha du côté de Cashil; mais ayant été rencontré à Durlas Hy-Ogarta, aujourd'hui Thurles, dans le pays d'Ormond, par Roderick O'Connor le Monarque, son armée fut entièrement défaite, & dix-sept cens Anglois restèrent sur le champ de bataille. Wareus donne la gloire de cette action à Donald O'Brien

gallanb imon iapla. Taed ríde fo méla dia tigh go porclainge. Soair ua brian dia tigh iap ccorccur.

Maelpeclainn ó donnaγán tighearna apad do marbad la hua ccona[ing].

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΘ 1175.

Αοιρ Cριορδ mile, cctt, peaçtmoγatt, a cúig.

An tερρoc ua brian, epoc cille dapa do écc.

Maoiliora mac an cleirigh cúirr epocop ulað, do écc.

Giolla domnaill mac capmuic epocop ulað do écc.

Flaitébsrtaç ua bpolcain comorba colaim cille cuir ecna γ enigh, fear dia tuccator cleirigh Eirínn caðaoir epcoir ap a feabur γ ap a eacna γ dia tarccur comorbur iae, do ecc co peaçtnaç iap tpeablaio toγaíde i nduibrecclér colaim cille, γ giollu macliacc ua bpanáin do oirðnead ina ionað ip in abbóame.

Maíðm for cenel nñda pua neaçmarpaç ua ccaðain, γ pua mall ua ngairmleaðaiγ γ ár mór do cor forpa.

Maγnur ua maoilpeacluinn ticchfina airpír mío do épochar la gallanb iap pfeallað fear in át tpuim.

Roi de Limerick, & diminue beaucoup la perte des Anglois. Cet échec causa tant de chagrin au Comte Strongbow, qu'il s'enferma pour quelque tems à Waterford sans voir personne."

Mr. Moore, however, without making any allusion to the Irish accounts of this event, gives full credence to Giraldus's story, and thus manufactures it for the use of posterity: "A reinforcement from the garrison of Dublin, which the Earl had ordered to join him at Cashel, having rested for a night at Ossory on their march, were surprised sleeping in their quarters by a strong party under Donald O'Brian, and the greater number of them put almost unresistingly to the sword."—*History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 273. He does not even inform us that the soldiers thus massacred were Ostmen, though Giraldus, and even Sir Richard

Cox, distinctly state that they were. Cox says (*Hibernia Anglicana*), p. 27, without, however, quoting any authority, that this massacre was perpetrated by Donald [Fitzpatrick], prince of Ossory, but he observes, that the soldiers cut off were of that sort of the citizens of Dublin called *Easterlings*.

* *Waterford*, in Irish, *Pope Láirge*, which is the name of the city of Waterford at the present day in Irish. Both names seem to be of Danish origin, and the latter is most probably derived from a Danish chieftain, *Lairge*, who is mentioned in these Annals at the year 951.

* *Ara*.—The territory of O'Donnagan, and afterwards of a powerful branch of the O'Briens, the chief of whom was styled *Mao-I-Brien-Ara*, is now called *Ara*, and sometimes *Dubarra*, and is a half barony in the county of Tipperary bor-

Domnall caemánac mac diarmada Rí laighín do marbath la hua forp-
cepn 7 la hua nuallán i ppioll.

Mac Domnall mic donnáda ticchírna orppaigi do marbath i meabail
la domnall ua mbrián.

Tadhg mac fíoghail uí Rúairc do marbath.

Diarmad mac tadhg ui briain 7 Matgamain mac toirdealbairg ui
briain do dallad (.i. ina tigh buéim i ccairlén uí conaing) la domnall ua
mbriain 7 diarmad do écc iarttain. Águs mac an leirdeirc ui concobhair
.i. Mac ui Concobair corpmoðruad do marbath beor la domnall ip in ló
ceona.

^f *Donnell Kavanagh*, Domnall Caománac.—He was the illegitimate son of Dermot, King of Leinster, and the ancestor of the most distinguished branches of the family of Mac Murrough, now Kavanagh. He was called Caománac from having been fostered at Cill Chaomáin, now Kilcavan, near Gorey, in the county of Wexford. Dermot Mac Murrough's only legitimate son, Conor, was put to death by Roderic O'Conor, monarch of Ireland, to whom he had been given as a hostage by Dermot.—*Hib. Expug.*, lib. i. cc. 10, 17. This Donnell, though illegitimate, became the most powerful of the Mac Murroughs, and attempted to become king of Leinster, but his sister Eva, the wife of the Earl Strongbow, having proved his illegitimacy, he never was able to attain to that dignity.—See *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. i. c. 3, where Giraldus writes: "Murchardides autem audito eorum aduentu cum viris quasi quingentis (præmisso tamen Duuenaldo naturali eiusdem filio, et quanquam non legitimo, in sua tamen gente præualido) ad eos statim ouanter accessit." See also, Pedigree of the Kavanaghs in the Carew Collection of MSS. in the Lambeth Library, No. 635, in which it is stated that Eva, the wife of the Earl Strongbow, to whom Dermot had bequeathed the kingdom of Leinster, proved in England and Ireland that this Donnell,

and his brother Eochy, or Enna Kinsellagh, were both illegitimate.

^g *O'Foirtheern*.—This name is probably that now made O'Fuapéain; anglicised Forehan, or Foran.

^h *O'Nolan*, O'Nuallán.—He was chief of the barony of Fotharta Fea, now the barony of Forth, in the county of Carlow. O'Flaherty informs us (*Ogygia*, Part iii. c. 65), that the last O'Nuallán who had hereditary possessions here, died not long before his own time. The family are, however, still respectable in the territory.

ⁱ *The son of Donnell, son of Donough*.—He was Gillapatrik, son of Donnell, son of Donough, who was son of the Gillapatrik, from whom the family of Mac Gillapatrik, now Fitzpatrick, derived their name and origin.

^j *Ossory*.—The ancient Ossory was a very large territory, extending, in the time of Aengus Oisreithe, in the third century, from the River Barrow to the River Suir, and from the Slieve Bloom mountains to the meeting of the Three Waters; but at the period of the introduction of Christianity it comprised no part of Munster, for it is referred to in all the lives of the primitive Irish saints as forming the south-western portion of Leinster, in fact, what the present diocese of Ossory is. See Life of St. Patrick, quoted

Donnell Kavanagh^f, the son of Dermot, King of Leinster, was treacherously slain by O'Foirtechern^g and O'Nolan^h.

The son of Donnell, son of Donoughⁱ, Lord of Ossory^j, was treacherously slain by Donnell O'Brien.

Teige^k, the son of Farrell O'Rourke, was killed.

Dermot, the son of Teige O'Brien, and Mahon^l, the son of Turlough^m O'Brien, were deprived of sight in their own house at Castleconningⁿ, by Donnell O'Brien; and Dermot died *soon* after; and Mac an Leithdheirg O'Conor, (*i. e.* the son of O'Conor Corcomroe^o), was also slain by Donnell on the same day.

by Ussher in his *Primordia*, p. 855, where Ossory is described as "*occidentalis Lagenensium plaga.*" Also the life of St. Cronan, published by Fleming, where we read: "*Mater vero ejus Sochla, id est, Larga, vocabatur quæ erat de occidentali Lageniensium plaga, id est Osraigi oriunda.*" O'Dugan, in his topographical poem, and Keating, in his *History of Ireland*, reign of Aodh Mac Ainmire, describe Ossory as extending from Slieve Bloom to the sea. In the latter centuries Ossory has been understood as comprising the country of the Fitzpatrickes, or the barony of Upper Ossory, in the Queen's county; but its ancient extent is preserved in the diocese.

^k *Teige*, *Τεῖγε*.—This name, which signifies a poet, and which was used in the last century as an opprobrious name for a vulgar Irishman, like Paddy in the present century, is now anglicised Timothy and Thady, and sometimes latinised *Thaddæus*, and even *Theophilus*.

^l *Mahon*, *Ματῆμῆν*, said by Spenser to signify a bear, is now anglicised Matthew, as the proper name of a man; but the Editor prefers the form Mahon, as it is used in the Irish Inquisitions and law documents, and also in names of places, and in the family name Mac Mahon.

^m *Turlough*, *Τοῦρλόεαλβαχ*, now generally anglicised Terence; but the Editor has used the form Turlough throughout this translation, it

being that most commonly found in old law documents, inquisitions, and most Anglo-Irish records.

ⁿ *Castleconning*, *Caiplen uí Chonaing*, *i. e.* O'Conaing's, or Gunning's Castle, now corruptly anglicised Castleconnell. O'Conaing was Lord of Aes Greine, the situation of which is thus described in O'Brien's Dictionary:

"Aes-Greine, the small county of Limerick, from the hill called Knockgreine to Limerick, the ancient patrimony of the O'Conuings, whose principal castle, near Limerick, was called *Caislean O'Conaing*, or Castle Connell; Aes-trimaighe from Owny to Limerick." Castleconnell is now a village situated about six miles to the east of Limerick.

^o *Corcomroe*, *Κορκομοῦροε*.—The barony of Corcumroe, in the west of the county of Clare, preserves the name of this territory, but the territory was unquestionably more extensive than the barony, and comprised not only this barony but also the entire of the barony of Burrin, in the east of which the abbey of Corcumroe is situated. According to the Irish genealogical books, this territory derived its name from Corc Modhruadh, the great grandson of Rury Mor, monarch of Ireland, A. M. 3845, and the ancestor of the families of O'Loughlin Burrin, and O'Conor Corcumroe, the ancient proprietors of these two baronies.

Sluaiccheó la Ruaidrí ua cconcobair la Rí Epeann i muman, Ro ionnabh domnall ua mbriain a tuadmuman γ po mill an tír go mor don chur i'n.

Concóbair mac Concoille abb Reccléra Poil, γ Póbar, γ comorba Pátraicc iarrtain do écc hi Roimh iar nvol do accallaim. comorba Pó-tair.

Siolla coluim ua maolmuaid, ticcérna pír cceall do marbad la Ruaidrí mac concobair még cochlán tre meabail.

ΑΙΟΙΣ CRIOSΘ 1176.

Αοιρ Crioρo, mile, céo, pεάctmoγav, apé.

Paβap, γ Ceanannur do paρuγav do γallaib γ do uib bpiuin.

Ughmavγ do paρuγav do Saxaib.

Niall mac méc lochlann do marbad la muinntir bpanáin (.i. vail mbuinne).

^p *Mac Concoille*.—This name is now obsolete, or translated Cox, or Woods.

^q *O'Molloy, Ua Maolmuaid*.—This family descends from Maolmuaid, a name signifying noble or venerable chieftain [muaid i. uapal no aipmuid, *Cor. Glos.*], who was lord of the territory of Fears Ceall, and was slain in the year 1019. He was descended from Fiacha, the third son of King Niall of the Nine Hostages. The name of this territory is still preserved in that of the small barony of Fircal, in the south-west of the King's County; but we have the most satisfactory evidence to prove that it originally comprised the baronies of Fircal, Ballycowan, and Ballyboy, in the same county. The name Ua Maolmuaid, was originally anglicised O'Mulmoy, but it is now invariably written without the second m.

^r *Mac Coghlan*.—See note on Dealbhna Eathra, at the year 1178.

^s *Fors, paβap, or poβap*.—Ussher (*Primordia*, p. 966) states that Fore is called by the Irish *Baille Leabhair*, the town of books; and he has

been followed by Archdall, O'Connor, Lanigan, and all other writers on Irish topography; nor was this etymology questioned till the locality was examined, in 1837, for the Ordnance Survey, by the Editor, who found that this is one of those inadvertent errors into which Ussher has fallen from his want of intimate acquaintance with the Irish language. The Irish name, as now pronounced in Westmeath, is baile poβap, which means the town of *Fore*, and not the town of *Books*; and Ussher was led into this error by the similarity of the pronunciation of both combinations, for baile poβap and bail' leabap are not very dissimilar to the ear. According to the life of St. Fechin, who founded a monastery here in the seventh century, this place was originally called Gleann Fobhar; and it is probable that the term *Fobhar* was originally applied to the remarkable springs which flow from the hill into the mill-pond at the village of Fore, for the word poβap, or poβap, is explained in an old Irish glossary, called

Roderic O'Connor, King of Ireland, marched with an army into Munster; he expelled Donnell O'Brien from Thomond, and much wasted the country on that expedition.

Conor Mac Concoille^p, Abbot of the church of SS. Peter and Paul, and afterwards successor of St. Patrick, died at Rome, having gone thither to confer with the successor of St. Peter.

Gillacolum O'Molloy^q, Lord of Fircall, was treacherously slain by Rory, the son of Conor Mac Coghlan^r.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1176.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred seventy-six.

Fore^s and Kells^t were laid waste by the English, and by the Hy-Briuin^u.

Louth^v was laid waste by the Saxons.

Niall, the son of Mac Loughlin, was slain by Muintir Branán, i. e. the Dal-m-Buinne^w.

Deipþriur oo'n eagna an éigre, as signifying the same as tobap, a spring. Besides these celebrated rills which turn the mill of St. Fechin, there are in Gleann Fobhar, as it was originally called, two other wells dedicated to St. Fechin, one called tobap na Cogaine, and the other daðach Feichin. For the legend connected with the rills and mill of Fore, see Life of St. Fechin, published by Colgan in *Acta Sanctorum*, 20th January. For some account of the state of Fore in 1682, see Sir Henry Piers's account of Westmeath, published in the first vol. of Vallancey's *Collectanea*; and for a description of the ancient remains there in 1837, see a letter written by the Editor at Rathowen, dated October 13th, 1837, now preserved at the Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park.

^s *Kells*, Ceanannur.—This name was first anglicised Kenlis.—See Ussher, *De Primordiis*, p. 691. The name signifies the head seat, or residence, and is now translated Headfort, in the name of the seat and title of the present noble

proprietor. There is another Ceanannur in the county of Kilkenny, which is also anglicised Kells. The castle of Kells referred to on the next page (or rather reedification of it), stood not many years since opposite Cross-street, in the town of Kells, in the county of Meath, but no part of it now remains. Tradition ascribes its erection to Hugh de Lacy.

^u *Hy-Briuin*, uib briuin, i. e. the descendants of Brian, son of Eochaidh Muighmheadhain, monarch of Ireland in the fourth century. There were many septs of this race, but the people here referred to are probably the Hy-Briuin-Breifne, which was the tribe name of the O'Rourke, O'Reilly, and their correlatives.

^v *Louth*, luthmox.—The name is sometimes written luthmox, and Colgan thinks that it signifies either the plain of Lugh, a man's name, or the plain of herbs: "Lugi campus seu campus herbidus."—*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 731, col. 2, n. 7.

^w *Dal-Buinne*, Dal mðuinne, anglicised Dal-

Inghn Ruaidrí uí concobair (.i. ní Éireann), bhn plaitébshtaiḡ uí maolbó-
paíð do marbbað la macaib uí éairielláin.

Bhniúde inghn donnchaða uí éiribaill, bhn Chonmaíḡe uí plainn, bainic-
chírna ua ttuirpe ḡ ḡsr lí do écc.

Cúmaíḡe ua plainn ticchírna ua ttuirpe, ḡsr lí, ḡ dal aḡaíde do mar-
bað la coimúde la a bḡatair pén ḡ la ḡsrab lí.

Saxain do ionnarbbað do doinnall ua bhriain a luimneac tḡia ḡḡbairi do
óḡnam óḡ ḡḡppa.

Caipḡiall ḡall ḡá óḡnam i ccfnannur.

An tḡapla Saxanach (.i. Ríocapḡ) do écc in áth cliaḡ do bainne aillḡi
ḡo ḡab aḡ a cóir do mḡḡbailḡ bḡicche colaim éille ḡ na naom aḡcḡna ḡḡa
ceallu ḡo milleaḡ lairḡ. Ac connairc ḡum ḡéirḡn bḡiḡit andaplaḡ aḡ a
marbbað.

Boyne.—This tribe was seated near Lough Neagh, in the present county of Antrim; and their territory was nearly coextensive with the district of Killultagh, which was a part of the county of Down in the year 1662, though now in the county of Antrim. According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, at the year 1176, this tribe of Dal-Buinne was seated in the territory of Moylinny, which extended from Lough Neagh to near Carrickfergus. For the descent of the Dal Buinne, the reader is referred to O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 46. For a list of the parish churches and chapels in this territory about the year 1291, see Pope Nicholas's Taxation of the Dioceses of Down and Connor and Dromore, edited by the Rev. William Reeves, M. B.

* *Benmes*, bhniúde, denotes woman or lady of Meath. It was very common as the proper name of a woman among the ancient Irish, as was also *Deannmuíman*, meaning "woman, or lady of Munster."

† *Of Donough O'Carroll, Donnchaða uí Ceap-
baill*.—This was O'Carroll, chief of Oriel, not of Ely O'Carroll. There is a curious entry respecting the death of this Donough O'Carroll

of Oriel, in an ancient Antiphonarium, formerly belonging to the cathedral church of Armagh, and now preserved in Ussher's collection of MSS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin (Class B. Tab. 1. No. 1). It has been recently published, with a literal English translation, in Petrie's Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland, p. 389.

* *Cooley O'Flynn, cumaiḡe ua plainn*.—The name of this family is now anglicised O'Lynn in the north of Ireland, and by some incorrectly made Lindsay. Their territory lay between the Lower Bann, Lough Neagh, and the sea, in the present county of Antrim; but there seems to have been another branch of them in the barony of Loughinsholyn, in the south of the county of Derry, where they gave name to Lough Inish O'Lynn, i. e. the lake of O'Lynn's island, near the village of Desartmartin, and also to Desert Lyn and Monaster Lynn, in the same neighbourhood.

The pedigree of this famous family, who were the senior branch of the Clanna Bury of Uladh, or Ulidia, is thus given in a MS. in Trinity College, Dublin, Class H. 1. 15. p. 266, line 28 :

The daughter of Roderic O'Connor, King of Ireland, and wife of Flaherty O'Muldory, was killed by the sons of O'Carellan.

Benmee^a, the daughter of Donough O'Carroll^a, and wife of Cooley O'Flynn, lady of Hy-Tuirtre and Firlee, died.

Cooley O'Flynn^a, Lord of Hy-Tuirtre^a, Firlee, and Dalaradia, was slain by Cumee, his own brother, and the Firlee.

The English were driven from Limerick by Donnell O'Brien, by laying siege to them.

An English castle was in progress of erection at Kells.

The English Earl (i. e. Richard^b) died in Dublin, of an ulcer which had broken out in his foot through the miracles of SS. Bridget and Columbkille, and of all the other saints whose churches had been destroyed by him. He saw, as he thought, St. Bridget in the act of killing him.

1. Rory, the son of
2. Donnell, who was son of
3. Cumee, or Cu-Midhe.
4. Murtough, or Moriertagh.
5. Alexander.
6. Cumee, or Cu-Midhe.
7. Cooley, or Cu-Uladh.
8. Cumee, or Cu-Midhe.
9. Rory.
10. Foley.
11. Mac Kieran.
12. Hugh, or Aodh.
13. Donnagan.
14. Forgartagh.
15. Flann, the progenitor, *a quo* the O'Lynns [Uí Loinn], &c. &c. up to *Colla Uais*, monarch of Ireland in the fourth century.

The name Cu maighe, meaning *dog*, or *greyhound of the plain*, and Cumidhe, *dog*, or *greyhound of Meath*, were very common among this family. The former is anglicised Cooley, and the latter Cumee, throughout this translation.

^a *Hy-Tuirtre*, Uí Tuirtre, was the ancient name of a territory in the county of Antrim, lying to the east of Lough Neagh. The parishes of Racavan, Ramoan, Donnagorr, and Killead, the church of Dun Chille Bice, now Downkillybega, in the parish of Drummaul, and the island of Inis Toide, now Church Island, in Lough Beg, were included in this territory, which was the name of a deanery in Colgan's time.—See *Trias Thaum.*, p. 183.

The tribe called the Firlee, and sometimes Fir Li of the Bann, were originally seated on the west side of that river, but at this period they were unquestionably on the east of it. They were probably driven from their original locality by the family of O'Kane, who, at this period, had possession of all the district lying between Lough Foyle and the Bann. For the descent of the Fir Li of the Bann, see *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 76; *Ogygia Vindicated*, Dedication, p. lvi; and Donald Mac Firbis's Genealogical Book, Marquis of Drogheda's copy, pp. 96, 128.

^b *The English Earl*, i. e. Richard de Clare, Earl of Strigul, commonly called Strongbow. Matthew Paris inserts the death of this earl at the same year; but Pembridge places it about the 1st of

Cairlín Sláine i n-aibé Riocapó pleméann co na pluag, ar po báp oc milleadh oirgiall 7 ua mbriúin 7 pfp mibe do opccain la Maonleaclainn mac meclochlainn la ticcheapna cenel neogain 7 la cenel neogain buóén 7 la haingiallaib. Ro marbpat cúico cftc no ní ar uille do na gallaib la taeó ban, leanam 7 eac co ná tfrina duine i mbfchaid ar in ccairbioll. Ro paraitte tri cairtteoill im mibe ar nabapach ar uaman cenel neogain .i. cairbioll cfhannpa, cairrlín calatpoma 7 cairlen doipe Pattpaic. Riocapó plemenn fein do marbaó don chup rin.

Baile biataig do ioóbaire la puaidpí ua concóbaip Rí Epeann don coim-
deó 7 do naoim beapac go bpat .i. baile tuama achad. Itiad Slana na hog-
óilpi go bpat. Cabla ua dubéaig aipdeppcop tuama, aipeactac ua Róuib,
plann ua pionnachta, aod uá ploinn, Ruarc ua Maóilbpeanainn, Ignaidhe uá
mannacain, Giollu an coimdeó mac an leaptair, ua hainligi, 7 concóbaip mac
diarmada, a ccopaigeact an baile rin do bftc ag dia 7 ag beapac go bpat
ó ua cconcóbaip 7 o pfp a ionaid.

Domnall mac toipdealbaig uí Concóbaip ticchfina éuaircceipt Con-
naet, opdan, Smaet 7 ofgcomairle na ngaoideal do écc 7 a adnacal i
maig eo na Saxan.

Domnall mac toipdealbaig uí bpiain piogvamna mumán do écc.

May, 1177, and Giraldus Cambrensis about the 1st of June. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, Strongbow is called the greatest destroyer of the clergy and laity that came to Ireland since the time of Turgesius. His character is thus given by Giraldus, who was his cotemporary:

"Comiti vero modus hic erat. Vir subrufus, lentiginosus, oculis glaucia, facie fæminea, voce exili, collo contracto, per cetera fere cuncta, corpore precero, vir liberalis & lenis. Quod re non poterat, verborum suauitate componebat. Togatus & inermis parere paratior, quam imperare. Extra bellum plus militis, quam Ducis: in bello vero plus Ducis quam militis habens: omnia suorum audens consilio: Nihil vnquam ex se vel armis aggrediens, vel animositate præsumens. In prælio positus fixum suis recupe-

rationis & refugii signum manebat. In vtraque belli fortuna stabilis & constans, nec casibus aduersis desperatione fluctuans; nec secundis vlla leuitate discurrens."—*Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. i. cap. 27, Camden. Francofurti, M.D.CIII. p. 774.

^c *Slane*, Slaine, now generally called *Baile Sláine* in Irish. It is a small village near the Boyne, midway between Navan and Drogheda, in the county of Meath. The site of Fleming's Castle is now occupied by the seat of the Marquess of Conyngham.

^d *Besides women, children, and horses, le taeó ban leanam 7 eac.*—This was evidently copied by the Four Masters from the Annals of Ulster, in which the original reads as follows: ou in po marbaó cet no ní ip moo do gallaib ne taeó ban 7 leanam 7 ec in cairteoil do marbaó

The castle of Slane^c, in which was Richard Fleming with his forces, and from which he used to ravage Oriel, Hy-Briuin, and Meath, was plundered by Melaghlin, the son of Mac Loughlin, Lord of the Kinel-Owen, by the Kinel-Owen themselves and the men of Oriel. They killed five hundred or more of the English, besides women, children, and horses^d; and not one individual escaped with his life from the castle. Three castles were left desolate in Meath on the following day, through fear of the Kinel-Owen, viz. the castle of Kells, the castle of Galtrim^e, and the castle of Derrypatrick^f. Richard Fleming himself was slain on this occasion.

A ballybetagh was granted in perpetuity by Roderic O'Connor, King of Ireland, viz. the townland of Toomaghy^g to God and St. Berach. The following were the sureties of that perpetual gift: Keyly [Catholicus] O'Duffy, Archbishop of Tuam; Aireaghtagh O'Rodiv; Flann O'Finnaghty; Hugh O'Flynn; Rourke O'Mulrenin; Ignatius O'Monahan; Gilla-an-choimhdhe Mac-an-leastair; O'Hanly; and Conor Mac Dermot; who were to guarantee that this townland was to remain for ever the property of God and St. Berach, from O'Connor and his representative.

Donnell, the son of Turlough O'Connor, Lord of the north of Connaught, the glory, the moderator, and the good adviser of the Irish people, died, and was interred at Mayo of the Saxons.

Donnell, the son of Turlough O'Brien, the heir apparent to the kingdom of Munster, died.

co ná cépna oume i mbethaio ar in caircel. Thus rendered in the old translation of the Ulster Annals: "where one hundred and more were killed of the Galls, besides women and children, and the horses of the castle, soe as none living escaped out of the castle."

^c *The castle of Galtrim.*—Cairlen Cata Τρομα, i.e. the castle of Galtrim. Galtrim is now the name of a townland, containing a moat, in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Deece, and county of Meath. The district belonging to this castle was an ancient palatinate, and gave the title of Baron to the family of Hussey, whose ancestor had been a butcher in

the town of Athenry, but who was knighted for having killed O'Kelly and his esquire, in the battle of Athenry, in the year 1316. *q. v.*—See *Hibernia Anglicana*, by Sir Richard Cox, p. 96.

^f *Doipe Dacpasc*, now Derrypatrick, a townland containing the ruins of an old castle, in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Deece, and county of Meath.—See *Ordnance Map of Meath*, sheet 43.

^g *Toomaghy*, ευαμ αααα.—A ballybetagh was the thirtieth part of a *triocha coad*, or barony. It contained four quarters, or seisreaghs, each seisreagh containing 120 acres of the *large* Irish measure. The name of this ballybetagh is

Domnall ua máill tigearna umáil do écc.

Diarmaic mac corbmaic méig captaig nī dſrmmuan do gabáil la a mac fſin corbmac liathanać 7 corbmac do mārbać hī fſiull la a muintir buċein 7 diarmaic do gabáil a tigearna nī iaram.

Domnall mac giollapatraicc tigearna orraige do écc.

Adó mac giollabroidi uī ruairc do écc.

Domnall mac giolla pātraic tigearna cairppe ua cciairda, do mārbać ī fſiull dua maoleclainn (.i. Art), 7 Art do airtioċać la fearaib mīde, 7 riċe (no ticcearnur) do ċabairt do ċonncċać ua maoleclainn aġur plann a mac do mārbać la cairppe ua cciairda.

AOIS CRÍOŚ 1177.

AOIS CRÍOŚ mile, cétt ſeaćtmoċat, a ſeaćt.

Uuianur cardinal do ſeaćt ī nĒrinn. Seanad clſipead Ērenn do bſit eċtir epporaib 7 abbaib iman ccapdinal īn aċh cliać an clſo domnac don corġur 7 ſo ċinnſo deicċide iomċa ná comailtear.

Adó O Nell .i. an macaom tóimleapcc ticchſſna cenel neoġain ſe heaċh 7 Ríogċamna Ēreann do mārbać la maoleaclainn ua loclainn 7 la harċgal ua laclainn 7 arċgal ſeirin do comēuitim la hua nell ar an laćair ſin.

Sluaicchſo la lohn do cuir 7 laſ na rīdīrīdib ī nċal araċde 7 co dun

now forgotten. It must have been applied to a large townland, since subdivided into quarters, somewhere near Kilbarry, in the north-east side of the county of Roscommon, where St. Berach's principal church is situated. But the name does not appear in any form on the Down Survey for Connaught, or on the Ordnance Survey.

^h *Cardinal Vivianus*.—He was sent to Ireland by Pope Alexander III., as apostolic Legate. According to Rogerus Hoveden, and the Chronicle of Man at this year, Vivianus was in the Isle of Man on Christmas-day with King Gothred. After Epiphany he landed at Downpatrick, and on his way to Dublin was taken prisoner by the soldiers of John de Courcy, by whom he was

set at liberty. Giraldus Cambrensis states, in his *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. ii. c. 17, that this Legate held a synod at Dublin, in which he published the King of England's title to Ireland, and pronounced excommunication against all that should oppose it; that he also gave leave to the English, to take out of the churches and monasteries corn and other provisions as often as they should require them, always paying the true value for the same. To which Hanmer most impertinently adds: "He filled his bagges with the sinnes of the people; the English captaines understanding of it, gave him in charge, either to depart the land, or to goe to the warres, and serve for pay with them, and no longer to re-

Donnell O'Malley, Lord of Umallia [the Owles, in the county of Mayo], died.

Dermot, the son of Cormac Mac Carthy, King of Desmond, was taken prisoner by his own son, Cormac Liathanach; but Cormac was treacherously slain by his own people, and Dermot then re-assumed his lordship.

Donnell Mac Gillpatrick [now Fitzpatrick], Lord of Ossory, died.

Hugh, the son of Gilla-Broidi O'Rourke, died.

Donnell, son of Gillpatrick [O'Keary], Lord of Carbury O'Keary, was treacherously slain by O'Melaghlin (i. e. Art), upon which Art was deposed by the men of Meath, and his kingdom (or lordship) was given to Donough O'Melaghlin; and his son Flann was slain by *the inhabitants of Carbury O'Keary*.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1177.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred seventy and seven.

Cardinal Vivianus^a arrived in Ireland. A synod of the clergy of Ireland, both bishops and abbots, *was convened* by this cardinal on the first Sunday in Lent, and they enacted many ordinances not *now* observed.

Hugh O'Neill, *popularly called* an Macaemh Toinleasc, *who had been* for some time Lord of the Kinel-Owen, and heir presumptive to the throne of Ireland, was slain by Melaghlin O'Loughlin¹ and Ardgall O'Loughlin; but Ardgall himself fell on the spot by O'Neill.

An army was led by John De Courcy¹ and the knights into Dalaradia and

ceive money for nought."—*Hanmer's Chronicle*, edition of 1809, pp. 295, 296. See also the same fact given as true history by Sir Richard Cox in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, pp. 33, 34.

¹ *O'Loughlin*.—The name of this family, which was the senior branch of the northern Hy-Niall, is now generally written Mac Loughlin.

¹ *John De Courcy*.—He set out from Dublin, and in four days arrived at Downpatrick. The character and personal appearance of this extraordinary man are thus described by his cotemporary, Giraldus Cambrensis:

"Erat itaque Iohannes vir albus & procerus,

membris nervosis & ossosis, stature grandis, & corpore perualido, viribus immensis, audaciæ singularis, vir fortis & bellator ab adolescentia. Semper in acie primus, semper grauioris periculi pondus arripiens. Adeo belli cupidus & ardens, vt militi dux præfectus, ducali plerunque deserta constantia Ducem exuens, et militem induens, inter primos impetuosus & præceps: turma vacillante suorum, nimia vincendi cupiditate victoriam amississe videretur. Et quamquam in armis immoderatus, & plus militis quam Ducis habens, inermis tamen modestus, ac sobrius, & Ecclesiæ Christi debitam reueren-

da lēglapp. Ro marbrat Dōmnall mac mic caēapariḡ ticchšna dāl
aparaē. Ro hoipcead ḡ po millead dun da lēglapp la lohn ḡ lar na

tiam præstans, diuino cultui per omnia deditus: Gratiasque supernæ, quoties ei successerat, cum gratiarum actione totum ascribens, Deoq; dans gloriam, quoties aliquod fecerat gloriosum. Sed quoniam, vt ait Tullius, Nihil simplici in genere, omni ex parte perfectum natura expoliuit: nimis paucitatis & inconstantis nœui, niueum tantæ laudis nitorem denigrauerant. Regis itaque Manniæ Gotredi filia sibi legitime copulata, post varia belli diuturni proelia: & graues vtrinque conflictus, tandem in arce victoriæ plane constitutus, Vltioniam vndique locis idoneis incastellauit. & nusquam (non absque labore plurimo) & inedia, multisque periculis, pace firmissima stabiliiuit. Hoc autem mihi notabile videtur: quod grandes hi quatuor Hibernicæ expugnationis postes, Stephanides, Herueius, Reymundus, & Iohannes de Cury (occulto quidem Dei iudicio, sed nunquam iniusto) legitimam ex sponsis prolem suscipere non meruerunt. Quintum autem his Meylerium adiunxerim, qui legitimam vsque hodie de sponsa prolem non suscepit. Sed hæc de Iohanne Cury summatim, & quasi sub epilogo commemorantes, grandiaq; eiusdem gesta, suis explicandâ scriptoribus reliquentes." — *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. ii. cap. xvii.

* *Donnell, son of Cahasagh*, Dōmnall mac Caēapariḡ.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, and in the Annals of Kilronan, he is called Dōmnall mac mic Caēapariḡ, i. e. Donnell, son of the son, i. e. grandson of Cahasagh. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, the chieftain who contended with De Courcy at Down, on this occasion, is called Rory Mac Donslevy; and it is certain that the family name was Mac Donslevy at this time, though it was originally *O'h-Eochadha* (O'Haughy). The name is latinized *Dunleuus* by Giraldus Cam-

breensis; but Dr. Hanmer, who knew but little of Irish families or history, supposing that by *Dunleuus* (which he reads incorrectly *Dunlenus*) Giraldus meant O'Donnell, he speaks throughout of the chief who contended with De Courcy, at Down, as O'Donell! Giraldus, who was contemporary with Sir John De Courcy, speaks in high terms of the valour of the King of Down, who contended with him on this occasion. It appears that the Pope's Legate, Cardinal Vivianus, happened to be at Downpatrick on De Courcy's arrival, and that he endeavoured to prevail on De Courcy to withdraw his forces from Down, on condition that Dunleuus should pay tribute to the King of England. De Courcy refusing to comply, Dunleuus, encouraged by the suggestions of the Legate, collected his forces, and attacked the English, we are told, with astonishing bravery; but if we believe Giraldus's statement, that he mustered ten thousand warriors, who, fighting manfully (*viriliter*) with spears and battle-axes, were defeated by three hundred English soldiers, commanded by twenty-two knights, we must conclude that his people were either very feeble or very unskilful warriors. Giraldus describes the conquest of Down by De Courcy in the sixteenth chapter of the second book of his *Hibernia Expugnata*, where he writes as follows:

"Videns autem Dunleuus se verbis minime profecturum, corrogatis vndiq; viribus cum 10. bellatorum millibus infra 8. dies hostes in vrbe viriliter inuadit. In hac etenim insula sicut et in omni natione, gens borealis magis bellica semper et truculenta reperitur, &c., &c.

"Prospiciens itaq; Iohannes hostiles acies acriter ad urbem accedere: quanquam manu modica, tamen perualida, potius obuiam exire, & viribus dimicando, belli fata tentare, quam

to Dun da leathghlas; they slew Donnell, the grandson of Cathasach*, Lord of Dalaradia. Dun da leathghlas was plundered and destroyed by John and the

exili municipio, quod in vrbis angulo tenuiter crexerat, diutius ab hoste claudi, & fame confici longe prælegit. Igitur atroci bello conserto, in primo eminus sagittarum iaculorumq; grandine perfuso. Deinde cominus lances lanceis, securibus enses confingentes: ad tartara multos vtring; transmittunt. Dum igitur acerrimo Martis conflictu, *Iam clypeo clypeus, umbone repellitur umbo: Enæ minax ensis, pede pes, & cuspide cuspis*: qui gladii Ioannis ictus hic cerneret, qualiter nunc caput ab humeris, nunc armos à corpore, nunc brachia separabat, viri ballatoris vires digne possit commendare. Multis igitur in hoc conflictu se strenue gerentibus: Roger. tamen Poerius adolescens imberbis & flauus, pulcher & procerus (qui postmodum in Lechliniæ & Ossyriæ partibus emicuit) secundam non immerito laudem obtinuit. Post graues itaq; diuq; ambiguos, nimis impari certamine belliq; congressus, tandem Ioannis virtuti cessit victoria: hostium multitudine magna per marinam glisin, quo transfugerant, interempta."

And again, in his short recapitulation of the battles of De Courcy, towards the end of the same chapter:

"In duobus itaque magnis præliis Iohannes apud Dunam victor enituit. In primo post purificationem. In secundo circa Calendas Iulii, in natiuitate Sancti Iohannis, vir de quindecim virorum militibus [al. millibus] victoriam obtinuit cum paucissimis, hostium extincta multitudine. Tertium erat apud Ferly in prædæ capitione," &c.

It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, a work which seems to have been very much interpolated, that John De Courcy on this occasion erected a strong fort of stones and clay at Down, and drew a ditch or wall

from sea to sea, but that he was defeated and taken prisoner, and the greater part of his men slain by Rory Mac Donalevy; that he was afterwards set at liberty; and that the English, taking fresh courage, being led on by De Courcy and a valiant knight called Roger Poer, again attacked the Irish and made a great slaughter of them; and took from them the croziers of St. Finghin and St. Ronan, and that then all the English of Dublin went to the assistance of De Courcy. These Annals then add:—"Melaghlin O'Neill [*recte* Mac Loughlin], at the head of the Kinel-Owen, and Rory Mac Donalevy, at the head of the Ulidians, accompanied by the Archbishop of Armagh, Gilla-an-choimdedh O'Carran, the Bishop of Ulidia, and the clergy of the north of Ireland, repaired with their noble relics to Downpatrick, to take it from John De Courcy. A fierce battle was fought between them, in which the Kinel-Owen and Ulidians were defeated, with the loss of five hundred men, among whom were Donnell O'Laverty, chief of Clann Hamill; Conor O'Carrollan, chief of Clann-Dermot; Gilla Mac Liag O'Donnelly, chief of Ferdroma; Gilla-an-Choimdedh Mac Tomulty, chief of Clann Mongan; and the chiefs of Clann Cartan and Clann Fogarty. The Archbishop of Armagh, the Bishop of Down, and all the clergy, were taken prisoners; and the English got possession of the croziers of St. Comgall and St. Dachiarog, the Canoin Phatruic [i. e. the Book of Armagh], besides a bell called *Ceolan an Tighearna*. They afterwards, however, set the bishops at liberty, and restored the Canoin Phatruic and the bell, but they killed all the inferior clergy, and kept the other noble relics, which" [remarks this compiler] "are still in the hands of the English."

Dr. Hanmer, in describing this battle, states

rioduib tainic i na ródraide. Do ronað dona cairlen leó ann ar a tuagrað maíom ro ói ar ultaib 7 maíom for cenél eogain 7 for airgiallaib airm in ro marbað concóbor o cairpealláin toirpeac cloinne diarmada 7 giollumac-liaac ua donngaile toirpeac fíor nórma. Ro gonað ann beor domnall ua plaitébsraitg do ríoguib gur ba marb é iaramh do na gonaib rin i peccclér póil in árdmaíca iap ccaíctín cuirp criopu 7 a póla, iap nongao 7 aith-ricche. Ro marbað dona maíte iomda aile leó cenmothaitreide. Táinic Iohn do cúipt co na ródraidi an feacé ceona i nuib cuirctre 7 i fírfraib lí. Ro loircc Cúimíde ua plainn airtear maíge peme. Ro loirccrct dona cul raíam, 7 ceallu iomda oile.

Niall ua Gaírmleadaig ticchírna fíor maíge híte 7 cenél fíoda do mar-

that De Courcy was opposed by Roderic [OConor] the Monarque and *O'Donnell*, king of *Duune*! See his Chronicle, Dublin edition of 1809, p. 300; and Cox (*Hibernia Anglicana*), p. 32, gravely repeats this blunder as true history. By this expedition and battle were fulfilled, in the opinion of both parties, two prophecies, which would appear to have depressed the spirit of the Ultonians, and animated De Courcy and his superstitious followers for further conquests. The one was a prophecy among the Britons, said to have been delivered by Merlin of Caermarthen, in the latter part of the fifth century, and which had declared that "a white knight, sitting on a white horse, and bearing birds on his shield, would be the first that with force of arms would enter and invade Ulster." ("Miles albus, albo residens equo, aues in clypeo gerens, Ultoniam hostili inuasionem primus intrabit.") The other was a prophecy ascribed to Saint Columbkille, who had foreseen this battle not long after the time of Merlin, and who had written in Irish that a certain pauper and beggar, and fugitive from another country ("quendam pauperem & mendicum & quasi de aliis terris fugacem") would come to Down with a small army and obtain possession of the town, and that such would be the slaughter of the

citizens that the enemy would wade up to the knees in their blood. Stanihurst, enlarging on a slight hint thrown out by Giraldus in his account of these prophecies, writes that De Courcy, in his anxiety to adapt these prophecies to himself, took every care to adapt himself to the prophecies, and with that view provided for his equipment, on his expedition to Downpatrick, a white horse, a shield with birds painted upon it, and all the other predicted appendages of the predestined conqueror of Ulster; so that he sallied forth like an actor dressed to perform a part! This, however, is overdrawing the picture; for Giraldus says that De Courcy happened by mere chance (*forte*) to ride upon a white horse on this occasion, and had little birds (*aviculas*) painted on his shield, evidently the cognizance of his family; but he distinctly states, however, that De Courcy always carried about with him a book in the Irish language, containing the prophecies of St. Columbkille, as a mirror in which the achievements which he himself was predestined to perform were to be seen; to which Stanihurst, drawing on his imagination, impertinently adds, that he slept with this book under his pillow! "Ad dormiendum proficiscens, eundem sub cubicularis lecti pulvino collocaret." The charge brought by Dr. Hanmer against Cam-

knights who came in his army. A castle was erected by them there, out of which they defeated the Ulidians twice, and the Kinel-Owen and Oriels *once*, slew Conor O'Carellan, chief of Clandermot¹, and Gilla-Macliag O'Donnelly, chief of Feardroma^m; and Donnell O'Flaherty [now Laverty] was so wounded by arrows on this occasion, that he died of his wounds in the church of St. Paul at Armagh, after having received the body and blood of Christ, and after extreme unction and penance. Many other chieftains were also slain by them besides these. During the same expedition, John [De Courcy] proceeded with his forces to Hy-Tuirtre and Firlee; before his arrival, however, Cumee O'Flynn had set Armoyⁿ on fire; but they burned Coleraine and many other churches on this incursion.

Niall O'Gormly, Lord of the men of Magh-Ithe and Kinel-Enda^c, was

brensis, that having malevolent feelings towards De Courcy, he slightly passed over and misrepresented his actions, seems very unfounded, for Cambrensis speaks of the noble achievements of this knight in terms of the highest admiration, saying that he would leave his grand exploits to be blazoned by De Courcy's own writers, evidently alluding to the monk Jocelyn, who was at the time employed by De Courcy to write the Life of St. Patrick. "Sed hæc de Johanne Cury summatis, & quasi sub epilogo commemorantes, grandiaq; eiusdem gesta suis explicanda scriptoribus reliquentes."—*Hiber. Expugnat.* lib. ii. c. 17.

¹ *Clandermot*.—The name is yet preserved in Clondermot, a parish in the barony of Tirkeeran, in the county of Derry, east of the Foyle. The O'Caireallans are still numerous in this parish, but the name is variously anglicised Carlan, Curland, Carellan, Carelton, &c.

^m *Feardroma*.—This was an ancient territory in the county of Tyrone, containing Castle-Cauldfield, anciently Ballydonnelly, and the surrounding district.—See note on Ballydonnelly, at the year 1531. It is to be distinguished from the townland of rapopum, or Fardrome, mentioned in the Donegal Inquisi-

tions, which never at any period belonged to the O'Donnellys.

ⁿ *Armoy, Cliefpmurige*.—The author of the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, which was translated and published by Colgan, in his *Trias Thaum.*, calls this "*Arthermugia præcipua civitas Dalriedinorum*." It was anciently a bishop's see, and an ecclesiastical town of consequence; but in Colgan's time it was only a small village in the territory of Reuta. It is still called by its ancient name in Irish, but is anglicised Armoy. It retains at present no monumental evidence of its ancient importance except a part of an ancient round tower, which, however, is no small proof of its ancient ecclesiastical importance. Colgan in his *Acta S. S.*, p. 377, col. 2, note 6, describes it as follows: "Est hodie vicus tantum exiguus in regione Reuta juxta Oceanum octo circiter millibus passuum a Dunliffia" [Dunluce] "distans."

^c *Magh-Ithe and Kinel-Enda*.—*Magh Ithe*, i. e. the plain of Ith, is said to have derived its name from Ith, the uncle of Milesius of Spain, who, according to some of the Irish Shanachies, was slain by the Tuatha De Dananna, at Drumline, near Lifford, and buried in this plain.—See Keating's History of Ireland, Haliday's edition,

bað la donnchað ua ccaipeallám 7 la cloinn diarmada ap lár ðoipe colaimn cille ap po loirceað teac fair cctur 7 cfrna niall amac app 7 po marbað i nðorur an ticche iarttain. Da poine doná Donnchað ua caipellám oðrít fpi dia fpi colaim cille 7 fpi muinntip ðoipe annpin tap a cfnh pén 7 tap cfnh a pleacta .i. a mainchine pen, a mec, a ua, 7 a iarmua tria biche do colaim cille 7 do muinntip ðoipe. Ro ioðbaiu doná baile biaataig i ffrappað domnaig móip ðóib. Do pað ðóib béop Mac piabað .i. copn ap fspri boi i nErinn ip in aimrip pin i ngioll tri picit bó. Do ponað imopra teac don clípeac i nionað an tige po loirceað uaða pop ua ngairmleaðaig. Ro hiocað uile fpiip gað ap loirceað imbe. Do paðpat clann nðiarmaða uile lórgmoim tap a cfnh pen uatha.

Mupéað mac Ruaiðpi ui Concobaiu do bpeit Mile coca co na piðipib laiγ go Rop commain do milleað Connaçt ap ulca fpi Ruaiðpi. Ro loircepfð doná Connaçtaig po cðoir tuaim do gualann 7 ceallu an tripe ap cfrna ap na haiiprðip goill inntib. Ro chuiprít iarttain maiðm popp na gallaib 7 ró diochuiprít ap éccin ap an tñ iact. Ro ðall Ruaiðpi a mac mupchað i ccionað an tupaip pin.

p. 266, and note on Druim lighean, in these Annals, at the year 1522. From the situation of the parish church called Domhnach more Muighe Ithe, or the great church of Magh Ithe, now Donaghmore, it is quite evident that Magh Ithe is the tract of level land in the barony of Raphoe, now called the Lagan. The territory of Kinel-Enda lay immediately south of Inishowen, and comprised the parishes of Raymoaghy and Taughboyne.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, Life of St. Baithenus. The Editor has a copy of the will of O'Gallagher, who was steward to the celebrated Red Hugh O'Donnell, in which it is stated that Kinel-Enda contained thirty quarters of land.

^p Near Donaghmore, Domnaç móip, i. e. the great church, generally called Domnaç mop Muige lee, as in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, and in O'Donnell's Life of St. Columbkille, apud Colgan. *Trias Thaum.*, p. 390. It is a

parish church, near the village of Castlefin, in the barony of Raphoe and county of Donegal. It was in the territory of Magh-Ithe, of which O'Gormly was lord. From this passage it appears that O'Carellan had seized upon some of O'Gormly's territory, after he had killed him.

^a *The tan-coloured son.*—This is a fanciful name given to the goblet. The adjective piabaç, pronounced in the south of Ireland as if written piac, and anglicised Reagh in names of men and places, signifies tan-coloured, or greyish, and is translated *fuscus*, by Philip O'Sullivan Beare, in his History of the Irish Catholics.—See pp. 123, 145, *et passim*.

^r *This expedition.*—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen contains the following account of this excursion:

"A. D. 1177. A great army was led by the English of Dublin and Tullyard [near Trim] into Connaught. They proceeded first to Ros-

slain by Donough O'Carellan and the Clandermot in the middle of Derry Columbkille. The house in which he was was first set on fire, and afterwards, as he was endeavouring to effect his escape out of it, he was killed in the doorway of the house. Donough O'Carellan then made his perfect peace with God, St. Columbkille, and the family [i. e. clergy] of Derry, for himself and his descendants, and confirmed his own *mainchine* (gifts) and those of his sons, grandsons, and descendants, for ever, to St. Columbkille and the family of Derry. He also granted to them a ballybetagh near Donaghmore^p, and, moreover, delivered up to them the most valuable goblet at that time in Ireland, which goblet was called *Mac Riabhach* [i. e. the tan-coloured son^q], as a pledge for sixty cows. There was also a house erected for the cleric, in lieu of that burned over the head of O'Gormly, and reparation was made by him for all damage caused by the burning. All the Clandermot gave likewise full satisfaction on their own behalf.

Murrough, the son of Roderic O'Conor, brought Milo de Cogan and his knights with him to Roscommon, to ravage Connaught, to annoy Roderic *his father*. The Connacians immediately burned Tuam and other churches, to prevent the English from quartering in them. They afterwards defeated the English, and forcibly drove them out of the country [of Connaught]; and Roderic put out the eyes of his son, in revenge for this expedition^r.

common, where they remained for three nights. Here they were joined by Murrough, the son of Roderic O'Conor, who guided them through the province. King Roderic at the time happened to be on his regal visitation, and was in Iar-Connaught when the news of this irruption into his territories reached his ear. The English proceeded through the Plain of Connaught, burning the country as they passed along, including the churches of Elphin, Fert-Geige, Imleagh Fordeorach, Imleagh an Bhroghadhia, and Dunamon, and making their way to Ath Mogha and Fiodh Monach, and passing over the Togher [causeway] of Moin Coinneadha, and through the great road of Lig Gnathaille, and the ford of Athfinn, near Dunmore, proceeded directly to Tuam; but they made no prey or

battle during all this excursion, for the Connacians had fled, with their cattle and other moveable property, into the fastnesses of the country. On this occasion Tuam was evacuated, and the churches of Kilbannan, Kilmaine, Lackagh, Kilcabill, and Roskeen, and the castle of Galway, were burned. The English remained three nights at Tuam, without being able to obtain provisions, or gaining any advantage; here they were informed that the men of Connaught and Munster were on their march to give them battle, which indeed they soon perceived to be true, for they saw that Roderic gave them no time to consider, for he drew up his forces for an engagement. The English took to flight, and escaped to Tochar mona Coinneadha. They were, however, hotly pursued and attacked as

Μαϊὸμ πορ ua μαοιδοραιο ἡ πορ cenel cconaille pīa cconcoḃor ua ccaipeallām áit in po mārbað ár cenél sn̄a im mac uī Seappraig ἡ im maicib iom̄a apcheana.

Domnall ua heaghra ticc̄fna Luigne do écc.

ΑΙΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΘ, 1178.

Αἰοις Κριορδ mile, céo, p̄aáctmogat a hoct.

bachall coluim mic luiḡdeac do b̄it acc iomacallām p̄e na cl̄ipeac p̄s̄in co p̄iaðnac.

Domnall ua p̄occap̄ta epp̄cop op̄raige do écc.

Giollu criop̄d ua heothaið epp̄cop Conmaicne do écc.

Concoḃar mac conallaiḡ uī luiniḡ do gabáil toiriḡeaáta cenél Moen ἡ domnall mac domnail uī ḡairmleaðaiḡ do ionnarbað a maiḡ ic̄he i n̄iur̄ eoḡain do cum donnchaða uī ðuib̄ðiorp̄ma. Cenél moién i ccionn p̄áite iap̄am do cup̄ concoḃair mic conallaiḡ a toiriḡeaáct, ἡ a cc̄fnur̄ do éabair̄t do domnall mac domnail uī ḡairmleaðaiḡ. Muinnt̄er̄ domnail .i. mac giollu caec̄ uī eḃepla ἡ uī plannagáin do mārbað concoḃair mic conallaiḡ i t̄toiḡ domnail p̄s̄irin i meabail ap̄ com̄ap̄ce aip̄cinn̄iḡ na h̄s̄inaide boi ina p̄ar̄p̄að an tan̄ p̄in. Ro ionnarb̄rat iap̄am cenél Moáin domnall ua ḡairm-

they were crossing the Togher, or causeway, where they would have been defeated had not the son of Roderic assisted and guided them. They next proceeded directly to Oran-O'Clabby, and passed the next night there, and on the day following went on their retreat to Athleague, where they were overtaken at the ford by a party of Connacians, who made a vigorous attack upon them, and they did not know their losses until they were clear out of the province. For this, and other previous offences, Murrough O'Conor, the son of Roderic, had his eyes put out by the Sil-Murray, with the consent of his father." Giraldus Cambrensis, in his account of Milo de Cogan's excursion into Connaught (*Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. ii. c. 17), asserts, that

the churches were burned by the Connacians themselves, and that the English, who were five hundred and forty in number, lost only three of their men! "Rothericum vero Conactiæ principem cum 3. exercitibus magnis in sylva quadam prope Sinnenum obuium habens, inito graui utrinq; conflictu, demum tribus tantum satellitibus equestribus amissis, & interemptis hostium multis, Dubliniam indemnis euasit."

¹ *Colum Mac Luighdheach*.—This is the Colman, son of Lughaidh (of the race of Niall of the Nine Hostages), whose festival is marked in the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at the 2nd of February. The Editor has not been able to discover this entry in any of the older annals.

² *O'Loony*.—The O'Loonys were afterwards

O'Muldory and the Kinel-Connell were defeated by Conor O'Carellan *in a battle*, in which O'Sherry and many other distinguished men of the Kinel-Enda were slain.

Donnell O'Hara, Lord of Leyny [in the now county of Sligo], died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1178.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred seventy-eight.

The crozier of Columb Mac Luighdheach^a openly conversed with its cleric. Donnell O'Fogarty, bishop of Ossory, died.

Gilchreest O'Hoey, bishop of Conmaicne [Ardagh], died.

Conor, the son of Conallagh O'Loony^r, assumed the chieftainship of Kinel-Moen^u; and Donnell, the son of Donnell O'Gormly^r, was banished from Moy Ithe into Inishowen, to Donough O'Duibhthiorma^w. In three months afterwards, the Kinel-Moen deposed Conor, the son of Conallagh, and gave back the chieftainship to Donnell, the son of Donnell O'Gormly. The people of Donnell O'Gormly, namely, Gilla Caech O'Ederla, and the O'Flanagans, treacherously slew O'Loony in Donnell's own house, *even* while he was under the protection of the Erenagh of Urney^x, who was with him at the time. Upon this the Kinel-Moen drove Donnell O'Gormly from the chieftainship, and set

driven into the wild mountainous district of Muintir-Loony, in the north of the county of Tyrone.

^u *Kinel-Moen*.—The Kinel-Moen, or race, or descendants of Moen, the principal family of whom were the O'Gormlys, inhabited that tract now called the barony of Raphoe, which was then a part of Tir Eoghain, or Tyrone. In after times this tribe was driven across the river Foyle by the O'Donnells, and their original country was added to Tirconnell.

^r *O'Gormly*.—An old map of Ulster, preserved in the State Papers' Office, shews the country of O'Gormly, who was originally the chief of Kinel-Moen, as extending from near Derry to Strabane.

^w *O'Duibhthiorma*.—The country of O'Duibhthiorma was called Bredach, and comprised the eastern half of Inishowen. This is to be distinguished from the half cantred of Bredach in Tirawley, in the county of Mayo, the patrimonial inheritance of O'Toghda, who was descended from Muireadhach, son of Fergus, son of Amh-algaidh, *a quo* Tirawley. O'Duibhthiorma was of the Kinel-Owen, and his family had their tomb in the old church of Moville, near Lough Foyle. The name is still numerous in the barony of Inishowen, but corruptly anglicised to Diarmid, and sometimes, but rarely, to Mac Dermot, though always pronounced O'Duibhthiorma by the natives when speaking Irish.

^x *Urney*, Eppanoe, i. e. *Oratorium*.—A parish

leadaig a coirigeaict 7 tugrair Ruaidrí ua flaitebhrtaig i cefnúr forab. Meabal do ósnam la triú macaib ui flaitebhrtaig for cenél Moáin. Domnall mac domnaill ui gairmleadaig do marbad leo, [7] Ticchsrnan mac Ragnall mic domnaill 7 octar do maicib Cenél moáin immaile friu. Ragnall mac eadmarcaig uí catáin do marbad la cenél moáin a ttorac an tampaio pin cona ina óioḡail riúe do poḡair ḡalaic ua luiniḡ 7 Muir-ḡearpaic ua Beatain, 7 ar na óioḡail beór do ponad in meabail pempaite for cenél Moáin.

ḡaet mor ip in mbliadain ri. Ro lá rióḡár, Ro tpaḡccair paileḡe. Ro tpaḡccair doná ré ficht tpaḡn i ndoipe colaim cille.

lohn do cuir co na allmupchaib do tēaict co maḡaire Chonaille, do ponrair oipcne ann. ḡabar oioḡe longpupit i nḡlionn riḡe iapaḡ. Do bḡit

partly in the county of Tyrone, and partly in the county of Donegal, extending to the south of Lifford.

¹ *O'Flaherty*, in Irish *Ua Flaitebhrtaig*.—This name is still common in the counties of Donegal, Derry, and Tyrone, but, by an aspiration of the initial *f*, is anglicised Lavery, and sometimes Lafferty.—See note on *O'Flainn*, where a similar suppression of the initial *f* takes place in the modern anglicised form *O'Lynn*.

² *Derry-Columbkille*.—This passage is given in the *Annals of Kilronan*, as follows: "A. D. 1178. ḡaot aḡbal do tōiḡeict ip in mbliadain ri, co po tpaḡcair bliot moip do cōillaiḡ 7 o'riḡbaioib, 7 do paileḡib pa móra fri lár, 7 co tpaḡcair for re piat palaic, uel paulo plup, a ndoipe colaim cille."

"A. D. 1178. A great wind occurred in this year, which prostrated a great portion of the woods, forests, and great oaks, and prostrated among the rest six score oaks, *vel paulo plus*, in *Roboreto Columbae Cille*."

The word *paile*, plur. *paileḡe*, signifies an oak tree. The oak wood of Derry-Columbkille, now Londonderry, is specially mentioned in *O'Donnell's Life of Columbkille*, as an object

for which the saint had a peculiar veneration.

³ *Machaire Chonaille*, i. e. the plain of Conaille Muirtheimhne, a territory comprising the level part of the present county of Louth, as appears from the ancient *Lives of St. Bridget and St. Monenna*, and from the *Festilogy of Aengus*, and other calendars, which place in this territory the churches of Faughard, Iniskeen, Kill Uinche, and Druim Ineasluinn. This district retained the name of Machaire Chonaille in the seventeenth century, as we learn from Archbishop Ussher, who, in his notices of St. Bridget and St. Monenna, has the following notice of this territory: "Intra alterum autem à Dundalkiá miliarium, in Louthiano Comitatu & territorio olim *Conayl-Murthemni & Campo Murthemene* (in quo Conaleorum gens maximè viget, *de quâ & ipsa sanctissima Monenna procreata est*; ut habet in libri secundi Vitæ illius initio Conchubranus) hodie *Maghery-Conall* dicto, posita est villa *Fochard*: quem locum *nativitatis Brigidæ virginis* habitum fuisse, & in Vitâ Malachie notavit olim Bernardus, & hodierna totius vicinæ traditio *Fochardam Brigidæ* eam appellantis etiam nunc confirmat."—*Primordia*, pp. 705, 706. The *Conaleorum gens* here mentioned

up Rory O'Flaherty^a as their chieftain : *but* the three sons of this O'Flaherty acted a treacherous part towards the Kinel-Moen; they slew Donnell, the son of Donnell O'Gormly, Tiernan, the son of Randal Mac Donnell, and eight other gentlemen of the Kinel-Moen. Randal, the son of Eachmarcach O'Kane, had been slain by the Kinel-Moen in the beginning of this summer, and in revenge of this were slain Galagh O'Loony and Murtough O'Petan; and it was in revenge of this, moreover, the aforesaid act of treachery was committed against the Kinel-Moen.

A violent wind-storm *occurred* in this year; it caused a great destruction of trees. It prostrated oaks. It prostrated one hundred and twenty trees in Derry-Columbkille^a.

John De Courcy with his foreigners repaired to Machaire Conaille^a, and committed depredations there. They encamped for a night in Glenree^b, where

were the descendants of Conall Cearnach, the most distinguished of the heroes of the Red Branch in Ulster, who flourished early in the first century.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 47.

^a In *Glenree*, i. nglionn ríge, i. e. the vale of the River Righe. Giraldus Cambrensis, in his brief enumeration of the battles of De Courcy, in the sixteenth chapter of the second book of his *Hibernia Expugnata*, calls this his fifth battle, and says that he fought it at the bridge of Newry. In this he is right as to the place; but, it is quite evident from the older Irish Annals that he has transposed the order of the battles, for he was not in Ireland when De Courcy first invaded Ulster. Giraldus came first to Ireland in 1183, and again in 1185, as tutor to the Earl of Moreton, afterwards King John. The bridge of Newry well agrees with the Glenn Righe of the Irish Annals, for the river of Newry was anciently called the Righe, and the valley through which it flows bore the appellation of Glenn Righe. Giraldus states that De Courcy was the victor in this battle: "Quintum apud Pontem Iuori in reditu ab Anglia, unde tamen ad sua victor evasit." But in the Annals of Ulster

and Kilronan, and in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, it is emphatically stated that the English were dreadfully slaughtered here: *Ro mebaib pop gallanb 7 no cupeib depx ap poppu*. The number of the English slain on this occasion is not stated in the Annals of Ulster or Kilronan, but it is given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen as four hundred; and it is added that the battle was fought at Newry, and that O'Hanvy, chief of Omeath, and one hundred of the Irish, were killed, and that Murrough O'Carroll, King of Oriel, and Rory Mac Donslevy O'Haughy (O'h-Eochaib), were victors. The name Rory is, however, incorrect; for, on the death of Donnell, the grandson of Cahasagh, Cu-Uladh, the son of Conor, who was son of Donslevy, son of Eochaidh, became the chief of the Dal-Fiatachs. The pedigree of this Cu-Uladh (i. e. dog of Ulidia) is given by Duald Mac Firbis in his genealogical work, p. 510. He was succeeded by Rory Mac Donslevy, who is introduced in the interpolated Annals of Innisfallen as the chieftain who opposed Sir John De Courcy at Down, in the first battle in 1177. Dr. Hanmer, with that love of dull invention which distin-

Μαρκάδ υα εῖρβαλλ εἰχρήνα Οἰργιὰλλ ἡ εὐ ὑλαδ̃ μακ̃ δυννῖλεῖε .ι. Ρί ὑλαδ̃ φυαβαῖτε βιοδ̃βαδ̃ φορρα ἡυρ πο μαρβαδ̃ ἡ ἡυρ πο βάδ̃αδ̃ εἰτῖρῐ εἰδ̃ co λεῖτ̃ δίοδ̃. Τορῖραταρ̃ εἰδ̃ δo na ἡαοῖδεαλῖδ̃ ἡ ρῖοτ̃ḡuin añ εἰατα im̃ υἱά ναινῖφετ̃ εἰḡεαρ̃να υἱά μέῖτ̃ μαῖα.

Ταινῖc lohñ δo εὐῖτε ἱαρ̃ τῖρῖολλ̃ δo ορῖεαν̃ δᾱλ̃ αρ̃αῖδε ἡ ὑῖδ̃ Τυῖρτε. Τucc̃ δονά cumῖδε υα plainñ εἰχρήνα υα τῖυῖρτε ἡ ῖρῖ ῖῖ δεαβαδ̃ υορῖοm̃

guished him, metamorphoses this Rory Mac Donslevy into Roderic O'Conor, Monarch of Ireland.

The exact situation of the valley of Glenree had never been known to any Irish historical or topographical writer in modern times, till it was identified by the Editor of this work when employed on the Ordnance Survey in 1834. Keating, Duaid Mac Fírbis, O'Flaherty, and all the ancient Bardic writers of the history of Ireland, state that the three Collas, who formed the territory of Oriel, deprived the Ultonians of that portion of their kingdom extending from Gleann Ríghē, and Loch n-Eathach, westwards. The general opinion was, that the territory of Oirghiall, or Oriel, comprised the present counties of Louth, Armagh, and Monaghan, and that Uladh or Ulidia, the circumscribed territory of the ancient Clanna Rury, was, when formed into shire-ground, styled the county of Down, from Down, its principal town. This having been established, the Editor, during his examination of the ancient topography of Ulster, was led to look for Glenree somewhere on the boundary between the counties of Armagh and Down; and accordingly, on examining the documents, he found that, on an ancient map of the country lying between Lough Erne and Dundalk, preserved in the State Papers' Office, the vale of the Newry River is called "*Glenree*," and the river itself "*Owen Glenree fluvius*." He also found that in the Ulster Inquisitions the remarkable place near Newry called Fathom, is denominated Glenree Magaffee. Oriel, or Oirghialla, anciently ex-

tended from this Glenree to Lough Erne, and comprised the counties of Louth, Armagh, Monaghan, and in later ages the whole of the county of Fermanagh, as we learn from O'Dugan, who, in his topographical poem, places Tooraah, the country of O'Flanagan, in the north-west of Fermanagh; Lurg, the country of O'Muldoon, in the north of the same county; and the entire of Maguire's country in it. That the county of Fermanagh was considered a part of Oriel, at least since the Maguires got possession of it, is further corroborated by the fact, that throughout these Annals Maguire is called the pillar and prop of the Oriels. It is stated in a manuscript in Trinity College, Dublin (H. 3. 18. p. 783), that the boundary between Oriel and Ulidia, or the Clann Colla and Clanna Rury, or ancient Ultonians, was made in the west side of Glenree from Newry upwards, and that the Clanna Rury never extended their territory beyond it. This boundary, which consists of a fosse and rampart of great extent, still remains in some places in tolerable preservation, and is called by the strange name of the Danes' Cast, in English, and *Gleann na muice duíbe*, i. e. *Valley of the Black Pig*, in Irish. For a minute description of this ancient boundary the reader is referred to Stuart's *Historical Memoirs of the City of Armagh*, Appendix, No. III., pp. 585, 586.

* *Hy-Meith Macha*.—Now the barony of Monaghan, in the county of Monaghan. This was otherwise called Hy-Meith Tire, to distinguish it from Hy-Meith Mara, now Omeath, a moun-

Murrough O'Carroll, Lord of Oriel, and Cooley Mac Donslevy, King of Ulidia, made a hostile attack upon them, and drowned and otherwise killed four hundred and fifty of them. One hundred of the Irish, together with O'Hanvy, Lord of Hy-Meith-Macha^c, fell in the heat of the battle.

John De Courcy soon after proceeded to plunder Dalaradia and Hy-Tuirtre; and Cumee O'Flynn, Lord of Hy-Tuirtre and Firlee^d, gave battle to him and

tainous district lying between Carlingford and Newry, in the county of Louth. This is evident from the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, published by Colgan, and from the Irish Calendars, which place in it the churches of Tehallan, Tullycorbet, and Kilmore, all situated in the present barony of Monaghan; and the former authority states that the place called *Omna Renne* was on the boundary between it and Crich Mughdhorn, now the barony of Cremourne, in the county of Monaghan. For the descent of the Hy-Meith, see O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 76; and Duald Mac Firbis's Pedigrees. Harris is totally incorrect in his account of the situation of the districts called Hy-Meith.—See his edition of Ware, vol. ii. p. 51.

^d *Firlee*, Fir li, a tribe and territory situated on the Bann, in the county of Antrim.—*Ogygia*, part iii. c. 76. See note under the year 1176. Giraldus Cambrensis writes this name *Ferly*, and states that De Courcy fought his third battle here, where he lost all his men except eleven. His words are: "Tertium erat apud Ferly in Prædæ captione, vbi ob arctam viæ transitum post graues tandem congressus & anxios: sic pars Iohannis victa succubuit, aliis interemptis, aliis per nemora dispersis, vt vix Iohanni 11. milites superstites adhæsisserunt. Ipse vero virtutis inuictæ cum tantilla suorum paucitate per 30. milliaria se ab hostili multitudine continue defendendo, equis amissis omnibus vsq; ad Castrum suum duobus diebus & noctibus, ieiunii, armati pedites, miro conatu memoriaq; dignissimo euaserunt."—*Hiber. Expugnata*, l. ii. c. 16.

It may be curious to remark here, as an example of the manner in which Irish history has been manufactured by English writers, how Dr. Hanmer changes the *Ferly* of Cambrensis into *Ferny*; and attempts by the sheer force of impudence to break down his evidence in this instance. He says that Cambrensis lightly "overskipped the achievements of De Courcy, partly upon private grudge, for that Sir John De Courcy allowed him not for Vicar-general in Ireland, and secretary to the state; yet that the certainty of his exploits hath been preserved, and in Latine, committed to paper by a Fryer in the North, the which booke Oneil brought to Armagh, and was translated into English by [George] Dowdall, Primate there Anno 1551." If, however, the account which Hanmer gives of this battle, in direct opposition to Giraldus and the Irish Annals, has been taken from this book, it would appear to be a work compiled at a comparatively modern period, and perhaps first written in Latin on *paper* as he states. Hanmer (or his author) not knowing the situation of *Ferly*, found no difficulty in changing the name to *Ferny*, a well-known territory in Oriel, in which the Mac Mahons were noted rebels in Hanmer's time; and takes occasion to introduce Sir John De Courcy in 1178, as fighting against the rebel Mac Mahon. Now it is worthy of remark here that Hanmer's cotemporary, Spenser, writes that Mac Mahon was of English descent, and that the first of them, an Englishman, named Fitz-Ursula, came to Ireland with his relative Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford [1385], and de-

co na gallaib ipuidé. Ro meabaid foppa. Ro cuip a nár tria miopbaib pátraié, colum cille 7 brenainn. Ocur tearna lohn fein ar ecclm ar co cpeacétnaighé co painic co hat [cliaé].

Conrtapla mið Saxon i naé cliaé (.i. hugo), 7 i naipéir miðe co na iócpaibe do éocé go cluain mic nóir. Ro aipgrfo an baile acé na tempaill 7 ticche an eaprcoir. Do poine dia 7 ciapán miopbaile poillri foppa, uair m po cúmaingrfo tatam no tionabpaó do ófnaí gup po élaipgrfo a cuipr cluana apabápac.

Abann na gaillme do tracchaó ppi pe laité aicfnta. Na huile aóme po báidid mnte ó éen co na hiapec do éionól la luéc an dúin 7 an tiri i ccoitcinne.

generating into a wild Irishman, changed his name to Mac Mahon, which is a translation of Fitz-Ursula, or son of the bear. Both stories were evidently invented to turn them to account against the Mac Mahons of Ferny and Oriel who were then very troublesome to the government. But it is well known that the Mac Mahons were not chiefs of Oriel, or Uriel, in De Courcy's time, for it appears, from the concurrent testimony of all the Irish annals, that O'Carroll was then king or chief lord of Oriel, and that the Mac Mahons, who are a collateral branch of the O'Carrolls, were not heard of as chiefs of Oriel for some time after De Courcy's disappearance from Irish history in 1205. Hanmer manufactures the story as follows, and his version of it is gravely quoted as true history by Cox, Leland, Ledwich, and Stuart, who were not able to detect the forgery, but each echoing the tale of his predecessor :

"The third battaile that Sir John De Courcy fought was in Ferny, against eleven thousand Irishmen: the occasion was thus, *Courcy* had builded many Castles throughout Vlster, and especially in Ferny [*recte* Ferly], where *Mac Mahon* [*recte* O'Lyn] dwelled; this *Mac Mahon* [*recte* O'Lyn] with solemn protestations vowed to become a true and faithful subject, gave

Courcy many gifts, and made him his Goship, which is a league of amitie highly esteemed in Ireland. Whereupon *Courcy* gave him two Castles, with their demesnes, to hold of him. Within one month after, this *Mac Mahon* [*recte* O'Lyn], returning to his vomit, brake downe the Castles, and made them even with the ground. Sir John De Courcy sent unto him to know the cause that moved him to fall to this villanie: his answer was, that he promised not to hold stones of him, but the land, and that it was contrary to his nature to couche himself within cold stones, the woods being so nigh, where he might better warme himself, with 'other slender and scornfull answers." He then goes on to give a detailed account of a prey taken, and a battle fought, in which, of the eleven thousand Irishmen, only two hundred escaped with 'their lives. But the Doctor is obliged to confess that there was a totally different account of this battle (alluding to that already quoted from Cambrensis), which, however, he feels inclined not to believe: "There are," he says, "some out of the schoole of envy, with grace to disgrace Courcy; that report the story otherwise, which deliver not wherein he was to be honoured, but wherein he was foiled, *fortuna de la guerra*; that he was driven, with

his foreigners, and defeated them with great slaughter, through the miracles of Patrick, Columbkille, and Brendan; and John himself escaped with difficulty, being severely wounded, and fled to Dublin^c.

The Constable of the King of England in Dublin and East Meath (namely, Hugo) marched with his forces to Clonmacnoise, and plundered *all* the town, except the churches and the bishop's houses. God and Kieran wrought a manifest miracle against them, for they were unable to rest or sleep, until they had secretly absconded from Cuirr Cluana on the next day.

The River Galliv (Galway) was dried up for a period of a natural day^f; all the articles that had been lost in it from remotest times, as well as its fish, were collected by the inhabitants of the fortress, and by the people of the country in general.

eleven persons in armes, to travaille a foote some 30. miles, for the space of two dayes, the enemy still pursuing (the which they lay not downe), all fasting without any relief, till he came to an old Castle of his owne, which savoureth not altogether of truth, but forwards with the history."—*Hanmer's Chronicle*, Dubl. edit. 1809, p. 309.

^c *Dublin, æt cluæ*.—The latter part of this name is destroyed in the autograph original; but is here restored from Maurice Gorman's copy, which had been made from the autograph before the edge of the paper was worn away. The place to which De Courcy fled on this occasion is not mentioned in the Annals of Ulster or those of Kilronan, or in the Dublin or Bodleian copy of the Annals of Innisfallen; and it is highly probable that he fled to Downpatrick, not to Dublin.

Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster has a brief notice of an attack made upon John De Courcy in the territory of Cualgne, which is not in any of the other Annals, under this or any other year, except the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, in which it is entered under the year 1180, as follows:

"A. D. 1180.—John De Courcy plundered

Machaire Chonnaille, and Cualgne, and took a prey of a thousand cows; but Murrrough O'Carroll, King of Oriel; Mulrony O'Boylan, Chief of Dartry; and Gillapatrik O'Hanvy, Chief of Mugdorna [Cremourne], pursued and overtook them: a battle ensued, in which the English were routed, and deprived of the prey; and John De Courcy betook himself for shelter to the castle of Skreen-Columbkille, which he himself had built."

Hanmer gives a strange version of this excursion, evidently from the Book of Howth, which is a collection of traditional stories, written by an Anglo-Irish Romancer in the fifteenth or sixteenth century.

^f *Natural day, láite aiceanta*.—The word *aiceant* is used in ancient Irish writings to denote nature, and *aiceanta*, natural. O'Flaherty, in his Account of Iar-Connaught (printed for the Archaeological Society), notices this occurrence as follows, from which it will be seen that he had other Annals besides those of the Four Masters: "There is an island, where the river issues from the lake, now called Olen na mbrahar, or the Fryars Isle, but anciently Olen na gclereagh, i. e. the Clergy's Isle; for the Irish Annals mention that, anno 1178, from midnight

Μαϊὸν ρια ναρτ υα μαοιλεχλαϊνν, γ ρια νυῖὸ παλγε, γ ρια νγαλλαιὸ
 ρορ δελβνα εατρα, γ ρορ Μῃαοιλεαχλαϊνν μβσcc, γ ρορ ορεϊμ οο ρῆραιὸ
 εῖσῃβα ού ιν ρο μαρβαὸ Μυρκαοθαὸ mac an τριονναϊgh.

Αοὸ υα ρλαϊεῖρηταιγ εϊccheῖρνα ιαρταρ Connaḱτ οο ἑcc ι neanach οuin.

Αμαλγαὸ μάγ αμαλγαὸ οο μαρβαὸ la ριολ nanmchaṽha.

Μαελεῖλαϊνν βscc υα μαοιλεῖλαϊνν οο γαβαῖλ εϊγε ρορ Αρτ υα μαοι-
 λεαῖλαϊνν, γ Αρτ οο τεαρнуὸ αρ, γ Flann mac mḱg αμαλγαὸ ταιορκαὸ
 calpaige οο μαρβαὸ ann la Μαελεῖλαϊνν.

to noon Galway river became dry from Clergy Isle to the sea; and much fish, and goods long afore drowned therein, found by the people of the town."—pp. 28, 29. See note under the year 1191.

^s *Offaly*, *Uí Failge*.—This was originally a very extensive territory in Leinster, and the principality of the O'Conors Faly. Before the English invasion it comprised the present baronies of eastern and western Ophaly, in the County of Kildare, those of upper and lower Philipstown, and those of Geshil, Warrenstown, and Coolestown, in the King's County, as well as those of Portmahinch and Tinnahinch, in the Queen's County. Shortly after the English invasion, however, the Fitzgeralds of Kildare wrested from O'Conor Faly and his correlatives that portion of his original territory of Uí Failghe comprised within the present county of Kildare, and now called the baronies of eastern and western Ophaly. There were then two Ophalys formed out of the ancient Uí Failghe, namely, the English Ophaly, in the county of Kildare, giving the title of baron to a branch of the Fitzgeralds; and the Irish Uí Failghe, extending into the present King's and Queen's Counties, as already specified, and giving the Irish title of King of Uí Failghe to O'Conor Faly, the supposed senior representative of Rosa Failghe, the eldest son of Cathaoir Mor, monarch of Ireland in the second century. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 59, and an old map

of the territories of Leix and Ophaly, made in the reign of Philip and Mary, the original of which on vellum is now preserved in the British Museum, and copies in the MS. Library of Trinity College, Dublin, and at the Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park, Dublin. See note on Clann Maoilughra, or Clanmaliere, under the year 1193.

^b *Dealbhna Eathra*, called Dealbhna Meg Cochlain in these Annals, at the years 1572 and 1601. This territory comprised the entire of the present barony of Garrycastle in the King's County, except the parish of Lusmagh, which belonged to Sil Anmchadha, or O'Madden's country, and which is still a part of the diocese of Clonfert.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 132, col. 2; Keating, in the reign of Niall Cailne; O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 82; and De Burgo's *Hibernia Dominicana*, pp. 305, 306.

^c *Annadown*, *Eunach Duin*, an ancient cathedral on the margin of Lough Corrib, in the barony of Clāre, and county of Galway.—See note ^f, *infra*, A. D. 1179.

^d *Sil-Anmchadha*.—This was the tribe name of the O'Maddens, and was also applied to their country, which in latter ages comprised the barony of Longford in the county of Galway, and the parish of Lusmagh in the King's County, on the east side of the Shannon.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, published by the Irish Archaeological Society in 1843, p. 69, note ^x.

A victory was gained by Art O'Melaghlin, the people of Offaly^c, and the English, over the people of Delvin Eathra^b and Melaghlin Beg, and a party of the men of Teflia; in the battle, Murray, the son of the Sinnagh (the Fox), was slain.

Hugh O'Flaherty, Lord of West Connaught, died at Annadown^d.

Awley Mac Awley was killed by the Sil-Anmchadha^e.

Melaghlin Beg O'Melaghlin took the house of Art O'Melaghlin, who made his escape out of it; but Flaun, the son of Mac Awley^f, chief of Calry, was killed by Melaghlin^g.

ⁱ *Mac Awley*.—He was the chief of Calry an chala, which comprised the parish of Ballyloughloe, in the county of Westmeath.

^h The Bodleian copy of the Annals of Innisfallen has the following brief notice of the transactions of the English in Munster, which is omitted by the Four Masters: A. D. 1178. Copcach do inriub la mac mic Doimnaill ua Copehaig 7 la gallaib glapa. Fopbaip la Miliu Cocain 7 la Mac Stemni i Copcaig. Turup la buain oib go h-Achab da eo, go po babap da la, 7 da ebchi innei, 7 appin go Copcaig apir doib. Iap rin doib ap ammur pumclauige go po chmolparan na Gaebol cuu illanapoe lip mon, go po mapbaiz ule pene.

"A. D. 1178. Cork was plundered by the grandson of Donnell, who was the grandson of Carthach and the green Galla. Cork was besieged by Milo Cogan and Fitz Stephen. A party of their people made an excursion to Aghadoe, where they remained two days and two nights, and then returned again to Cork. After this they went towards Waterford; but the Irish gathered against them at the hill of Liamore, and nearly killed them all."

Under this year also the same Annals record a desolating war between the Irish inhabitants of Thomond and Desmond, during which the whole country extending from Limerick to Cork, and from the plain of Derrymore, near Roscrea, to

Brandon Hill, in Kerry, was desolated. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen it is stated, that during this war several of the Eugenic septs fled from their original territories. "A. D. 1178. There was a very great war between the O'Briens and Mac Carthys, so that they desolated the entire country from Limerick to Cork, and from the plain of Derrymore to Brandon Hill, and the greater part of the race of Eoghan fled to the woods of Ivahagh, south of the River Lee, and others to Kerry and Thomond. On this occasion the Hy-Conaill Gabhra and the Hy-Donovane fled southwards over the Mangartan mountain."

Dr. O'Brien, in his History of the House of O'Brien, published by Vallancey, in his own name, in the first volume of the *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, thus very correctly paraphrases this passage. "A. D. 1178. Donal O'Brien, at the head of the entire Dal Cassian tribe, greatly distressed and reduced all the Eugenians, laid waste their country with fire and sword, and obliged the dispersed Eugenians to seek for shelter in the woods and fastnesses of Ive Eschach, on the south side of the Lee. In this expedition they routed the O'Donovans of Ive-Figeinto, or Cairbre Aodhbha, in the county of Limerick, and the O'Collins of Ive-Conaill Gabhra, or Lower Connallo in said county, beyond the mountain of Mangerton, to the western parts of the county of Cork: here these

AOS CRÍOŚD 1179.

Aoir Cúroib míle, céo, reachtmógar, a naoi.

Tuatal ua Connachtaig eppcop típe bpiuin colmán ua pcannlám aip-
cinneac cluana, giollu domnaig ua popannáin aipcinneac apda ppata, 7
Maelmaire mac giollu colmain Secnap apda ppata do ecc.

two exiled Eugenian families, being powerfully assisted by the O'Mahonys, made new settlements for themselves in the ancient properties of the O'Donoghues, O'Learies, and O'Driscolls, to which three families the O'Mahonys were always declared enemies, to the borders of Lough Leane, where Auliff Mor O'Donoghue, surnamed Cuimsinach, had made some settlements before this epoch." See note under the year 1200.

The territory of Hy-Figeinte, here referred to by Dr. O'Brien, derived its name from the descendants of Fiacha Figeinte, son of Daire Cearb, who was the son of Oilioll Flannbeg, King of Munster, in the latter part of the third century, and comprised the barony of Coshma, and all that portion of the present county of Limerick lying to the west of the River Maigue. Its situation is thus described in the Life of St. Molua, who was descended from Fiacha Fidgeinte: "Et venit [Molua] ad Mumeniam, et lustravit patriam suam, i. Nepotes Fidgenti, quæ gens est in medio Mumenie, a media planicie Mumenie usque ad medium Montis Luachra in occidente ad australem plagam fluminis Synna." — *Vitæ S. Molue, Abbatis et Confessoris*, as in the Codex Killkenniensis in Marsh's Library, v. 3. 14. F. 135. In a MS. in Trinity College, Dublin, H. 3. 17. p. 748, it is described thus: *Hir í epich hua Fíogínde o Luachair bpiuin co bpiuig, 7 o bpiuig co buair.* "The country of the Hy-Fidgeinte is from Luachair Bruin to Bruree, and from Bruree to Buais." Keating describes this territory as the plain of the county

of Limerick: *Uí Fíogínte ne paídeior cláp Contæ lummig anu.*—*History of Ireland*; Reign of Diarmaid Mac Ceirbheoil and Conall Caol. O'Flaherty has the following notice of it in his *Ogygia*, pp. 380, 381: "*Anno 366. Crimthannus filius Fidachi Heberio è semine Achaio Mogmedonio sororio suo Temoriae extremum diem quietè claudenti substituitur Rex Hiberniæ annis tredecim. Transmarinis expeditionibus in Gallia, et Britannia memorabilis erat: uxorem habuit Fidengam è regio Connactiæ stemnate, sed nullam sobolem reliquit.*"

"Crimthanni regis abavus Fiachus latus vertex rex Momoniæ duos Olillos genuit Flannmor et Flannbeg cognominibus distinctos. Olillus Flannmor rex Momoniæ sobolis experts Olillum Flannbeg fratrem adoptavit. Olillo Flannbeg regi Momoniæ superant Achaius rex Momoniæ, Darius Kearb, ex quo O'Donnowan, Lugaduis et Eugenius.

"Darius Kearb præter Fidachum Crimthanni regis, et Mongfinnæ reginæ Hiberniæ patrem genuit Fiachum Figente, et Achaium Liathanach, ex quo Hy-Liathan in agro Corcagiensi. Fiacho Figente nomen et originem debet Hy-Figenta regio olim variis principibus celebris in media Momoniæ planicie usque ad medium montis Luachra in Kierrigia ad australem Sinnanni fluminis ripam; licet hodie hoc nomine vix nota, sed Limericensis comitatus planities appellata."

Nothing has yet been discovered to prove whether the O'Donovans ever returned to their original territory of Cairbre Aobhdha, in the

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1179.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred seventy-nine.

Tuathal O'Connaghty, Bishop of Tir-Briuin^a; Colman O'Scanlan, Erenagh of Cloyne; Gilladowny O'Forannan, Erenagh^o of Ardstraw; and Mulmurry Mac Gillacolum, seachnab^p (prior) of Ardstraw, died.

present county of Limerick, after this expulsion. It is stated in Lewis's Topographical Dictionary, under the article Croom, that Dermot O'Donovan was possessed of the territory of Coshma in the reign of King John, when he built the Castle of Croom on the River Maigue; but the Editor has not been able to discover any original or trustworthy authority for this statement. It would appear, however, that all the Clann-Donovan were not driven out of Cairbre Aobhdha in 1178, as the name has been very common in many parts of the county of Limerick, particularly the parish of Kilmoylan; and in the year 1551, John Donevan, Rector of Derrygallavan, in the diocese of Limerick, obtained a grant of denization.—(Inrolled 5^o Edw. VI. f. r. 19.)

^a *Bishop of Tir-Briuin.*—There were many territories in Ireland called Tir Briuin and Hy-Briuin, as Tir Briuin na Sinna, Hy-Briuin Breifne, Hy-Briuin Seola, &c. Sir James Ware mentions a Tuathal O'Connachtaigh, Bishop of Hua mbriuin, which he explains by Enaghdune, as attending at the Council of Kells in 1152, who would appear to be the same whose death is here recorded, for Enaghdune was the capital of the Hy-Briuin Seola, or O'Flahertys, and their correlatives.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 955. Roderic O'Flaherty, in his account of the territory of Iar-Connaught, states that the cathedral of the seigniory of the O'Flahertys was "Enaghdun, dedicated to St. Brendan, the 16th of May, Anno Christi 577, there deceased, in the barony of Clare, on the brink of Lough Orbsen." But

that "in the time of Malachias Mac Aodha, of West Connaught extraction, archbishops of Tuam [ab an. 1313, ad ann. 1348], after a long debate for many years before and in his time, the cathedrall of Enaghdun was, anno 1321, united to the see of Tuam, by the final decision of Pope John the Twenty-second." Duaid Mac Firbis states, in his Genealogical work, that Aodh, the son of Eochaidh Tirmcharna, was the first that granted Eanach Duin to God and St. Brendan.

^o *Erenagh, Aipínneac.*—This term is explained as follows in Cormac's Glossary: aipínneach .i. apcénbach, aipíor gnece, excelsus latine dicitur. Aipínneach dín .i. epcén oí, .i. uapal-cénb comlan. "Airchindech, i. e. arcendach, *archos* Grece *excelsus* Latine dicitur. Airchindech then, i. e. *erchend ogh*, i. e. a noble perfect head." In the *Leabhar Breac*, fol. 76, a, b, the term is used to denote a president or superintendent, and is applied to Satan, who is styled "Airchinnech of hell and prince of death," aipínneach íffinn 7 caípech in baip. The first mention made of this office in these Annals occurs at the year 788. Thus Doimíteach; aipínneach Cpéoid móip, decc, i. e. "Doimítheach, *airchinneach* of the great Trevet, died." From this period forward, however, all the annalists frequently mention this office. Ussher, in his Treatise on Corbes, Herenachs, and Termon Lands, published in the second Number of Vallancey's *Collectanea*, asserts that the office of Herenach and Archdeacon was the same; and Connell Mageoghegan, in his Translation of the

Αρσ μακά δο λορρεαδ εττιρ τεμπλαϊν γ πεεclήραιβ αέτ πεεclήρ βριεχθε
γ τεαμπall na πφήτα namá.

Cealla τινε heoγαιν ο pléb buo δήρ δο πολμυγὰδ τρε coccad, γ com-
puachad, τερε, γ δοcματαιb.

Ua puadacán τιεchήina ua neachdác do écc do galor τρι νοιdci ιαρ na
ionnarbad επé pápuccad canóine πατραιcc dό γαρ ποιμε.

Síd do dñam do donnchad ua caipealláin γ do cloinn ndiarmada uile
la cenél Móen γ la hua ngairmleadaig, amlaib mac mñman dñbpaτair
pide mná an donnchad pempaite. Da hann po naidmpe a pío pe apoile
i τεαμπall αρτα ppaτa po mionnarib na heaccailpe írin, domnaig móir γ
na hñinaide. Tainic doná ua gairmleadaig .i. amlaib ap na mpaτac do
cuingead tuillead plána co teac donncaib ui caipealláin Ro marbad pom
po cñoir ap lár an aipeachta a ndopur an tighe i ppiadnairi a dñbpa-
τor .i. bñ donncaδa. Ro marbad beór τpiur dia muinntē i maille ppiur
.i. cionafδ mac aipt uí bpaτáin, γ mac giollu cpioγo mec copbmaic mec
peodáin .i. dñb comalta donncaib ui caipealláin.

Αρδppaτa Domnac mop an Eapnaide * * * * *
do πολμυγὰδ la pñraib maighe hiche.

Annals of Clonmacnoise, always renders *airchin-
nech* by archdeacon. In this, however, it is
more than probable that both Ussher and Ma-
geoghegan are mistaken. The annalists have
another term to express the office of archdeacon,
and it is quite certain that the archdeacon was
always in holy orders, whereas the *airchinnech*
was always a layman, or at least one who had
merely received *primam tonsuram*. The origin
and duties of the office of Herenach are stated
as follows by Sir John Davies, in his letter
to the Earl of Salisbury: "For the Erenach:
There are few parishes of any compass or extent
where there is not an Erenach, which, being an
office of the Church, took beginning in this man-
ner: when any lord or gentleman had a direc-
tion to build a church, he did first dedicate some
good portion of land to some saint or other,
whom he chose to be his patron; then he

founded the church, and called it by the name
of that saint, and then gave the land to some
clerke, not being in orders, and to his heires for
ever; with this intent, that he should keep the
church clean and well repaired, keep hospitality,
and give almes to the poore, for the soul's health
of the founder. This man and his heires had
the name of Erenach. The Erenach was also to
make a weekly commemoration of the founder
in the church; he had always *primam tonsuram*,
but took no other orders. He had a voice in
the chapter, when they consulted about their
revenues, and paid a certaine yearly rent to the
Bishop, besides a fine upon the marriage of every
of his daughters, which they call a Loughinipy;
he gave a subsidy to the Bishop at his first en-
trance into the bishoprick, the certainty of all
which duties appears in the Bishop's Register;
and these duties grew unto the Bishop, first be-

Armagh was burned, as well churches as regleses^a, excepting only Regles Brighde and Teampull na bh-Fearta.

The churches of Tyrone, from the mountain southwards, were left desolate, in consequence of war and intestine commotion, famine, and distress.

O'Rogan, Lord of Iveagh, died of three nights' sickness, shortly after he had been expelled for violating the Canoin-Phatruig^r.

A peace was concluded by Donough O'Carellan and all the Clandermot with the Kinel-Moen and O'Gormly (i. e. Auliffe, the son of Menman, brother-in-law of the aforesaid Donough). This peace was concluded between them in the church of Ardstraw, upon the relics of that church and those of Donaghmore and Urney. On the following day, O'Gormly (Auliffe) repaired to the house of Donough O'Carellan to demand further guarantees, but was killed in the middle of the meeting, in the doorway of the house, in the presence of his own sister, the wife of Donough. Three of his people were also killed along with him; namely, Kenny, son of Art O'Bracan; the son of Gilchreest, son of Cormac Mac Reodan, the foster-brother of Donough O'Carellan^r.

Ardstraw^r, Donaghmore, Urney, * * * * * were desolated by the men of Magh Ithe.

cause the Erenach could not be created, nor the church dedicated without the consent of the Bishop."

^p *Seachnab*.—At the year 1089 of these Annals, *Seachnab* is explained by *Prior*: in Cormac's Glossary it is explained *secundus abbas*, i. e. *vice abbot*. The Irish word *reach* has the same signification in compound words as the English *vice*, in *vicepresident*, *viceroi*, *viceregent*, &c.

^q *Regles* seems to have been abbreviated from the Latin *Regularis ecclesia*, and means a church belonging to the regular, not the secular clergy. O'Flaherty says it is an ecclesiastical word of no great antiquity in the Irish language.—*Ogygia*, p. 16.

^r *Canoin-Phatruig* is the old name of the ancient manuscript book of the Gospels, commonly called the Book of Armagh.—See a de-

scription of this manuscript written by the famous Antiquary Lhuyd, and published by Dr. O'Connor in his *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores*, vol. i. *Epist. Nunc.* pp. lvii, lviii, and reprinted, with an English translation, by Sir William Betham, in his *Antiquarian Researches*, and in the original Latin in Petrie's *Essay on the Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 329, 330.

^s *O'Carellan*.—This passage shews that O'Carellan, Chief of the Clandermot, had seized upon that part of Moy-Ithe, O'Gormly's country, in which Donaghmore-Moy-Itha was situated.

^t *Ardstraw*, ἀπό πρᾶτα, an ancient church in Tyrone, formerly the head of a bishop's see, of which Bishop Eoghan, or Eugenius was patron, whose festival was annually celebrated there on the 23rd of August, as was that of Bishop Coibhdhenach on the 26th of November.—See the *Felire Aengus*, and Irish Calendar of the

Κόιςς τῖγε ἀρ' ἐὼ τορρεαὸ ἡ ἐλὺαῖν μὶς νοῖρ ἡ πρὸγαῖλ.

Κλὺαῖν πρῖτα βρῖναῖνν ἐὼ νὰ τῖμπλαῖβ' τορρεαὸ.

Λοῖρα, ἀρθεαρετα βρεναῖνν, Καῖριολ, τυαῖνν δὰ ḡualann, δῖρῖρετ' ἐαλλαῖγ, ἐαλλμῖδῶῖν γ' balla, ἰαδρῖοθε τορρεαὸ υἷε.

Μαεῖρεαῖλαῖνν υἷα μαοῖλμιαδῖαῖγ ταιοῖρεαὸ μυνντῖρε ἡεολαῖρ το ecc.

Ἰομαρ υἷα κατὰραῖγ τῖγεαρνα νὰ παῖτῃνε το ecc.

Μαοῖλεαῖλαῖνν πιαδῖα ὁ πιαχναῖραῖγ τῖςῖεαρνα λείτε ἐνελ Αῖοδα το μαρβαὸ λα μαε δοννχαῖβ' ἰ' ἐαταῖλ.

Αῖῖςς ΚΡΙΟΣΘ 1180.

Αῖοῖρ Κριορὸ μῖλε, ἐὼ, οχὸμοḡαττ.

Λορκαν υἷα τυαταῖλ .i. λαβῖαρ ἀνθερρεὸς λαῖγῖν, γ' λεḡαῖττ νὰ ἡῖρεαῖνν το μαρτερὰβ ἡ Σαḡαῖν.

O'Clerys' at these days. It was afterwards annexed to the see of Clogher; but about the year 1266 it was separated from the see of Clogher, with other churches in the territory of Hy-Fiachrach Arda Sratha, in the gift of the Kinel-Owen, and incorporated with the see of Londonderry.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 857; O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii., c. 76; and Ordinance Memoir of the Parish of Templemore.

^u *Clonfert-Brendan*, Κλὺαῖν πρῖτα βρεναῖνν. The church of Clonfert, the head of an ancient bishop's see, in the barony of Longford, and county of Galway.

^w *Lorha*, Λοῖρα.—A small village in the barony of Lower Ormond, about six miles to the north of Burrisokane. Here are the ruins of two abbeys of considerable extent, but none of an antiquity prior to the Anglo-Norman invasion, though St. Rodanus, the patron of the place, had erected a primitive Irish abbey here in the sixth century. For an account of Rodanus, the reader is referred to his Life, as published by the Bollandists, at 25th April.

^x *Ardfert-Brendan*, now Ardfert, in the county

of Kerry, about four miles to the north of Tralee, where the ruins of several ancient churches are still to be seen.

^y *Disert-Kelly*, Δῖρετ' Κελλαῖγ.—The name is now corruptly anglicised Isertkelly, and is applied to an ancient church and parish in the diocese of Kilmacduagh, situated to the south-west of the town of Loughrea, in the county of Galway.—See Ordinance Map of the county of Galway, sheet 114.

^z *Kilmaine*, Κῖλ μεαῖοῖν, i. e. the middle church, a small village in a barony to which it has given name in the south of the county of Mayo, and not far from the boundary of the county of Galway.

^a *Balla*, or *Bal*, Βαῖλα, a village containing the ruins of an ancient church and round tower in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Carra, and county of Mayo, and about eight miles south-east of Castlebar.—See Life of St. Mochua, published by Colgan, in *Acta Sanctorum*, at 30th of March.

^b *Muintir-Eolais*.—This territory, which afterwards became the principality of Mac-Rannall,

One hundred and five houses were burned in Clonmacnoise, during a predatory incursion.

Clonfert-Brendan^a, with its churches, were burned.

Lorha^w, Ardfert-Brendan^x, Cashel, Tuam, Disert-Kelly^y, Kilmaine^z, and Balla^a, were all burned.

Melaghlin O'Mulvey, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, died^b.

Ivor O'Casey, Lord of the Saithne^c, died.

Melaghlin Reagh O'Shaughnessy, Lord of half the territory of Kinelea, was killed by the son of Donough O'Cahill^d.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1180.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred eighty.

Lorcan O'Toole, i. e. Lawrence, Archbishop of Leinster and Legate of Ireland, suffered martyrdom^e in England.

comprised the southern half of the present county of Leitrim. It extended from Slieve-in-ierin and Lough Allen to Slieve Carbury, and to the west of Ballinamuck, in the county of Longford, and contained the castles of Rinn, Lough-skur, and Leitrim, and the monasteries of Fiodhnacha Muighe Rein, now Fenagh, Maothail, now Mohill, and Cluain Conmaicne, now Cloone. The mountains of Slieve-in-ierin are placed in this territory by the ancient writers.

^c*Saithne*, an ancient territory in East Meath, the ancient inheritance of the O'Caseys. The Saithne, or O'Caseys, are descended from Glasradh, the second son of Cormac Gaileng, who was of the Munster race, and settled here under King Cormac Mac Art, in the third century.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 69; and Mac Firbis's Irish Pedigrees. Giraldus Cambrensis states, in his *Hiber. Expugnata*, lib. ii. c. 24, that Philippus Wigorniensis seized on the lands of O'Catheis, to the king's use, though Hugh de Lacy had formerly sold them. "Inter ipsa igitur operum suorum initialia, terras, quas Hugo de Lacy

alienuerat, terram videlic. Ocathesi & alias quam plures ad Regiam mensam cum omni sollicitudine reuocauit."

^d*O'Cahill*, ua ca'ail.—O'Shaughnessy shortly afterwards became lord of all the territory of Kinelea, and the O'Cahills sunk into comparative insignificance. This territory comprised the southern half of the diocese of Kilmacduagh, in the south-west of the county of Galway, and contained the churches of Kilmacduagh, Beagh, and Kilbecanty, and the castles of Gort, Fedane, and Ardmulduane.

^e*Suffered martyrdom*.—This is a mistake of the Four Masters, for it is stated under this year in the Bodleian and Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, as well as in the Annals of Boyle, and in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, that he died [a natural death?] in France. The fact is that St. Laurence O'Toole died in the monastery of Angum, now Eu, in Normandy, but an attempt had been made by a maniac to murder him at Canterbury in 1175, and this is the martyrdom alluded to by the Four

Macraite ua daighe aircinneach doipe [uo ecc].

Ragnall ua caimealláin do marbhad la cenél Moáin : neneac colaim cille pop lár doipe colaim fadán.

Masters. Ussher has the following curious notice of this distinguished prelate in his *Veterum Epistolarum Hibernicarum Sylloge*, note to the Brief of Pope Alexander III., Epist. xlviii. Anno Christi 1179 :

"Est hic Laurentius O'Tolus; cujus Vitam ab Augiensis Collegii monacho descriptam tomo 6. Vit. Sanctor. Novemb. 14. inseruit Laurentius Surius. Patrem habuit, ut author ille indicat, *Muriartach sive* Mauricius O'Tuohail, ad quem *non modica pars Hiberniæ, quæ Lagenia dicitur, iure hæreditario pertinebat*: matrem *Ingen Ybruin* (ita enim legunt duo hujus Vitæ, quæ ego habeo, Manuscripta exemplaria) id est, *filiam Principis*, ex Birnorum, ni fallor, familiâ. Annos natus decem, Dermotio regi (qui alius ab illo Murchardi filio fuit, à quo Angli in Hiberniam sunt introducti) à patre obses datus, durissimè ab eo habitus est: post biennium verò patri restitutus, et Ecclesiæ ministerio ab eo dicatus, sub magisterio Glindelacensis Episcopi vixit. Cùm annorum esset xxv. Ecclesiæ S. Comgeni sive Keivini de Glindelach Abbas, *Clero et populo id postulanti*bus, constitutus est: ac demùm Gregorio Dubliniensi Archiepiscopo defuncto, ad Dublinensem cathedram evectus, anno Domini 1162, à Gelasio totius Hiberniæ Primate, in ipsâ Dubliniensi Ecclesiâ, multis Episcopis præsentibus, gratias agente populo, *solemniter consecratus est*. Anno 1179. unâ cum Catholico Tuamensi Archiepiscopo et quinque vel sex Hiberniæ Episcopis Romam ad Lateranense concilium profecturus, per Angliam transiit: ubi omnes *pro licentiâ transeundi iuraverunt, quòd neque Regi, neque regno eius damnum quærerent*; quemadmodum in anni illius historiâ refert Rogerus Hovedenus. Laurentium tamen, *ob privilegia in Lateranensi Concilio contra Regiæ dignitatis,*

zelo suæ gentis, ut ferebatur, impetrata, Anglorum Regi suspectum fuisse, libro 2. Expugnat. Hibern. cap. 23. narrat Giraldus Cambrensis. Eo tempore, Dubliniensi suæ Metropoli præsens hoc impetratum est ab eo privilegium, ex antiquo Dubliniensis Archiepiscopi Regesto, *quod Crede mihi appellant, a nobis exscriptum*. Obiit apud Augiense Normanniæ castrum (cujus Comes Richardus Strongbous fuerat, qui Dubliniam & Lageniam, Laurentii sedem metropoliticam & provinciam, ipso vivente & vidente subjugavit:) quum patriæ ab Anglis vastatæ calamitatem deplorasset, miserabiliter lingua materna dicens: *Heu popule stulte & insipiens; quid jam facturus es? Quis sanabit aversiones tuas? Quis miserabitur tui?* Atque ita, xviii. Calendas Decembris, cùm sextæ feriæ terminus advenisset, in confinio Sabbati subsequenti spiritum sancti viri requies æterna suscepit; inquit vita eius scriptor. Annum, quem ille tacet, Annales nostri assignant 1180. quo et 14. dies Novembris in sextam feriam incidit. Rogerus Hovedenus, & eum secutus Cæsar Baronius in Annalibus suis ad sequentem annum malè referunt. Nam ut ipse Rogerus postea confirmat, anno 1181. *Henricus Rex Angliæ, filius Imperatricis, dedit Ioanni Cumin clerico suo, Archiepiscopatum Divelinicæ in Hiberniâ*, viii. Idus Septembris apud Evesham. (ideoque Novembris dies 14. qui electionem hanc antecesserat, ad annum 1180, necessariò retrahendus est.) et anno 1182. *Lucius Papa III. ordinavit Ioannem Cumin in sacerdotem III. Idus Martij apud Velletræ: deinde consecravit eum in Archiepiscopum Divelinicæ XII. Calend. Aprilis, Dominicâ in ramis Palmarum, apud Velletræ*, cui Calendarij quoque ratio suffragatur; quæ anno 1182. Dominicam Paschalem 28. die Martij celebratam fuisse docet. In sanctorum

Macraith O'Deery, Erenagh of Derry [*died*].

Randal O'Carellan was killed by the Kinel-Moen, in defence of St. Columbkille, in the middle of Derry-Columbkille.

verò numerum relatus est Laurentius ab Honorio III. anno 1225. cujus canonizationis Bulla, data Reate, III. Id. Decembr. anno Pontificatus 10. habetur in Lærtij Cherubini Bullario ; tomo 1. pag. 49. edit. Rom. anno 1617." For more information about this distinguished prelate, the reader is referred to his Life, as published by Messingham in his *Florilegium*, and to De Burgo's *Hibernia Dominicana*. Dr. Lanigan in his Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. iv. p. 174, and Mr. Moore, in his History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 308, state that Muirchertach, the father of St. Laurence, was prince of Imaile ; but this is as great a mistake as that of the author of St. Laurence's Life, who makes him a son of the King of all Leinster, for O'Toole was at this period Lord of the tribe and territory of Hy-Muireadhaigh, called Omurethi by Giraldus, comprising about the southern half of the present county of Kildare, to wit, the baronies of Kilkea and Moone, Narragh and Rheban, and a part of the barony of Connell. It was bounded on the north by the celebrated hill of Allen, on the north-west by Offaly, which it met at the Curragh of Kildare, and on the west by Laoighis or Leix, from which it was divided by the River Barrow. According to O'Heerin's topographical poem, O'Teige was the ancient chief of Imaile (which was a very small district), but O'Toole was Lord of Hy-Muireadhaigh, which extended along the Barrow northwards as far as the hill of Almhuin, now Allen :

Trial éarí deapá an baird ealaí,
O'n tír iochmair uirnealaí,
O'Dinorí co Maipín mair,
Do éiol m'airtí o a n-uairle.
O'Tuacáil an mair meabairí,
Ar UíB meapóa Muireadhaí,

Co h-Almain an éoil cocláir,
An póp bapglom bpaontopéarí.

"Pass across the Barrow, of the cattle abounding border,
From the land rich in corn and honey,
From Dinnree to the pleasant Maisdin (Mulla-mast),
My journey is repaid by their nobility.
O'Toole of the festive fortress,
Is over the vigorous Hy-Muireadhaigh,
As far as Almhuin of melodious music,
Of the fair, grassy, irriguous surface."

The ancient Irish topographical work called *Dinnsenchus*, places in the territory of Uí Muireadhaigh, the old fort of Roeireann, which was situated on the top of the remarkable hill of Mullach Roeireann, now Mullagh-Reelion, about five miles to the south-east of Athy, in the county of Kildare. The name of this territory is preserved even to the present day in that of the deanery of Omurthie, which, according to the Regal Visitation Book of 1615, comprises the following parishes, in the county of Kildare, viz., Athy, Castlereban, Kilberry, Dollardstown, Nicholastown, Tankardstown, Kilkea, Grange-Rosenolvan, Belin, Castledermott, Grange, Moone, Timoling, Narraghmore, Kilcullen, Usk. And this authority adds : "Adjacent to the deanery of Omurthie is the parish church of Damenoge [now Dunamanoge], and the parish church of Fontstown."—See Ledwich's *Antiquities of Ireland*, second Edition, p. 294, where the author ignorantly assumes that Omurethi was O'Moore !

Soon after the death of St. Laurence the O'Tooles, or O'Tuathails, were driven from this beautiful and fertile district of Omurethi by the Baron Walter de Riddlesford, or Gualterus de Ridenesfordia, who, according to Giraldus

Donnacá ua caipealláin do marbáð la cenél cconall i ndíogal a meabla ar ua ngairmleaðaig tpe miorbailib na nainn ipa heneac po íapaig.

Áindilí ua dochartaig do écc i ndoirpe colaim cille.

Cat na cconcobor .i. Concobor masmáige mac Ruaidrí uí Choncobair 7 Concobar ua ceallaiḡ (.i. tigeapna ua maine) dú i ttorcáir Concobor ua ceallaiḡ, taðḡ a mac, a ósrbraéair diarmaid, 7 Maoilreachlann mac diarmada uí ceallaiḡ, 7 mac taðḡ uí Concobair (.i. taðḡ).

Muirghí ua heohin tígíuna ua briaépac aóne do marbáð la ísraib Mumán.

Carrgamáin ua giolla ultáin taoipeac Muinntipe Maoil tpionna do marbáð la haeb Mac carrgamna i nnuir éndam for moploch.

Domnall mac taðḡ uí chinnéidig tigeapna upmuman do éc.

(*Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. ii. c. xxi.), had his castle at Tristerdermot [Disert Diarmada, now Castledermot], in the territory of Omurethi. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen it is stated, under the year 1178, that the English of Wexford set out on a predatory excursion into Hy-Muireadhaigh, and slew Dowling O'Tuathail [O'Toole], king of that territory, and lost their own leader, Robert Poer. But though the O'Tuathails were driven from their original territory about this period, they were still regarded by the Irish as the second highest family in Leinster, and the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, record under the year 1214, the death of Lorcan O'Twahall, "young Prince of Leinster, and next in superiority of that province." After their expulsion from the rich plains of Omurethi, the O'Tuohills, or O'Tooles, took shelter in the mountain fastnesses of Wicklow, where in course of time they dispossessed the O'Teiges of Imaile, and other minor families.

It has been the object of the Editor in this note to collect together such evidences as will prove that the father of St. Laurence O'Toole, though not King of all Leinster, was chief of a more important territory than Imaile, a fact which has hitherto escaped our modern his-

torians and topographical writers, who have copied each other without consulting any but printed authorities.

^f *Violated*.—It is worthy of remark here, that whenever a chief, who had offered insult to a church or sanctuary, happened to be killed, his death is invariably attributed to the miraculous interposition of the patron saint.

^g *Hy-Many*. — The following parishes, or coarbships, were in Hy-Many, according to a tract in the Book of Lecan, treating of the manners and customs of the O'Kellys, viz.: Clonfert, Kilmeen, Kiltullagh, Kilcommon, Camma (where the Hy-Manians were baptized), Cloontuskert (where the O'Kelly was inaugurated), and Cloonkeen Cairill. The following families were located in Hy-Many, and tributary to O'Kelly, viz., Mac Egan, Chief of the tribe of Clandermot; Mac Gillenan, Chief of Clann Flaitheamhla and Muintir kenny; O'Donnellan, Chief of Clann Breasail; O'Doogan, Chief of Muintir-Doogan; O'Gowran, Chief of Dal-Druithne; O'Docomhlain, Chief of Rinn-na-hEignidi; O'Donoghoe, Chief of Hy-Cormaic, in Moinmoy; and O'Maoilbrighde, Chief of Bredach, which was the best territory in Hy-Many. For further particulars concerning the families and districts of Hy-

Donough O'Carellan was killed by the Kinel-Connell, in revenge of his treacherous conduct towards O'Gormly, and by the miracles of the saints whose guarantee he had violated^f.

Aindileas O'Doherty died at Derry-Columbkille.

A battle, called the battle of the Conors, was fought between Connor Moinmoy, the son of Roderic O'Conor, and Connor O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many^g, in which were slain Conor O'Kelly, his son Teige, his brother Dermot, Melaghlin, the son of Dermot O'Kelly, and Teige, the son of Teige O'Conor^h.

Maurice O'Heyne, Lord of Hy-Fiachrach-Aidhneⁱ, was killed by the men of Munster.

Carroon O'Gilla-Ultain, Chief of Muintir Maoil-t-Sionna, was killed by Hugh Mac Carroon^k, on Inis Endaimh^l, in Mor-loch.

Donnell, the son of Teige O'Kennedy, Lord of Ormond^m, died.

Many, the reader is referred to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Mang*, printed for the Irish Archaeological Society in 1843.

^a O'Conor.—It is added in the Annals of Kilronan, that this battle was fought at Magh Sruibhegealain, at the head or extremity of Daire na g-capall.

^l Hy-Fiachrach-Aidhne, Ul Fiachpach Aídhne. A territory in the south-west of the county of Galway, which, as we learn from the Life of St. Colman Mac Duach, published by Colgan, was originally coextensive with the diocese of Kilmacduagh.

^k Mac Carroon, mac carrghannna.—This name is anglicised Caron by O'Flaherty, in his *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 85, and Mac Carrhon by Connell Mageoghegan, who knew the tribe well. The name is now anglicised Mac Carroon. O'Flaherty locates them in the territory of Cuirenia, now the barony of Kilkenny West, in the county of Westmeath. Their ancestor was called Mael Sionna, i. e. Chief of the Shannon, from the situation of his territory on the east side of that river. They are to be distinguished from the O'Caharnys, Sionnachs, or Foxes of Kilcoursey, whose tribe name was Muintir-Tadhgain.

^l Inis Endaimh, is now called Inchenagh, and lies in Lough Ree, not far from Lanesborough. It is curious that Lough Ree is here called mór lóc, or the great lake.

^m Ormond, Upmumain.—Now the baronies of Upper and Lower Ormond, in the county of Tipperary. The territory of Upmumain was anciently very extensive, but it has been for many centuries limited to the baronies now bearing its name. O'Kennedy, who descended from Donnchuan, the brother of Brian Borumha, was originally seated in Glenomra, in the east of the county of Clare, whence they were driven out, at an early period, by the O'Briens and Mac Namaras. O'Heerin thus notices the original situation of O'Kennedy in his topographical poem :

O Cinneoirí corcpaí ga, ar Shleann farring,
peis Ompa,
Shloct ar nDumbcuan, epe érobaict, na fuinn
fuair gan iarmopaict.

“O'Kennedy, who purples the javelin, *rules* over the extensive, smooth Glenomra, Of the race of our Donnchuan, who, through valour, obtained the lands without competition.”

Maolmuire mac cuinn na mbocht pprimhíróir Eireann do écc.

Aod ua caiteuað, tigeapna loppair do marbað la hua cceallachain hi pfull hi ccill comán.

Amhlaib ua toðua taoipeac na bpeðca, do marbað la hua ngaibteacán taoipeac maige helg.

Murchað ua laetna taoipeac an dá bac do báðadh illoch con.

ΑΙΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΘ, 1181.

Αοιρ Cμιορσ mile, ceð, ochtmoðatt, a hafn.

Dungal ua caellaigi eppoc lñichglinne do écc.

Maolmuire ua dunain abb enuic na Sñghan hi luðmað do écc.

Maolciapain ua pioðabpa comarba ciapain do écc.

Cathraíñð pia pflaitheñstac ua maelðopaið ticchñna cenel cconail por macaib pið Connaet Saetapn cinetioiri dú in po marbað pe meic décc do clannuib ticchñnað γ τοιρεac Connaet la cenel cconail co poðaiðp oile do pofpclannaib γ dofpclannaib immaile ppiú cenmotháiofide. Ro chuiyñstet Connaetaið po ðaoipe ðóib ppi ré imcén iappan cat pin. Cat epice coippre ann in cata pin.

^a *Mac Con-na-mbocht*, i.e. the descendant of Conn of the poor, was the name of the Erenaghs of Clonmacnoise.

^c *O'Caithniadh*.—This name is now obsolete in Erris, an extensive and remarkably wild barony in the north-west of the county of Mayo, unless it has been changed to O'Cahan, or O'Kane.

^p *Of Bredagh*, na bpeðca.—This is the name of a district in the barony of Tirawley, comprising the parish of Moygawnagh, and part of that of Kilfian. It is to be distinguished from Bredagh in Inishowen, in the north-east of the county of Donegal, which was the inheritance of O'Duibh-dhiorma, of the race of Eoghan, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages.

^q *Moy-heleag*, mað helg.—This is also called mað heleog; it was the ancient name of the level part of the parish of Crossmolina, in the

barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo. The monastery of Errew, on Lough Conn, is in this district, and the family of O'Flynn, a branch of whom were hereditary Erenaghs of this monastery, are still numerous in the parish of Crossmolina. They were till lately in possession of the celebrated reliquary called Mias Tighernain, which is now at Rappa Castle. These O'Flynnns are mentioned by Giolla Iosa Mor Mac Firbis, the compiler of the Book of Lecan, as the Brughaidhs, or farmers, or Maghheleag.—See *Genealogies, Tribes and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1844, p. 113, note ^k, and p. 239, note ⁱ.

^r *Da-Bhac*, now generally called the Two Backs; a territory in the south of the barony of Tirawley, in the county of Mayo, lying between Lough Conn and the River Moy.—See

Mulmurry Mac Con-na-mbocht^a, chief senior of Ireland, died.

Hugh O'Caithniadh^c, Lord of Erris, was treacherously slain by O'Callaghan at Kilcommon.

Auliffe O'Toghda, Chief of Bredagh^p, was killed by O'Gaughan, Chief of Moy-heleag^q.

Murrough O'Laghtna, Chief of Da Bhac', was drowned in Lough Conn.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1181.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred eighty-one.

Dungal O'Kaelly, Bishop of Leighlin, died.

Mulmurry^r O'Dunan, Abbot of Cnoc-na-Seangan' (Louth), died.

Mulkieran O'Fiävrä, successor of Kieran, died.

Flaherty O'Muldory, Lord of Tirconnell, defeated the sons of the King of Connaught on the Saturday before Whitsuntide. Sixteen of the sons of the lords and chieftains of Connaught were slain by the Kinel Connell, as well as many others, both of the nobles and the plebeians^u. They held the Connacians under subjection for a long time after this battle, which was known by the name of Cath Criche Coirpre' [i. e. the Battle of the Territory of Carbury].

Tribes of Hy-Fiachrach, pp. 11, 165, 228. The name O'Toghda, which would be pronounced O'Toffey in this district, is now obsolete. Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Inisfallen, record that John De Courcy fled from Downpatrick, and went to Ath Glaisne [Ardglass?] where he built a castle which he made his residence for some time. According to the Annals of Clonmacnoise he returned to Down in 1181, and repaired his house there.

^a *Mulmurry*, maelmuirpe.—Colgan says, *Acta SS.*, p. 737, that this was the celebrated Marianus, the author of the Irish Martyrology, so often quoted by him and other ecclesiastical writers.

^c *Cnoc-na-Seangan*, i. e. Hill of the ants. This place, which is situated about thirty perches to the east of the town of Louth, is now generally

called in English, Pismire Hill. It contains the ruins of a church, but no part of the great abbey is now traceable on it. This abbey was founded and endowed for Augustinian Canons, by Donough O'Carroll, Prince of Oriel, and Edan O'Kaelly, or O'Caollaidhe, Bishop of Clogher.—See *Trias Thaum.*, p. 305; Ware's *Antiquities*, cap. 26; and also his Bishops of Louth and Clogher, at the name Edan.

^u *Both of the nobles and the plebeians*.—In the Annals of Kilronan this phrase is given in Latin: "*et alii nobiles et ignobiles cum eis*."

^r *Cath Criche Coirpre*.—According to the Annals of Kilronan the persons slain in this battle were the following, viz.: Brian Luighnech and Manus O'Conor; Melaghlin, Murray, and Murrough, three sons of Turlough O'Conor; also Hugh, son of Hugh, son of Rory (O'Flaherty),

Iar napaile liubar iatatt na míc ríog corraetup la plaitéirteac ip in cat nempáite, brian 7 Maġnur dá mac corpdealbais moir, * * * * 7 Maolpuanaig, dá mac ele Aoda í concobair. Do rocair beor Aod mac concobair ui cellaig, 7 giollacpirt mac megoipeactaig uí Roðuib, Eachmapcaac ua muiríobais, donnchað mac brian luignig ui Concobair, cucuallaecta mac Muiréirteag uí Concobair, epí huí maolbpenaimn, dá mac giollabuib, 7 aod mac mic aoda mic Ruairí, 7 rocaide ele do íasclannab.

Slóicchí la domnall mac aída míc lachlainn, 7 la cenel neogain telca óg i nultoir. Ro meabratte for ultoir, for uib ttuirte, 7 for ísraib lí im Ruairí mac dunnplebe 7 im cóinníde ua plann.

Sluacch la ísraib maige hiche im ua ccaetain Eachmapcaac, 7 im cenel mbiniġ ghinne co pangabar tar tuaim. Ro airceísó pír lí, 7 ua ttuirte uile Ruccrat ilmíle do buaib.

Tomaltac ua Concobair do oirínead i ccomorbur pateracc. Cuairt cenél eogain do tabairt lairp, do bírt a pír uaidib 7 po íaccaib bínnactan.

King of West Connaught; and Donough, son of Brian O'Fallon, *et alii multi nobiles et ignobiles cum eis*. The same annals also state that it was Donough, the son of Donnell Midheach O'Conor, that brought Flaherty O'Muldory to assist him in asserting the chieftainship of the territory of Carbury for himself. They also add, that this was called the Battle of Magh Diughbha, and that the bodies of the chieftains were carried to Clonmacnoise, and there interred in the tombs of their ancestors.

^a O'Conner.—According to the Annals of Ulster and of Kilronan, three of the sons of Hugh, son of Turlough O'Conor, were slain in this battle, namely, Melaghlin, Murray, and Murtough.

^x O'Murray, O'Muireadais.—In 1585 the head of this family was seated at Ballymurry, in the parish of Kilmaine, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.

^y O'Mulrenins, pronounced in Irish O'Maol éirénaim, O'Mul-vrénin.

^z Kinel-Biunny, Cenel Óinnig.—It would appear from several authorities that this tribe was

seated in the valley of Glenconkeine, in the south of the county of Derry.

^a Toome, Tuaim.—This is called Feappac Tuama, i. e. the *trajectus*, or ferry of Tuaim, in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick. The place is now called Toome-Bridge, and is situated between Lough Neagh and Lough Beg, and on the boundary between the counties of Antrim and Derry. “Fearsait Tuama hodie vulgo vocatur Tuaim est vadum vel trajectus ubi Banna fluvius ex lacu Echach.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 183.

^b Firlee, Pír lí.—The Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, as translated by Colgan, in *Trias Thaum.*, pp. 127, 146, calls this territory “*Læorum fines*,” and states that it was on the east side of the River Bann. “*Venit (Patricius) in Læorum fines Bannæ flumini ad orientalem ejus ripam adjacentes.*” But though the *Firli* were unquestionably seated on the east side of the River Bann, since the twelfth century, it would appear, from the Annotations of Tirechan on the Life of St. Patrick, that they were on the west side of this river in the time of the Irish apos-

According to another book, the sons of kings who were slain by Flaherty in the last mentioned battle were the following, viz. Brian and Manus, two sons of Turlough More; and Mulrony; and * * * two sons of Hugh O'Connor". In that battle also fell Hugh, the son of Conor O'Kelly, and Gilchreest, the son of Mageraghty O'Rodiv; Eachmarcach O'Murray^x; Donough, the son of Brian Luighneach O'Conor; Cucuallachta, the son of Murtough O'Conor; three of the O'Mulrenins^y; the two Mac Gillaboys; and Hugh, son of Hugh, who was son of Roderic, together with many others of the nobility.

Donnell, the son of Hugh Mac Loughlin, and the Kinel-Owen of Tullaghoge, made an incursion into Ulidia, and defeated the Ulidians, the Hy-Tuirtre, and the Firlee, together with Rory Mac Donslevy, and Cumee O'Flynn.

The men of Moy-Ithe, together with O'Kane (Eachmarcach), and the Kinel-Binny^z of the Valley, mustered an army, and crossed Toome^a. They plundered all *the territories of Firlee^b and Hy-Tuirtre*, and carried off many thousands of cows.

Tomaltagh O'Conor was consecrated successor of St. Patrick. He performed the visitation of the Kinel-Owen, received his dues from them, and left them his blessing.

tle. The Bann (i. e. the Lower Bann), according to the oldest accounts of that river, flowed between the plains of Li and Eilne, and we learn from Tirechan that the plain of Eilne was on the east side of the river, and consequently the plain of Li, or Lee, was on the west side of it: "Et exiit [Patricius] in Ardd Eolergg et Ailgi, et Lee Bendrigi, et perrexit trans flumen Bandæ, et benedixit locum in quo est cellola *Cuile Raithin* [Coleraine], in *Eilniu*, in quo fuit Episcopus, et fecit alias cellas multas in Eilniu. Et per Buas flumen" [Bush River] "foramen pertulit, et in Dun Sebuirgi" [Dunseverick] "sedit super petram, &c. &c. Et reversus est in campum *Eilni* et fecit multas ecclesias quas Condiri [the clergy of Connor diocese] habent."

Adamnan, in his Life of Columba, says, lib. i. c. 50, that Conallus, Bishop of Cuil Raithin [Coleraine], having collected many presents

among the inhabitants of the plain of Eilne, prepared an entertainment for St. Columba; and Colgan, in a note on this passage, conjectures that the plain of Eilne was west of the River Bann, and that which was then called "*an Mhachaire*," i. e. the plain. But that Magh Li was west of the Bann is put beyond dispute by the fact that the church of *Ackadh Dubhthaigh*, now Aghadowey, on the west side of the river Bann, is described in ancient authorities, as in *Magh Li*, or Campus Li, on the margin of the Lower Bann.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 223; the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at 9th and 22nd of January; and Sampson's Memoir of his Chart and Survey of Londonderry, p. 222. But on the increasing power of the O'Kanes, the Firli were unquestionably driven across the Bann.—See note under the year 1178.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΘ, 1182.

Αοιρ Cριορδ mile, ceo, ochtmoḡaττ, αδό.

Αοδ ua caellaigí eppoc aipḡiall, 7 cño canánach Epeann do écc.

Domnall ua huallachain aipdeipoc muínan do écc.

Sluaicchíð la domnall mac aíða ui lachlainn go dún bó i ndáil riada. Do pad fom caé do ḡallaib ír in dú rin Ro meabaid pop cenél neogain Ro marbad ann dñā Ragnall ua bñírlén, ḡiolla cpiopd ó catáin co rocaibí oile i maille ppiu, Ruccpat Soipcela marptain leó don cúp rin.

ḡrian mac toiprdealbaid ui ḡrian do marbad la Ragnall mac Commara bicc tpe meabail.

Αοδ mac cappaíanna taoipeac muinntipe maolteipionna do marbad la ḡiolla ultáin mac cappaíanna.

Mupchað mac taichlig uí dubhda, do marbad la Maolreachtlainn ua Maolpuanaid.

Ámlaib ua pñḡail do ḡabail tairḡeéta na hangaile 7 Αοδ do innarbad.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΘ, 1183.

Αοιρ Cριορδ mile, ceo, ochtmoḡaττ, ατρί.

Íoreph ua haóda Eppcop ua cceinnpelaig [do écc].

ḡec ua hḡra ticcḡina luigne Connaét do marbad la concóbar ua diaipmata mic Ruaidrí, ap loc mic pñadaid ina éig pñin tpe meabail.

^c *Dunbo, in Dal Riada.*—This is a mistake of the annalists, but not of the Four Masters, as it is found in the older Annals of Ulster and of Kilronan. Dunbo was not in Dalriada at any period, for it is west of the River Bann, in a territory called an Mhachaire, the Plain, in Colgan's time. Dalriada never extended westwards beyond the Bann.

^d *St. Martin.*—This passage is rendered in the old translation of the Ulster Annals in the British Museum, as follows: "An army by Donell O'Loghlin to Dunbo in Dalriada, and the Galls gave battle to them there, and vanquished Kin-

dred-Owen, and Ranall O'Bryslan was killed there, and Gilli Christ O'Cahan, and many more; and the Galls carried Martin's Gospel with them." From a notice in a manuscript in the Bodleian Library, Laud. 615, p. 81, it would appear that this copy of the Gospels, which was believed to have belonged to St. Martin of Tours, was brought to Ireland by St. Patrick, and that it was preserved at Derry in the time of the writer. There was a cemetery and holy well at Derry dedicated to this St. Martin. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, and in the

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1182.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred eighty two.

Hugh O'Kaelly, Bishop of Oriel, and head of the Canons of Ireland, died.

Donnell O'Huallaghan, Archbishop of Munster, died.

Donnell, the son of Hugh O'Loughlin, marched with an army to Dunbo, in Dal Riada^c, and there gave battle to the English. The Kincl-Owen were defeated, and Randal O'Breslen, Gilchreest O'Kane, and many others, were killed. On this occasion they carried off with them the Gospel of St. Martin^d.

Brian, the son of Turlough O'Brien, was treacherously slain by Randal Macnamara Beg.

Hugh Mac Carroon, Chief of Muintir Maoil-t-Sionna, was killed by Gilla-Ultain Mac Carroon.

Murrough, the son of Taichleach O'Dowda, was killed by Melaghlin O'Mulrony.

Auliffe O'Farrell assumed the lordship of Annaly, and Hugh was expelled^e.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1183.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred eighty-three.

Joseph O'Hea, Bishop of Hy-Kinsellagh (died).

Bec O'Hara, Lord of Leyny in Connaught, was treacherously slain by Conor, the grandson of Dermot, who was son of Roderic, in his own house, on Lough Mac Farry.

Annals of Kilronan, the portion of the passage relating to the Gospel reads: 7 pórcela mapcam oo bpeé oo gallaib leo.

^c Under this year the Annals of Kilronan, of Clonmacnoise, and of Ulster, record the death of Milo de Cogan, the destroyer of all Ireland, both Church and State; also of Reymond de la Groes, Cenn Cuillinn [Kantitunensis?], and the two sons of Fitz-Stephen. The Annals of Kilronan and of Clonmacnoise add, that Milo was killed by Mac Tire, Prince of Ui Mac Caille, now the barony of

Imokilly, in the county of Cork. The Irish annalists do not furnish us with any further particulars; but Giraldus Cambrensis, in his *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. ii. c. 18, calls Mac Tyrus a betrayer: "à proditore Machtyro qui eos ea nocte hospitari debu-erat, cum aliis quinque militibus impronisis à tergo securium ietibus sunt interempti." Sir Richard Cox, in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 37, magnifies this act of Mac Tyrus into an awful specimen of Irish treachery, and adds, that Milo had been invited by Mac Tyrus to lodge at his house that

Do pala deabað ecter ua flaithbéirταιḡ, an giollu riabac, ⁊ Mac ui gairmleabacḡ. Ro marbað ua flaitbéirταιḡ ir in iomaireacc rin ⁊ d'piong mór do cenél Moan.

Férgal mac Ámlaib ui ruairc, do marbað la loclainn mac domnall ui ruairc.

Giollaultáin mac carrgamna taoireac muintire maolteirionna do marbað la macaib ui b'raoin ⁊ la macaibh an teirionnaigh ui cáetarnaigh go ceunicear ele a maille friir.

ΑΙΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΘ, 1184.

Αοιρ Crioρo mile, ced, ochtmoḡatt, a cethair.

Giolla iora ua maolin Eppcop eiride do écc.

δριαν breirneé mac toirpdelbairḡ ui concobair do écc.

Maolioru ua cfrbail do oironeð i ccomorbur Patraic ier na faccbáil do éomaltac ua concobair.

Art ua maoleaclainn ticchfina iartair mide do marbað i meabail la diarmaic ua mbriain .i. mac toirpdelbairḡ tria forcongpa gall, ⁊ Maolpeaclainn beacc do gabáil a ionaid, ⁊ maíðm do rraoinead lair a ccionn trí lá forran diarmaic céðna du in ro marbair ile im mac matgamna í briain.

Caírlén do cumdac la gallaib i ccill áir.

Caírlén oile do orccain la Maolpeaclainn ⁊ la Concobor masnmaige ua cconcobair. Ro marbað d'piong mór do gallaib ann.

Dec tticche fichte do roignib cumdaigei arda macha do orḡain la gallaib mide.

Maintir eapa ruaidh do eohbairt la flaithbéirταιḡ Ua Maolboraib ticchfina éinél cconail do dia ⁊ do naoim bfinarð do raith a anma.

night. The same is repeated by Moore, in his History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 311, without quoting any authority, which is very unfair, as it turns out that the prejudiced Giraldus is the only authority.

^f *O'Flaherty*.—This was not O'Flaherty of Iar Connaught, but of Tyrone, where the name is now changed to Lavery, or Lafferty (O'Phlaic-

beartaig). In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster preserved in the British Museum, the name of this Tyronian family, Ua Phlaēbertairḡ, is anglicised O'Lathvertay, which is close enough to the form it has assumed in modern times. The above passage is thus Englished in this translation : " A. D. 1183. A skirmish between Gilla Revagh O'Lathvertay and O'Garm-

A battle was fought between O'Flaherty' (Gillarevagh) and the son of O'Gormly, in which O'Flaherty and a great number of the Kinel-Moen were slain.

Farrell, son of Auliffe O'Rourke, was slain by Loughlin, son of Donnell O'Rourke.

Gilla Ultain Mac Carroon, Chief of Muintir Maoil-t-Sionna, and five others, were slain by the sons of the Sinnach (the Fox) O'Caharny⁸.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1184.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred eighty-four.

Gilla Isa O'Moylin, a bishop, died.

Brian Breifneach, son of Turlough O'Conor, died.

Maelisa O'Carroll was consecrated successor of St. Patrick, after Tomaltach O'Conor had resigned that dignity.

Art O'Melaghlin, Lord of Westmeath, was treacherously slain by Dermot O'Brien (i. e. the son of Turlough), at the instigation of the English, and Melaghlin Beg assumed his place, and in three days afterwards defeated the same Dermot in a conflict, in which many persons were slain, among whom was the son of Mahon O'Brien.

A castle was erected by the English at Killare⁹.

Another castle was plundered by Melaghlin and Conor Moinmoy O'Conor, in which many of the English were slain.

Thirty of the best houses in Armagh were plundered by the English of Meath.

The monastery of Assaroe¹ was granted to God and St. Bernard by Flaherty O'Muldory, Lord of Kinel-Connell, for the good of his soul.

leaye's son; and O'Lathvertay and some of Kindred Muan were killed."

⁸ Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen record the erection of a monastery at Duleek, by Sir Hugh De Lacy.

⁹ *Killare, Cillair.*—A parish in the barony of Rathconrath, and county of Meath. Colgan describes it as follows: "Killaria vicus est in

regione Mediæ quæ *Magh asuil* appellatur: in quâ sunt tres ecclesiæ; una parochialis viro sancto (Aido) dicata; alia quæ templum Sanctæ Brigidæ, et tertia quæ aula Sanctæ Brigidæ appellatur: et tres etiam fontes quorum aquis in unum confluentibus vicinum non sine miraculo agitur et velociter movetur molendinum."—*Acta SS.*, p. 423, col. 2, note 31.

Ἐνδραολὰς υἱὰ γράβα κομορβα κρονάιν τυαμα γρένε δὸ ἐcc.

Ἰῖαλλ mac an κρονδαῖς υἱὰ κατάρναῖς δὸ ἐcc.

Ἀνταῖς mac φήγαῖς υἱὰ πυαῖς τικκίνα βρεῖνε δὸ μαρβαδ ἀ φφὺλλ λα
Μαζ παῖναῖς.

Δομνὰλλ υἱὰ φλanna cáin ταιορεὰς cloinne κατὰῖς δὸ ἐcc hἱ ccongá
féicín.

Φήγαῖς υἱὰ παῖγαῖς δὸ μαρβαδ hἱ φφὺλλ λα Μαεῖλεcláinn υἱὰ πυαῖς.

Αἴῖς CRIOSD, 1185.

Αἴῖς Criosd míle ced ochtmoḡad ἀ cúḡ.

Μαοῖλιου υἱὰ μνρεαδῖς φή leccínn δοῖρε cólaim cílle δὸ ecc ἱαῖ
Sínδαταῖς thoḡaῖde.

Πήῖς Unperra co ḡgallaῖς uime δὸ bñt in αρδοαcá co cñn ré laite
cona noḡcἱb ἱ mḡoon corḡaῖς δὸ ponnpaḡ.

ḡἱollu criosd mac caḡmaoἱl αρὸ ταιορεὰς cenél pεapaδῖς ḡ na cclánn

There are no ruins of the Castle of Killare now visible; but there are considerable remains of the churches mentioned by Colgan.

ⁱ *Assaroe*, ear pyaḡ.—The remains of this abbey now stand about one mile west of Ballyshannon; one of the side walls and a part of the western gable of the abbey are yet standing. The architecture is very good; but there are at present no windows or architectural features worthy of notice remaining.

¹ *Tomgraney*, Tuam gneine.—An ancient monastery dedicated to St. Cronan, in the barony of Upper Tullagh, in the county of Clare. It is now a small village.

^{*} Under this year the Annals of Kilronan record the falling of the great church of Tuam, both its roof and stone work; also the burning by lightning of the fortress of the Clann Mulrony, called the Rock of Lough Key, in which six or seven score of persons of distinction, with fifteen persons of royal descent, were destroyed.

¹ *Philip Unserra*.—He is called Philip Worcester in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, in the British Museum, and by his cotemporary Giraldus Cambrensis, Philippus Wigorniensis.—See *Topographia Hiberniæ*, dist. 2, c. 50, where there is a strange story told about his conduct at Armagh. Hanmer repeats the same; and Sir Richard Cox, who was always anxious to hide the faults of the English and villify the Irish, has condescended to tell the story in the following strain: *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 38, ad ann. 1184: “*Philip of Worcester*, Lord Justice or Governour of Ireland, came over with a smart party of Horse and Foot; he also brought with him *Hugh Tirrel*, a Man of ill Report: He was not long in the Government, before he seized on the Lands of *O’Cathesie* to the King’s Use, though *Lacy* had formerly sold them: He also went a Circuit, to visit the Garrisons, and in *March* came to *Armagh*, where he exacted from the Clergy a great Sum of Mony; thence he went to *Down*, and

Kenfacla O'Grady, successor of Cronan of Tomgraney¹, died.

Niall, son of the Sinnagh (the Fox) O'Caharny, died.

Auliffe, the son of Farrell O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, was treacherously slain by Mac Rannall.

Donnell O'Flanagan, Lord of Clann-Cahill, died at Conga-Feichin [Cong].

Farrell O'Reilly was treacherously slain by Melaghlin O'Rourke².

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1185.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred eighty-five.

Maelisa O'Murray, Lector of Derry-Columbkille, died at a venerable old age.

Philip Unserra¹ (of Worcester) remained at Armagh with his Englishmen during six days and nights in the middle of Lent.

Gilchreest Mac Cawell, Chief of Kinel-Farry^m and of the Clans, viz. Clann-

so to Dublin, laden both with Curses and Ex-torsions. Tirrel took a Brewing-Pan from the poor Priests at Armagh, and carried it to Down, but the House where he lay was burnt, and so were also the Horses in the Stable, so that he was fain to leave the Pan, for want of Carriage; and Philip had a severe fit of the Gripes, like to cost him his life; both which Punishments (they say) were miraculously inflicted upon them for their sacrilege." Cox, however, should have here stated, on the authority of Giraldus, that Tyrell restored the pan to the poor priests, for Giraldus writes: "Sed eadem nocte, igne, proprio eiusdem hospitio accenso, equi duo qui cacabum extraxerant, cum aliis rebus non paucis, statim combusti sunt. Pars etiam villæ maxima eadem occasione igne est consumpta. Quo viso, Hugo Tyrellus mane cacabum inueniens prorsus illæsum, pecunia ductus, Arthmacionem eum remisit." It looks very strange that the Irish annalists should have passed over this transaction in silence, it being just the sort of subject they generally comment upon.

^m Kinel-Farry, cinel peapaburg, and the Clans. The territory of Kinel-Farry, the patrimonial inheritance of the Mac Cawells (the descendants of Fergal, son of Muiredhach, son of Eoghan, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages) was nearly coextensive with the barony of Clogher, in the county of Tyrone; in which barony all the clans here mentioned were located, except the Hy-Kennoda and the Clann Colla, who were seated in Fermanagh. The Hy-Kennoda gave name to the barony of Tir-kennedy, which is situated in the east of Fermanagh, adjoining the barony of Clogher in Tyrone.—See it mentioned at the years 1427, 1468, and 1518. The family of Mac Cathmhaoil, a name generally anglicised Mac Cawell and latinized Cavellus,—who supplied several bishops to the see of Clogher, are still numerous in this their ancient territory, and the name is also found in other counties, variously anglicised Camphill, Cambell, Caulfield, and even Howell; but the natives, when speaking the Irish language, always pronounce the name Mac Caeimhaoil.

.1. clante aengura, clann duibinnpeact clann fógarraig, uí cónnroba, 7 clann collu do fearaib manac cónn comairle tuaircirt Epeann do marbað la hua néccmíg 7 la muinntir áomáin, 7 a cónn do bñit leó go ffrít uata i ccionn miopa iarttain.

Maolrfeclann mac muircearraig uí laclann do marbað lá gallaib.

Maoliora ua dálaig ollam epeann, 7 alban apó taoipeac corcapaíde 7 corcadain, Saol oirdepc ap dán, ap eneac, 7 ap uairle do écc i ccluan iorapó oca oilípe.

Mac ríg Saخان .1. Seon mac an dapa Henri do éeact i nEirinn luét trís píet long do gabáil a ríge. Ro gab aecliaé, 7 laigin. Do poine carpdiall oc tioppait fáctna, 7 occ apó fíonáin. Ro airtg muma eirib. Ro bñir tra

" *Corcarree*, now a barony in the county of Westmeath. It is bounded on the north and north-east by Loch Dairbhreach, *anglice* Lough Derryvara; on the west by Lough Iron; and on the south and south-east by an irregular line of hills, which divide it from the barony of Moyashel. This territory is mentioned by our genealogists and historians as the inheritance of the descendants of Fiacha Raoidhe, the grandson of the monarch Felimý Reachtmhar, or the Lawgiver.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. cap. 69; and Duaid Mac Fírbis's Pedigrees, p. 106. This was originally the lordship of O'Hionradhain, and not of O'Daly, as we learn from O'Dugan :

O'Donnchaða na nbaig-ap,
Rí Tealaig min módapain;
O'Hionradáin, páoipe rin,
Rí Chopca Raoige poig lom."

"O'Donaghoe, of good tillage,
King of the smooth Tealach Modharain;
O'Hionradhain, nobler he,
King of fairest Corca Ree."

o *Corca-Adain*, sometimes called *Corca-Adaim*. This was the original lordship of the O'Dalys; but unfortunately its situation is not to a certainty known. The Editor has been long of

opinion that it is identical with the barony of Magheradernon, in the county of Westmeath. At this year, 1185, we find that O'Daly had possession of Corca-Ree, in addition to his own original territory of Corca-Adain; and it is not unreasonable to conclude that the two territories adjoined. Here it is necessary to remark, that, according to O'Dugan's topographical poem, Corca-Adain was in Teffia, or Tir-Mainé, and that Corca-Ree was not; that O'Daly was descended from Mainé, and the original inhabitants of Corca-Ree were not. It may therefore be lawfully assumed, that about this period O'Daly got a grant of Corca-Ree, which adjoined his original territory of Corca-Adain, from the O'Melagh-lins, for some great service which that noble poet had rendered them by his sword or pen. That Corca-Ree was not in Teffia may be clearly inferred from Tirechan's annotations on the Life of St. Patrick, in the Book of Armagh. Thus, in describing St. Patrick's travels through Meath, that writer says: "And he (Patrick) built another church (Lecain) in the country of *Roide*, at *Caput Art*, in which he erected a stone altar, and another at Cuil-Corre, and he came across the River Ethne (Inny) into the two Teffias." It is, therefore, highly probable that the portion of the country lying between the

Aengus, Clann-Duibhinrecht, Clann-Fogarty, Hy-Kennoda, and Clann-Colla in Fermanagh, and who was the chief adviser of all the north of Ireland, was slain by O'Hegny and Muintir-Keevan, who carried away his head, which, however, was recovered from them in a month afterwards.

Melaghlin, the son of Murtough O'Loughlin, was slain by the English.

Maelisa O'Daly, ollave (chief poet) of Ireland and Scotland, Lord of Corcareeⁿ and Corca-Adain^o, a man illustrious for his poetry, hospitality, and nobility, died while on a pilgrimage at Clonard.

The son of the King of England, that is, John, the son of Henry II., came to Ireland with a fleet of sixty ships, to assume the government of the kingdom. He took possession of Dublin and Leinster, and erected castles at Típraid Fachtna^p and Ardfinan^q, out of which he plundered Munster; but his people were defeated with great slaughter by Donnell O'Brien. The son of

River Brosnagh (which connects Lough Owel and Lough Ennell) and the baronies of Delvin and Farbil, was anciently called *Feara asail*, or *Magh asail*, and that the tract lying between the same river and the barony of Rathconrath, was called Corca-Adain. Mr. Owen Daly of Moningtown, in the barony of Corcaree, is supposed to be the present head of the O'Dalys of Westmeath.

^p *Tíbraghny*, *tiptait fáctna*, i. e. St. Fachna's well, is a townland containing the ruins of an old castle, situated in a parish of the same name, on the north side of the River Suir, in the barony of Iverk, in the south-west of the county of Kilkenny.—See the *Feilire Aenguis*, at the 13th of February and 18th of May, and Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys at the same days, from which it will be seen that this place was in the west of the ancient Ossory. See also the Ordnance Map of the county of Kilkenny, sheets 38 and 39. Sir Richard Cox, in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 40, conjectures that this place is Tipperary; and Dr. Leland, and even Mr. Moore, have taken Cox's guess as true history.—See Leland's *History of Ireland*, vol. i. p. 146; and Moore's, vol. ii. p. 320.

^q *Ardfinnan*, *Arb Fionnán*, i. e. St. Finnan's height, or hill. It is situated in the barony of Iffa and Offa, in the county of Tipperary. The ruins of this castle are still to be seen on a rock overlooking the River Suir. Giraldus states (*Hib. Expugnata*, lib. ii. c. 34) that John erected three castles, the first at Tibractia, the second at Archphinan, and the third at Lismore. The Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen also state, that John Earl of Moreton, son of Henry, King of England, came to Ireland this year, accompanied by four hundred knights, and built the castles of Lismore, Ardfinan, and Tiobraid [Tiobraid Fachtna].

For the character of the English servants and counsellors who were in Ireland about the King's son at this period, the reader is referred to Giraldus Cambrensis' *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. ii. c. 35, where he describes the Normans as "Verbosi, iactatores, enormium iuramentorum auctores, Aliorum ex superbia contemptores," &c.; and also to Hamner's Chronicle, and Campion's *Historie of Irelande*, in which the Normans are described as "great quaffers, lourdens, proud, belly swaines, fed with extortion and bribery."—Dublin Edition of 1809, p. 97.

domnall ua brian Maíom ar gallaib mic Ríḡ Saḡan Ro cúir a nár. Do deachaid dna mac ríḡ Saḡan cairir inunn iarttain do coraid hugo delatu pe a aetar uair aré hugo ba forlamaid a huét ríḡ Saḡan ara éionn in Éirinn, 7 ní léc cior na braidhe éuigerm ó ríḡaid Éreann.

Comtoccáil coccad do fáir i cconnaictaib eoir na ríḡdamnaib .i. ector Ruaidrí ua concobair 7 concobar maenmaige, mac Ruaidrí, 7 concobar ua diarmada, Catal carpac mac concobair maonmaige, 7 catal croiddearg mac toirbdealbaig, po marbad rocaide stoppa. Do poine Ruaidrí 7 a mac ríó lar na huaplíb ele iarttain.

Iartar conaict do lorccad taigib, timplaib la domhnall ua mbrian, 7 la gallaib.

Catal carpac mac concobair maonmaige mic Ruaidrí do lorccad cille dálua taigib, templaib tar a neiri, tucc a reotta 7 a maíne leir. Tuad-muna beór do millead, 7 dorccain lá concobar maonmaige mac Ruaidrí, 7 la gallaib. Na goil[†] feirne do éaict leir co porr commain, 7 mac Ruaidrí do éabairt tri míle do buaib dóib i ttuairarta.

Amíaoib ua muirsdaiḡ eppcop ardamaca, 7 éenél fíraðaiḡh loépann polurta nó poillpicchead tuat 7 ecclaiḡ décc, 7 foḡartaic ua ceapballáin do oirðnéd ma ionad.

Diarmad maḡ carpaig tigeapna dírman do marbad la gallaib cor-caige.

Domnall mac giolla patraicc tigeapna orpaige do écc.

ΑΙΟΙΣ CRIOSD, 1186.

Αοιρ Crioρd, míle, céd, oétmogad, aré.

Maolcallann mac adaim mic cleircein eppcop cluana fearra brenainn do écc.

Domnall mac aoda uí laclainn do cor a plaitfir, 7 Ruaidrí ua plaitheapartaig doirðnead lá dpuing do éenél eoḡain éealca ócc.

[†] The death of this bishop is thus noticed in the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1185. Amíam h-ua Muirsdaiḡ, eppcopur Ardamaca 7 cen-uil Éraðaiḡ, loépann polurta nó poillpichead tuat 7 ecclaiḡ décc, 7 foḡartaic ua ceapballáin do oirðnéd ma ionad."

tuat 7 ecclaiḡ, in Chripto quieuit i nDun Cruana, 7 a eabairt co h-onopaic co Dairi Colum Cille, 7 a adnucal po coraib a aetar, .i. an eppuic h-ua Cobéaiḡ, .i. i toeb in tem-

the King of England then returned to England, to complain to his father of Hugo de Lacy, who was the King of England's Deputy in Ireland on his (John's) arrival, and who had prevented the Irish kings from sending him (John) either tribute or hostages: [1185]

A general war broke out in Connaught among the Roydamnas [princes], viz. Roderic O'Connor, and Conor Moinmoy, the son of Roderic; Conor O'Diarmada; Cathal Carragh, the son of Conor Moinmoy; and Cathal Crovderg, the son of Turlough. In the contests between them many were slain. Roderic and his son afterwards made peace with the other chiefs.

The West of Connaught was burned, as well churches as houses, by Donnell O'Brien and the English.

Cathal Carragh, the son of Conor Moinmoy, who was the son of Roderic, burned Killaloe, as well churches as houses, and carried off all the jewels and riches of the inhabitants. Thomond was also destroyed and pillaged by Conor Moinmoy, the son of Roderic, and by the English. The English came as far as Roscommon with the son of Roderic, who gave them three thousand cows as wages.

Auliffe O'Murray, Bishop of Armagh and Kinel-Farry, a brilliant lamp that had enlightened clergy and laity, died; and Fogartagh O'Carellan was consecrated in his place.

Dermot Mac Carthy, Lord of Desmond, was slain by the English of Cork. Donnell Mac Gillapatrik, Lord of Ossory, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1186.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred eighty-six.

Maelcallann, son of Adam Mac Clerken, Bishop of Clonfert-Brendan, died.

Donnell, the son of Hugh O'Loughlin, died; and Rory O'Flaherty [O'Lavery] was elected by some of the Kinel-Owen of Tullaghoge.

paull bic. Thus rendered in the old translation preserved in the British Museum: "A. D. 1185. Auliv O'Mureay, Bishop of Ardmach (Tirone) and Kindred-Feray, a bright taper that lightneth spiritually and temporally, in Christo

quievit in Dun Cruthny, and [was] brought honourably to Dyry-Columkilly, and was buried at his father's feete, the Bishop O'Coffy, in the side of the church." It looks very odd that a Bishop O'Murray should be the son of a Bishop O'Coffey!

Conn ua bhríléin (.i. taoireac pánae) caindeal einig, 7 gaircead éuair-
cirt Eireann do mairbad la mac mic laclainn, 7 lá dréim do cénél eoḡain, 7
mír eoḡain dorccain pó a biéin gion go raibé cion doib ann.

Giolla Pátraice mac an giolla cúirp toireac ua mbranáin do mairbad
lá domnall ua laclainn tré epail muintipe bhranáin pó déin.

Ruaidrí ua concobair do ionnabhad i muman la concobar maonmaige
lá a mac búvéin. Connaétag do millead stoppa diblinib, 7 tuccad é dia
éir do ríoiri tre comairle fil muirédaig, 7 do rabadat triocá céo dfríann
dó.

Hugo belatu Malaptae 7 dírcailteac ceall momda ticchpna gall
míde, bhríne, 7 airgiall. Ar dó ona do bhrí cior Connaé. Ar re po
gab ímhor Eirínn do gallaib. Ró ba lán míde uile ó Shionann go fairrge
do cailpenaib gall lepp. Iar taircecrin iaram cailén dírmáige dó táinic

^a *Fanad* was a territory in the north of Tir-Connell, or the county of Donegal, extending from Lough Swilly to Mulroy Lough, and from the sea to Rathmeltan. In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster this passage is rendered as follows: "A. D. 1186. Con O'Brislen, the candle of liberality and courage of the North of Ireland, killed by some of Kindred-Owen, and all Inis Owen spoyled and preyed through that, though innocent of it" [i. e. of the crime, cín co raibé cín doib ann].

^b *Mac Loughlín*.—There were some monarchs of Ireland of this family, but they were at this time only Lords of the Kinel-Owen.

^c *Triocá céo* signifies a cantred, or barony, containing 120 quarters of land. It is thus explained by Giraldus Cambrensis: "Dicitur autem cantaredus tam Hibernica quam Britannica tanta terre portio quanta 100. villas continere solet."—*Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. ii. c. 18.—See also O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, pp. 24, 25; and O'Brien's Irish Dictionary, at the word *Triocá*. It is translated, "Cantaredus seu Centivillaria regio" by Colgan, in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 19, col. 2, n. 51.

^d *Hugo de Lacy*.—The character and description of the personal form and appearance of Hugo de Lacy, is thus given by his contemporary, Giraldus Cambrensis:—

"Si viri colorem, si vultum quæris, niger, nigris oculis & defossis: naribus simis, facie à dextris igne casuali, mento tenuis turpiter adusta. Collo contracto, corpore piloso, pariter et nervoso. Si staturam quæris, exiguus. Si facturam, deformis. Si mores: firmus ac stabilis, & Gallica sobrietate temperatus. Negotiis familiaribus plurimum intentus. Commisso quoque regimini, rebusque gerendis in commune vigilantissimus. Et quanquam militaribus negotiis plurimum instructus, crebris tamen expeditionum iacturis, Ducis officio non fortunatus: post vxoris mortem vir vxorius, & non vnus tantum, sed plurimarum libidini datus: vir auri cupidus & auarus, propriique honoris & excellentiæ, trans modestiam ambitiosus."—*Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. ii. cap. 20.

^e *Profaner*, malaptae.—This word is used in the best Irish manuscripts, in the sense of profaner or defiler, and the verb malaptauigm means, I defile, profane, curse. The following

Con O'Breslen, Chief of Fanad^a, the lamp of the hospitality and valour of the north of Ireland, was slain by the son of Mac Loughlin^a and a party of the Kinel-Owen; in consequence of which Inishowen was unjustly ravaged.

Gillapattrick Mac Gillacorr, Chief of the Hy-Branain, was slain at the instigation of the Hy-Branain themselves.

Roderic O'Connor was banished into Munster by his own son, Conor Moinmoy. By the contests between both the Connacians were destroyed. Roderic, however, by the advice of the Sil-Murray, was again recalled, and a trioched^a of land was given to him.

Hugo de Lacy,^a the profaner^a and destroyer of many churches; Lord of the English of Meath, Breifny, and Oriel; he to whom the tribute of Connaught was paid; he who had conquered the greater part of Ireland for the English, and of whose English castles^a all Meath, from the Shannon to the sea, was full; after having finished the castle of Durrow^a, set out, accompanied by

examples of it in the *Leabhar Breac*, fol. 19, *b*, *b*, will prove its true meaning: *Uair is menic eilngthea 7 malapthea in pobul uili eia imapbur aenbuine; conb aipe rin is coip fo ceoip a malapthea nap ob guapoche oo rochaide he 7 na taetpac eia fochara.* "For it is often that all the people are corrupted and defiled through the crime of one man; wherefore it is proper to excommunicate him, that he may not be dangerous to the multitude, and that they may not fall through him." Also at fol. 4, *b*, *b*, *Ocup atbepim, ol pe, a beith malapthea, epcoitcheas eia bithu.* "And I say, quoth he, let me be accursed, excommunicated for ever."

^a *English castles.*—For a curious account of the castles erected by Sir Hugh de Lacy, the reader is referred to *Hibernia Expugnata*, by Giraldus Cambrensis, cap. 19, 21, and 22. Besides his Meath castles he erected one at New Leighlin, in Idrone, called the Black Castle; one at Tachmeho now Timahoe, in the territory of Leix; one at Tristerdermot, now Castledermot, in the territory of Hy-Muiredhaigh, O'Toole's original country; one at Tulachfelmeth, now Tullow, in

the county of Carlow; one on the Barrow, near Leighlin; and one at Kilkea, and another at Narragh, in the present county of Kildare.—See also *Hanmer's Chronicle*, Dublin Edition, pp. 321, 322.

^a *Duamach*, now Durrow, situated in the north of the King's County, and close to the boundary of the county of Westmeath, where St. Columbkille erected a famous monastery about the year 550. See Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 118. At the period of the erection of this monastery, Durrow was in the territory of Tefia, and the site was granted to St. Columbkille by Brendan, Chief of Tefia, the ancestor of the Irish chieftain, Fox, or O'Caharny, at whose instigation Sir Hugh de Lacy was murdered. Adamnan, in his *Life of Columba*, thus speaks of the foundation of a monastery in this place by St. Columbkille: "Vir beatus in mediterranea Hibernie parte Monasterium, quod Scotice dicitur Darraig, divino fundavit nutu." See his *Life of Columba*, published by Colgan in *Trias Thaum.*, lib. i. cap. 31, lib. ii. c. 2, and lib. iii. c. 19.

amaç go τηριαρ gall ina cõmideact do ðéchrain an cairlén. Tannic ðin
aon ócclac giolla gan ionatár ó Mhaðaig do fíraib teathba dia íoigib 7

Venerable Bede has the following notice of the erection of this monastery (Histor. lib. iii. c. 4):

"Fecerat, (Columba) priusquam Britanniam veniret monasterium nobile in Hiberniâ, quod a copia Roborum *Dearmach* linguâ Scotorum, hoc est, Campus Roborum, cognominatur."

Camden and Mercator thought that by *Dearmach* in this passage, Bede meant *Armagh*, and the former, in pp. 764, 765, of his *Hibernia*, states, that a celebrated monastery was founded at *Armagh* by Columba, about the year 610; but Ussher, who knew Irish topography far better than either of these writers, proves that *Dearmach* was the present *Durrow* in the King's County.

"Columbæ verò *Dearmach* eadem ipsa est quam Giraldus Cambrensis (*Hibern. Expugnat.* lib. ii. c. 34) non *Dernach*, ut habet liber editus, sed ut MSS. *Dervach* vel *Dermach*: (literam enim aspiratam et v consonam eadem penè sono Hiberni efferunt:) ubi Midie illum debellatorem *Hugonem de Lacy*, à securibus malè securum, dolo *Hibernensium* suorum interemptum fuisse narrat. In regio comitatu ea est, *Durrow* vulgo appellata: quæ monasterium habuit S. Columbæ nomine insigne; inter cujus *Κρυβίς* Euangeliorum Codex vetustissimus asservabatur, quem ipsius Columbæ fuisse monachi dictitabant. ex quo, et non minoris antiquitatis altero, eidem Columbæ assignato (quem in urbe *Kells* sive *Kentis* dictâ Midenses sacrum habent) diligenti cum editione vulgatâ Latinâ collatione factâ, in nostros usus variantium lectionum binos libellos concinnavimus."—*Primordia*, pp. 690, 691; and *Britannicarum Ecclesiarum Antiquitates*, London, 1687, p. 361.

The Rev. Denis Taaffe, who was well acquainted with the foregoing passage, asserts,

nevertheless, that the Darmaig of Adamnan is Durrow, in the county of Kilkenny; but he offers no proof, and is manifestly in error. See his little work entitled the Life and Prophecies of St. Columbkille.

* *O'Meyey*. — There are several families of this name in the county of Westmeath, and in the parish of Magheross, in the county of Monaghan.

Mr. Moore, in his History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 321, states that De Lacy "met his death from a hand so obscure, that not even a name remains associated with the deed." And adds, in a note: "Several names have been assigned to the perpetrator of this act, but all differing so much from each other, as to shew that the real name was unknown. Geoffrey Keating, with that love of dull invention which distinguished him, describes the assassin as a young gentlemen in disguise." Keating's account of this murder referred to by Mr. Moore, is thus given in Dr. Lynch's translation of Keating's History of Ireland:

"Hugo de Lacy Midie ab Henrico præpositus tanto illicò in indigenas seviendi libidine correptus est, ut nobilem imprimis in eo tractu Colmanorum gentem funditus penè deleverit, aliisque regionis illius proceribus insidias dolosè instruxerit, et laqueis quas tetenderat irretitos vita fortunis spoliaverit. *Quidem autem e nobilitatis flore animosus juvenis* indignissimam hanc suorum cædem, fortunarumquæ jacturam iniquissimo ferens animo, audax sanè facinus aggressus est. Cum enim Hugo condendo castello Durmagie in Midia teneretur implicitus, operarios quoscunque idonea mercede conducens, quibus ita familiariter usus est, ut consortio eorum operisque, quandoque se immiscuerit; *juvenis ille nobilis* operarii speciem cultu præ se ferens operam suam ad hoc opus locavit, confus fore, ut facul-

three Englishmen, to view it. One of the men of Tefia, a youth named Gilla-gan-inathar O'Meyey^a, approached him, and drawing out an axe, which he had

tatem aliquando nancisceretur animam illam tanti suorum sanguinis profusione cruentatam hauriendi; nec suâ spe frustratus est; quâdam enim vice Hugonem graviter in opus incumbentem conspicatus, bipennem altè sublatum in tergum ejus adegit, animamque domicilio suo exegit, ac extrusit."

That this story was not invented by the honest Keating, will appear from the following entry in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, which was transcribed long before he was born.

A. D. 1186. Uga de Laci .i. malaprae 7 dircailceâ neimeb 7 cell Epenn, a mapbað i n-eimech colum cille is denum caipceoil .i. a n'Depmañ; do mapbað b' O Míabañ do Teeba.

"A. D. 1186. Hugo de Lacy, i. e. the profaner and destroyer of the sanctuaries and churches of Ireland, was killed in revenge of Columbkille, while making a castle at Durrow; he was killed by O'Meyey of Tefia."

This entry is thus rendered in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster in the British Museum: "A. D. 1186. Hugh de Lacy killed by a workman. Hugh de Lacy, spoyler of churches and privileges" [neimeb] "of Ireland, killed by one of Brewny, by the Fox O'Catharny, in revenge of Colum Kill, building a castle in Dorow (his Abby, Anno 640 [540?] ex quo fundata est Daria Ecclesia)." It will be seen that in this passage the translator, who was well acquainted with the English accounts of the murder of De Lacy, renders O' míabañ, by "a workman" ! thus: "Hugh de Lacy killed by a workman of Tathva" (do mapbað b' O míabañ do Teeba). But this is so manifest a blunder that it is unnecessary to descend to particulars to refute it; for O' míabañ is decidedly a family name, not meaning descendant of the labouring man, but

descendant of the honourable man, for míab means honour, respect, and míabañ, an honourable or estimable man. In the record of the murder of Hugo De Lacy, preserved in the Annals of Kilronan, it is stated that this O'Meyey was the fosterson of the Fox, Chief of Tefia. The passage is very curious and runs as follows: "A. D. 1186. Uga de Laci do Dupmañ Colaim cille, do denam caiplein mœci, 7 pluaiñ diaimíoe do gallaib laip; uair ip ré pa níg Míoe 7 ðrefni, 7 Aipgiall, 7 ip dó do bepta cip Connaet, 7 po gap Epinn uile do gallaib. Ro po lan ono Míoi o Sinann co paipci do [recte v'á] caiplenair, 7 do gallaib. laip caipcpin do in epaoñair pin .i. caiplen Dupmañ do denam, táimic amach do fecham an caiplein, 7 epiaip do gallaib laip. Táimic ono en occlae do fepuip míoe dá indraige, 7 a euagh fa na coim .i. gilla gan inathur o míabañ, balet an tðimnað feipin, 7 tuc én puille do, gur ðen a cenn de, 7 gur euit eipir ceno 7 colainb a cloib an caiplen."

"A. D. 1186. Hugo de Lacy went to Durrow to make a castle there, having a countless number of the English with him; for he was King of Meath, Breifny, and Oriel, and it was to him the tribute of Connaught was paid, and he it was that won all Ireland for the English. Meath, from the Shannon to the sea, was full of his castles, and English [followers]. After the completion of this work by him, i. e. the erection of the castle of Durrow, he came out to look at the castle, having three Englishmen along with him. There came then one youth of the men of Meath up to him, having his battle-axe concealed, namely, Gilla-gan-inathur O'Meyey, the fosterson of the Fox himself, and he gave him one blow, so that he cut off his head, and he fell, both head and body, into the ditch of the castle."

cuas fo a cõmm laipr. Do bñit buille do Hugo sup bñn a cñn de sup
tuit ecpip cñn 7 cõlann 1 cclad an caiplén 1 neneac cõlaim cille. Agus
do cuas dñolla gan ionatár do cõrad a peatá ar, ó gallaib 7 o gaoidealaib

Now it is quite clear, from these authorities, that Mr. Moore is wrong in charging Keating with dull invention for having written that the murderer of De Lacy was a young *gentleman* in disguise. He should have remembered that Keating had many documents which he (Mr. Moore) could not understand, and which are probably now lost. As to calling O'Meyey a *gentleman*, we must acknowledge that the term could then be properly enough applied to a youth who had been fostered by an Irish chief of vast territorial possessions, till he had been deprived of them by De Laqy. The scheme of O'Meyey could have been known to the Irish only. The English might have taken it for granted that he was a labourer at the castle. But after all there seems to be no original English authority which calls the murderer of De Lacy a labouring man, nor any authority whatever for it older than Holingshed. Campion, who wrote in 1571, gives the following description of the occurrence, in his *Historie of Ireland*, which savours really of dull invention: "*Lacy* the rather for these whisperings, did erect and edifie a number of Castles, well and substantially, provided in convenient places, one at Derwath, vvh̄ere diverse Irish prayed to be set on worke, for hire. Sundry times came *Lacy* to quicken his labourers, full glad to see them fall in ure with any such exercise, wherein, might they once be grounded & taste the svveetness of a true man's life, he thought it no small token of reformation to be hoped, for which cause he visited them often, and merrily would command his Gentlemen to give the labourers example in taking paines, to take their instruments in hand, and to worke a season, the poore soules looking on and resting. But this game ended Tragically,

while each man was busie to try his cunning; some lading, some plaistering, some heaving, some carving; the Generall also himselfe digging with a pykeaxe, a desperate villain of them, he whose tooles the Generall used, esp̄ying both his hands occupied and his body, with all force inclining to the blow, watched his stoope, and clove his head with an axe, little esteeming the torments that ensued" [no torments ensued, for the murderer, who was as thin as a greyhound, baffled all pursuit.—Ed.] "This Lacy was conquerour of Meth, his body the two Archbishops, *John* of Divelin and *Mathew* of Cashell, buried in the monastery of Beektye, his head in *S. Thomas* abbey at Divelin."—*Historie of Ireland*, Dublin Edition, pp. 99, 100. See also Hanmer's Chronicle, Dublin Edition, pp. 322, 323, where Hanmer observes of the tragical end of De Lacy: "Whose death (I read in *Holinshead*) the king was not sorry of, for he was always jealous of his greatnesse."

The only cotemporaneous English account of this event are the following brief words of Giraldus Cambrensis, in the 34th chapter of the second book of his *Hibernia Expugnata*, which is headed *Brevis gestorum recapitulatio*: "De Hugonis de Lacy à securibus male securi dolo Hiberniensium suorum apud Dernach [*recte* Deruasch] decapitatione." Giraldus would call both the Fox and his fosterson O'Meyey the people of De Lacy, inasmuch as they were inhabitants of Meath, of which he was the chief lord, and of which, it would appear from William of Newburg, he intended to style himself king. The Abbè Mac Geoghegan, in his *Histoire d'Irlande*, tom. ii. p. 36, calls the murderer of De Lacy a young Irish lord disguised as a labouring man, ("un jeune seigneur Irlandois déguisé en ouv-

kept concealed, he, with one blow of it, severed his head from his body; and both head and trunk fell into the ditch of the castle. This was in revenge of Columbkille. Gilla-gan-inathar fled, and, by his fleetness of foot, made his

rier"), in which he is borne out by Keating, and not contradicted by the Irish annals; but he had no authority for stating that Symmachus O'Cahargy (for so he ignorantly calls an Sin-nach OC'aharny, or the Fox, Chief of Tefia), who had an armed force concealed in a neighbouring wood, rushed upon, and put to the sword the followers of De Lacy; or that the Irish obtained possession of his body. The fact would appear to be, that his own people buried De Lacy's body in the cemetery of Durrow, where it remained till the year 1195, when, as we learn from Grace's Annals and other authorities, the Archbishops of Cashel and Dublin removed it from the Irish territory ("ex Hybernica plagâ"), and buried the body in the Abbey of Bective in Meath, and the head in St. Thomas's church in Dublin. It appears, moreover, that a controversy arose between the canons of St. Thomas's and the monks of Bective, concerning the right to his body, which controversy was decided, in the year 1205, in favour of the former, who obtained the body, and interred it, along with the head, in the tomb of his first wife, Rosa de Munemena.—See Harris's Ware, vol. i. p. 141, and the Abbé Mac Geoghagan (ubi suprâ). De Lacy's second wife was Rose, daughter of King Roderic O'Conor, whom he married in the year 1180, contrary (says Holingshed) to the wishes of King Henry II.—See Dublin Copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, A. D. 1180, and Hammer's Chronicle, Dublin Edition, p. 318. It is stated in Grace's Annals of Ireland, that this Sir Hugh left two sons (but by what mother we are not informed), Walter and Hugh, of whom, according to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, the former became King of Meath, and the latter Earl of

Ulster. It also appears from the Irish annals, that De Lacy had, by the daughter of King Roderic O'Conor, a son called William Gorm; from whom, according to Duaid Mac Firbis, the celebrated rebel, Pierce Oge Lacy of Bruce and Bruff, in the county of Limerick, who flourished in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was the eighteenth in descent; and from whom also the Lynches of Galway have descended. (See *Vita Kirovâni*, p. 9, and O'Flaherty's Account of Iar-Connaught, printed for the Irish Archæological Society, p. 36.) The race of Walter and Hugh, who were evidently the sons of Hugh L., by his first wife, became extinct in the male line. Walter left two daughters, namely, Margaret, who married the Lord Theobald Verdon, and Matilda, who married Geoffry Genevile. Hugh had one daughter, Maude, who married Walter De Burgo, who, in her right, became Earl of Ulster.—See Hammer's Chronicle, Dublin Edition, pp. 387, 388, 392. For the different accounts of the death of Hugh de Lacy the reader is referred to Gulielmus Neubrigensis, or William of Newburg, l. 3, c. 9; Holingshed's Chronicle; Camden's *Britannia*, p. 161; Ware's Annals, A. D. 1186; Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 40; Leland's History of Ireland, vol. i. pp. 147, 148; Littleton's Life of Henry II., book 5; and Moore's History of Ireland, vol. ii. pp. 321, 322.

It may not, perhaps, be out of place here to remark, that, in our own time, a somewhat similar disaster occurred at Durrow; for its proprietor, the Earl of Norbury, was assassinated by a hand still unknown, after he had completed a castle on the site of that erected by De Lacy, and, as some would think, after having insulted St. Columbkille by preventing the families under

πο κοίλ αν ελάρ. Ράινις ιαπαί ι εεήν αν τριονναίγ ι υι βραοιν, υαιρ αρριας πο πυράι αρ αν τιαρλα δο μαρβαδ.

Μυρχαδ mac ταυδς υι' ceallaigh τισήρνα υα μάινε δο μαρβαδ λα concobair maonmaiße.

Ο βρσίρλειν ταοιρεαδ πάνατ ηι εενέλ cconall δο μαρβαδ λα mac mic laélaím.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSD, 1187.

Αοιρ Crioρd mile, céo, ochtmoghat, a peacht.

Μυρςήρταδ υα μαοιλυοιρ ερroc cluana fearra, ι cluana mic noir decc. Μαοιλιορα υα εςβαιλλ εppucc αιργιαιλ décc.

Ρυαίορι υα πλαιτθβήρταίγ τισχήρνα εενέλ εογαιν δο μαρβαδ αρ ερεδ ι ετιρ Conall λα hua maoldoraiß .i. πλαιτβήρταχ.

Caprac locha cé do loρccaδ do éne doait. Ρο βαυδςδ ι πο λωρρεαδ ινγςη υι ειθιν (.i. διυβεαρα) βήν concobair mic διαρματα (τισήρνα μαίγε λωρρε) γο ρεαδτ ccéoanb (no εςερααα αρ céo), nó ní αρ uille ειττιρ βήραιβ ι mnaib ppi pé naon uaipe mnre.

Θιolla ιορα mac ailella υι βραοιν ρεcnap υα maine ρςήχαιδς ρccpibmige, ι fear dana d'ecc.

his tutelage from burying their dead in the ancient cemetery of Durrow.

^b *Kilclare*, Coill a' élaip.—This place, which was originally covered with wood, retains its name to the present day. It is a townland in the parish of Kilbride, in the barony of Kilcoursey and King's County.—See Ordnance Map of the King's County, sheet 8.

^c *Maelisa O'Carroll*.—He was elected Archbishop of Armagh, and died on his journey towards Rome.—See Harris's Ware, vol. i. p. 180.

^d *Lough Key*.—The Rook of Lough Key, caprac locha ce, is the name of a castle on an island in Lough Key, near Boyle, in the county of Roscommon. It is still kept in good repair.

^e *Magh Luirg*, i.e. the plain of the track, or road,

generally anglicised Moylurg. The district is now locally called the "Plains of Boyle." This territory was bounded on the north by the River Boyle; on the east partly by the Shannon and partly by the territory of Tir Briuin na Sionna; on the south by Magh Naoi, or Machaire Chonnacht, which it met near Elphin; and on the west by the River Bridoge, which divided it from the district of Airteach. Moylurg extended from Lough O'Gara to Carrick-on-Shannon; from the Curliu Mountains to near Elphin; and from Lough Key to the northern boundary of the parish of Kilmacumshy. Mac Dermot was Chief of Moylurg, Airteach, and Tir Tuathail; and at the time of dividing the county of Roscommon into baronies, these three territories were joined into one, and called the barony of Boyle. Lat-

escape from the English and Irish to the wood of Kilclare^b. He afterwards went to the *Sinnagh* (the Fox) and O'Brien, at whose instigation he had killed the Earl.

Murrough, the son of Teige O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, was slain by Conor Moinmoy [O'Conor].

O'Breslen, Chief of Fanat in Tirconnell, was slain by the son of Mac Loughlin.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1187.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred eighty-seven.

Murtough O'Maeluire, Bishop of Clonfert and Clonmacnoise, died.

Maelisa O'Carroll^c, Bishop of Oriel (Clogher), died.

Rory O'Flaherty [O'Laverty], Lord of Kinel-Owen, was slain, while on a predatory excursion into Tirconnell, by O'Muldory (Flaherty).

The rock of Lough Key^d was burned by lightning. Duvesa, daughter of O'Heyne, and wife of Conor Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg^e, with seven hundred (or seven score^f) others, or more, both men and women, were drowned or burned in it in the course of one hour.

Gilla-Isa [Gelasius], the son of Oilíoll O'Brien, Sech-Abb [Prior] of Hy-Many, a historian, scribe, and poet, died.

terly, however, by a Grand Jury arrangement, the south-west part of the barony of Boyle has been called the barony of French-Park, from the little town of that name.—See other references to Moylurg at the years 1446 and 1595. The following parishes are placed in the deanery of Moylurg by the *Liber Regalis Visitationis* of 1615; but it must be understood that by Moylurg is there meant all Mac Dermot's lordship, which comprised Moylurg (now the plains of Boyle), Tir Tuathail and Airteach; viz. Kilnamanagh; Ardcarne; Killumod; Assylin, now Boyle parish; Taghboin, now Tibohine; Killcoulagh; Killewekin, now Kulluckin, in Irish Cill Eibéicín; Kilrudan, Clonard, and Killicknan, belonging then (as they now also do) to the parish

of Taghboyne, or Tibohine."

^f *Seven score* is interlined in the original: the compilers could not determine which was the true number, and so gave the two readings. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, it is stated that the number destroyed on this occasion was "un. cét, no n. i. r. moo," and in the old translation, the number 700 is written in Arabic figures. Thus: "A. D. 1187. The Carrick of Lough Ce burnt at noone, where the daughter of O'Heiyn was burnt and drowned. Coner Mac Dermot, King of Moyloyrg, and 700 or more, men and women, were burnt and drowned within an hower."

The burning of this fortress is recorded in the Annals of Kilronan, at the years 1185 and 1187;

Carlen cille áir do lorcadh 7 do múrad for gallaib la concobar maíhmaige 7 lá maelpechlainn mbecc cona terna rgeolanga uata gan marbad, 7 muidhucchadh. Tuccrat a bpoibb, a nairm, arceit, allúipeacha, 7 a neocha leó, 7 po marbaitt dír do rídeiribh leó.

Donnchadh ua ruairc do marbadh la muintir eolair hi ppiull.

Óruimclíabh do orpcain do mac Maelpeachlainn uí ruairc do tigeapna ua mbriúin 7 conmaicne, 7 do mac catáil hui ruairc, 7 goill míde amaille ppiú. Do poine dia, 7 colum cille píopt amra inírin, uair po marbad mac maelechlainn ui ruairc pía ccionn coicéirí iar rin hi cconmaicneibh, 7 po dalladh mac catáil hui ruairc la hua maoldoraid .i. plaitébsírtach in enech colaim cille. Ro marbad ona pé pichit dafí gráda míc Maoipechlainn ar pud conmaicne, 7 cáirppe óroma clíabh tpe miorbail dé, 7 colum cille.

Mac diarmatta, Muirgí mac taidcc, tígírna muige luircc décc ina tigh pín ar claonloch hi colaim cuain.

Ragnall mág cochlain ticcínna dealbna do écc.

Aod mac maileachlainn ui ruairc tigeapna breipne do marbad la macaib cuinn méz paghnall.

Aipeactach mac amalgaib tairpeac calpaige do écc.

at the former year the number stated to have been destroyed is six or seven score, but at the latter the number destroyed is not stated. In the Annals of Boyle the burning of Carraic Locha Ce is recorded under the year 1186, but the number destroyed is not mentioned.

² *Muintir-Eolais*, i. e. the Mac Rannals and their correlatives, who were seated in the southern or level part of the present county of Leitrim. Their country was otherwise called Magh Rein; and they were as often called Conmaicne Maighe Rein, as Muintir-Eolais.

³ *Drumcliff*, Óruim clíab.—A small village in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo, remarkable for the remains of an ancient round tower. O'Donnell, in his Life of St. Columbkille, states that a monastery was founded here by that saint. This is doubted by Dr. Lanigan, in his Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. ii.

pp. 132–137; but it must be acknowledged that St. Columbkille was held in peculiar veneration at this place, and was regarded as its patron.—See Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys at 9th of June.

¹ *Son of Melaghlin*.—His name was Aedh, or Hugh, according to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster.

¹ *In revenge of Columbkille*, i neneac colaim cille.—This phrase, which occurs so frequently throughout the Irish annals, is rendered “in revenge of Columkill” in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, preserved in the British Museum, in which the above passage is rendered as follows: “A. D. 1187. Drumcliew spoyled by mac Moyleghlin O'Royrek, King of O'Briuin and Conmaicne, and by Cathal O'Royrek's son, and the Galls of Meath with them; but God shewed a miracle for Columkill there, for Moylaghlin's son was killed two weeks after, and

The castle of Killare, which was in possession of the English, was burned and demolished by Conor Moinmoy [O'Conor] and Melaghlin Beg: and not one of the English escaped, but were all suffocated, or otherwise killed; They carried away their accoutrements, arms, shields, coats of mail, and horses, and slew two knights.

Donough O'Rourke was treacherously slain by the Muintir-Eolais¹.

Drumcliff^h was plundered by the son^l of Melaghlin O'Rourke, Lord of Hy-Briuin and Conmaicne, and by the son of Cathal O'Rourke, accompanied by the English of Meath. But God and St. Columbkille wrought a remarkable miracle in this instance; for the son of Melaghlin^l O'Rourke was killed in Conmaicne a fortnight afterwards, and the eyes of the son of Cathal O'Rourke were put out by O'Muldory (Flaherty) in revenge of Columbkille^l. One hundred and twenty of the son of Melaghlin's retainers were also killed throughout Conmaicne and Carbury of Drumcliff, through the miracles of God and St. Columbkille.

Mac Dermot (Maurice, son of Teige), Lord of Moylurg, died in his own mansion on Claenlough, in Clann-Chuain^k.

Randal Mac Coghlan, Lord of Delvin, died.

Hugh, the son of Melaghlin O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, was slain by the sons of Con Mag Rannal.

Aireaghtagh Mac Awley, Chief of Calry, died^l.

Cathal's son was blinded, with whom the army came, in O'Moyldory's house, in revenge of Columkill, and a hundred and twenty of the chiefest^l [followers] "of the sons of Moylaghlin were killed in Conmacne and Carbry of Drumklew, through the miracles of Columkill."

^k *Clann-Chuain*, Clann Chuain, called also Fir Thire and Fir Siuire; their territory comprised the northern part of the barony of Carra, in the county of Mayo, and was originally a portion of the country of O'Dowda, under whom it was held by O'Quin of Carra; but about the year 1150, O'Quin, in consequence of the barbarous conduct of Rory Mear O'Dowda, who violated his daughter while on a visit at his (O'Quin's) house, renounced his allegiance to

him, and placed himself under the protection of Mac Dermot, Chief of Moylurg.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed in 1844, for the Irish Archaeological Society, pp. 163, 204, 205. The name Claenloch is now forgotten; it was probably the ancient name of the lake of Castlebar, for we learn from the Book of Lecan that the Clann Chuain were seated on the River Siuir, which flows through the town of Castlebar.

^l *Chief of Calry*, caoiseach calraige, that is, of Calry-an-chala, which, according to the tradition in the country, and as can be proved from various written authorities, comprised the entire of the parish of Ballyloughloe, in the county of Westmeath.

ΑΙΟΙΣ CRIOSD, 1188.

Αοιρ Cριορδ mile, céb, ochtmoḡat, a hocht.

Μαρταιν ua bpolaiḡh aipdeccnað ḡaoiðeal ḡ ḡḡr lḡḡinn Αρδα macha do écc.

Αεδh ua bechan eppcop innḡi caḡaiḡ do écc.

Αmlaoib ua daḡḡe do toct co hí dia oileḡe, ḡ a ecc ann iar naiḡḡiḡhe toccaðe.

Ruaioḡi ua canannain eiḡḡina éinél cconail ḡḡi hḡb, ḡ ριοḡḡoamḡna Epeann bḡor do mapbað la flaiḡbḡḡac ua maolḡoḡað tpe mebaill acc oḡoichḡe Sluccḡḡe iar na bḡéccað do lap oḡomacliabh amach, ḡ bḡataip ele do do mapbað amaille ḡḡiḡ, ḡ oḡḡm dia muinnḡḡi. Maḡḡar ua ḡaiḡb toipeac ḡḡi nḡḡoma (ḡo imbḡi lám ap ua ccanannáin) do mapbað la muinnḡḡi eachmapcaḡ uí docharḡaiḡ i nḡoḡail uí éanannáin.

Domnall ua canannáin do lḡoḡað a coḡiḡ dia éuaḡ ḡḡin i nḡoḡe acc bḡin apcclaiḡḡe connaib, ḡ a écc de tḡia earccaine paḡḡa éolaim cille.

ḡoill éaiḡteoil maiḡe coḡa, ḡ oḡoḡ do uib eachḡach ulað do toct ap cḡeich i tḡiḡ eoḡain ḡo tḡoḡachḡataḡ ḡo lḡm mic neill, Ro ḡabḡat bú annḡiḡ. Do ðeachað domnall ua laclainn cona éḡcclaé ina nḡeaoḡað, pucc opḡa

^m *O'Brolly, Oðpolaiḡ.*—This name still exists in Derry, anglicised Brawly and Brolly. This passage is given in the Dublin copy of the *Annals of Ulster*, as follows: A. D. 1188. Martain hua bpolaiḡ apdeccnað ḡaoiðel uile, ḡ ap ḡep leiḡinn apḡ maḡa do ec. And thus rendered in the old English translation in the *British Museum*: "A. D. 1188. Martan O'Brolay, archlearned of the Irish all, and archlector of Armagh, died."

ⁿ *Inis-Cathy, Inḡ Caḡaiḡ.*—Now called Scattery Island. It is situated in the Shannon, near the town of Kilrush, and is remarkable for the remains of several churches, and a round tower of great antiquity. A church was founded here by St. Senan, a bishop, about the year 540.—See Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. ii.

pp. 2-7. It continued to be the seat of a bishop till about this period (1188), when it seems to have been united to the see of Limerick. Ussher, however, who thought that it owed its origin to St. Patrick, informs us that its possessions were divided between the sees of Limerick, Killaloe, and Ardfert: "Atq; híc notandum, Patricium in metropoli Armachaná successore relicto ad alias Ecclesias constituendas animum adiecit: in quibus sedes illa Episcopalis fuit in *Sinei* (Shanan) fluminis alveo, *Inis cattí* & eodem sensu in Provinciali Romano *Insula Cathay* appellata. Is Episcopatus inter Limiricensē, Laonensem & Ardfertensem hodie divisus."—*Primordia*, p. 873.

^o *Sincere penitence, iar naiḡḡiḡhe toccaðe,* literally, *after choice penance.*—This phrase is

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1188.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred eighty-eight.

Martin O'Broly^m, chief Sage of the Irish, and Lector at Armagh, died.

Hugh O'Beaghan, Bishop of Inis-Cathy^a, died.

Auliffe O'Deery performed a pilgrimage to Ily [Iona], where he died after sincere penitence^o.

Rory O'Canannan, sometime Lord of Tirconnell, and heir presumptive to the crown of Ireland, was treacherously slain by Flaherty O'Muldory on the bridge of Sligo, the latter having first artfully prevailed on him to come forth from the middle of Drumcliff. The brother and some of the people of O'Canannan were also killed by him. Manus O'Garve, Chief of Fir-Droma (who had laid violent hands on O'Canannan), was afterwards slain by the people of Eachmarcach O'Doherty, in revenge of O'Canannan's death.

Donnell O'Canannan wounded his foot with his own axe at Derry, as he was cutting a piece of wood, and died of the wound, in consequence of the curse of the family [clergy] of Columbkille^p.

The English of the castle of Moy-Cova^q, and a party from Iveagh, in Ulidia, set out upon a predatory excursion into Tyrone, and arrived at Leim-mhic-Neill^r, where they seized on some cows; Donnell O'Loughlin pursued them

very frequently given in Latin in the Annals of Ulster thus: "*in bona penitentia quievit*," or "*in bona penitentia mortuus est*."

^p *Columbkille*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster this passage reads as follows: A. D. 1188. Donnall hua canannan do letpab a coip oia tuag fém i ndaibe i gair arclannne conaib, 7 a ec be epia mibail colum eille; and thus translated in the old work already referred to: "A. D. 1188. Donell O'Cananan cut his foote by his oune hatchet in Dyry" [when stealing] "a tree for fewel, and died thereof through Columbkille's miracles." Here it is to be remarked that i gair is left untranslated; it means "stealing," or "while stealing." In the Annals of Kilronan, the reading is ag buain, i. e. "cutting," or

"while cutting," and this is, in the opinion of the Editor, the true reading.

^q *Moy-Cova*, maḡ coḃa, a plain in the barony of Upper Iveagh, in the county of Down. Its situation appears from the position of the church of Domhnach Mor Muighe Cobha, now Donaghmore, a parish lying nearly midway between Loughbrickland and Newry.—See *Feilire Aengus*, at 16th November.

^r *Leim-mhic-Neill*, i. e. the leap of the son of Niall.—This was the name of a place near Dungannon, in Tyrone, called after Donnagan, the son of Niall, who was son of Maelduin, the son of Aedh Oirdnighe, monarch of Ireland, who died in the year 819.—See Duaid Mac Firbis's Pedigrees of the Kinel-Owen, p. 126.

hí ceabán na ceppann árd, do pàttrac iomaircecc dia poile, po maibh for gallaib, po cuirsó a nár. Do padad éin padadh do gallga for domnall a aenar, 7 corchair innirín hí ppiotógum tigfína Ailigh, domnall mac aoda hui laclainn, pioğdamna Epeann ar cput, ar céill, 7 ar tpeabaire. Ruccad an lá rin fín go haromaáa. Ro hadnaicfó co nonoir, 7 co nairmíidin moir iarain.

Eodoin ingfn uí éuinn bainitigerna muman bai aga hoilétpe i ndoirpe decc iar mbriúth buada ó domán 7 o dñman.

Sluaiccead la lohn do cuirt 7 la gallaib Epeann hí cconnaétab amaille le concobar ua ndiarmatta. Tionoiló ní connact .i. concobar maonmaige maite connact uile. Tainic domnall ua brian co ndruing do fíraib Muman i pochraitte nigh connact. Loiric na goill apaill do ceallaib na tpe rímpa. Ní po líccit pccaoilead doib co pangattar earðara. Ba do téact i ttip conaill ón, uair na po líccpíotte connactaig iar ría dia ttip iad. Iar bpiop pccél do ua maoldorad do plaitbertac, teaglomad ríde ceneil conaill na ccoinne co dpuim élabh. Od cualadar na goill rin po loirccfó earðara co líp. Soaid tar a nairp. Tiağaid ip in coirp-rlab. Do beartad connactaig 7 rin muman ammur forpa. Marbad pochaidé móir doib. Páccbad na goill an ttip ar eccin, 7 ní ró millfó a beacc don chup rin.

* *Cavan na g-crann ard*, Cabán na ceppann árd, i. e. the hollow of the high trees. This name does not now exist in Tyrone, nor does it occur in the Ulster Inquisitions, or Down Survey. There are two townlands called Cavan-O'Neill in the county of Tyrone, one in the parish of Kildress, near Cookstown, and another in the parish of Aghaloo, near Caledon. Dr. Stuart, in his *Historical Memoirs of the City of Armagh*, p. 163, thinks that this is the place now called Cavanacaw, situated within two miles of Armagh on the Newry road; but this is far from being certain.

† *Heat of the conflict*, hí ppiotógum.—The word ppiotógum, which occurs so frequently in these Annals, literally means, the retort, or return of the assault, or onset, or the exchange of blows;

Leabhar Breac, fol. 52, b, and 104, a; but the Editor has translated it throughout by "the heat of the conflict," or "thick of the battle."

‡ *Spear*.—Gallga is rendered *a pike* in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, thus: "A thrust of a Pike was given the King among all, and fell there unhappily, viz. Donell mac Hugh O'Loughlin, King of Ulster [Aileach] and heire of Ireland for personage, witt, liberality and housekeeping, and was caried the same day to Armagh and was honerably buried."

§ *Of O'Quin*, Uí Chumn.—This was O'Quin, Chief of Muintir-Iffernan in Thomond, now represented by the Earl of Dunraven. The situation of the territory of O'Quin, from whom Inchiquin derives its name, is thus given in O'Heerin's topographical poem:

with his retainers, and overtook them at Cavan na g-crann ard', where an engagement took place between them; and the English were defeated with great slaughter. But Donnell, the son of Hugh O'Loughlin, Lord of Aileach, and presumptive heir to the throne of Ireland, on account of his personal symmetry, intelligence, and wisdom, alone received a thrust from an English spear', and fell in the heat of the conflict". His body was carried to Armagh on the same day, and there interred with great honour and solemnity.

Edwina, daughter of O'Quin', and Queen of Munster, died on her pilgrimage at Derry, victorious over the world and the devil.

John de Courey and the English of Ireland made an incursion into Connaught, accompanied by Conor O'Dermot; upon which Conor Moinmoy, King of Connaught, assembled all the chieftains of Connaught, who were joined by Donnell O'Brien, at the head of some of the men of Munster. The English set fire to some of the churches of the country as they passed along, but made no delay until they reached Eas-dara (Ballysadare), with the intention of passing into Tirconnell, because the Connacians would not suffer them to tarry any longer in their country.

As soon as O'Muldory (Flaherty) had received intelligence of this, he assembled the Kinel-Conell, and marched to Drumcliff to oppose them. When the English heard of this movement, they burned the entire of Ballysadare, and returned back, passing by the Curliou mountains, where they were attacked by the Connacians and Momonians. Many of the English were slain, and those who survived retreated with difficulty from the country, without effecting much destruction" on this incursion.

O' O'Chuinn an cpoide neárnáir
Muintir paiping lfeppán;
Tir copuó an gille glóin
Pa éopa pinne pleadóig.

"To O'Quin of the good heart belongs
The extensive Muintir-Iernan;
The fertile district of this splendid man
Is at the festive Corafin."

* Much destruction, 7 n po millteó a beacc.
In the Annals of Kilronan the reading is: 7
paqbuid na gail in tir cen a bec do milleó

don cup rin. "And the English left the country without doing much damage on this occasion." In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster it reads: *pacbaic na gail in tir ap eicin cen a becc do gleuó*, which is rather incorrectly rendered, "And left the country by force without much fight," in the old translation in the British Museum.

It is added in the Annals of Kilronan, that Murrough, the son of Farrell O'Mulrony, and O'Madden, and many others [*alii multi cum eis*], were slain at the Curlious on this occasion.

Cpeach la gallaib ulað for cénél neoghain co rugurtoir domhnall mac aoda uí lachloinn tigearna cenel neoghain forru, 7 po chuiprfé ár for gal-laib, 7 atpochair domhnall i ppiotghuin an chatha rin.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΘ, 1189.

Αοιρ Cριορ, mile, céb, oétmoγad, anaoi.

Maolcainniγ ua rfrcomair per leccinn doipe do bathað ettir áipð 7 inir eoγain.

Arðmacá do opccain la hiohn do cuirp 7 la gallaib Epeann ina pochair.

Arðmacá do lopccað o cporraib bpiγde co pecclfir bpiccði ettir pait, 7 trian, 7 ceampall.

Murcha ua cfrbaill tigearna oirγiall do écc ip in mainirðip móip iap naitpici coγaiði.

Domhnall mac Muirceartaiγ mec loclainn do marbað la gallaib bal apaiðe aca rfin.

Echmilið mac mec cana, ponar 7 robartean típe heoccham uile do ecc.

Mac na hoðce ua Maolpuanaib tigearna rfr manac do cor ar a tigeap-nar, 7 é do ðol do cum ui cfrbaill. Taimcc pluaz gall don típ iarttain, 7 do pad ua cfrbaill 7 ua maolpuanaib taçar doib. Maððð for ua ccfr-baill, 7 marbétar ua maolpuanaib.

Concobar maonmaiγe (.i. mac Ruairi) aipð pi connacét eitir gallaib 7 γaioðealaib do marbað la ðpuing dia muinip rfin 7 dia oipecét .i. la

* *Aird* is now called Ardmagilligan and Tam-laght-ard; it is a parish, situated in the north-west extremity of the county of Londonderry, and is separated from Inishowen by the straits of Loughfoyle. That part of this parish which verges on Lough Foyle is low and level; but the high mountain of *Deann Foibne*, now Ben-eveny, is situated in the southern part of it, from whence it has got the name of Ard, or height.

† *The Great Monastery*, i. e. the Abbey of Mellifont, in the county of Louth which was erected by Donough O'Carroll, Chief of Oriel, in the

year 1165. This passage is rendered as follows in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1189. Murogh O'Carroll, Archking of Argiall, died in the greate Abbey of Melifont after good repentance."

* *Eghmily*, *Ecmilið*.—This name, which is anglicised Eghmily in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, and Acholy, in the Ulster Inquisitions, is compounded of ech, Lat. *equus*, a horse, and milið, Lat. *miles*, a soldier. The country of Mac Cann is shewn on an old map preserved in the State Papers' Office, London,

The English of Ulidia took a prey from the Kinel-Owen; but they were overtaken and slaughtered by Donnell, the son of Hugh O'Loughlin, Lord of the Kinel-Owen; but Donnell himself fell fighting in the heat of the battle.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1189.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred eighty-nine.

Mulkenny O'Fearcomais, Lector of Derry, was drowned between Aird^x (Ardmagilligan) and Inishowen.

Armagh was plundered by John De Courcy and the English of Ireland.

Armagh was burned from St. Bridget's Crosses to St. Bridget's Church, including the Rath, the Trian, and the churches.

Murrough O'Carroll, Lord of Oriel, died a sincere penitent in the Great Monastery^y.

Donnell, the son of Murtough Mac Loughlin, was slain by the English of Dalaradia while he was [*staying*] amongst them.

Eghmily^z, the son of Mac Cann, the happiness and prosperity of all Tyrone, died.

Mac-na-h-Oidhche^é [son of the night] O'Mulrony^a, Lord of Fermanagh, was driven from his lordship, and fled to O'Carroll. Shortly afterwards an English army arrived in that country, to whom O'Carroll and O'Mulrony gave battle; but O'Carroll was defeated, and O'Mulrony killed.

Conor Moinmoy (the son of Roderic), King of all Connaught, both English and Irish, was killed by a party of his own people and tribe^b; i. e. by Manus.

as the north-eastern angle of the county of Armagh, which borders on Lough Neagh, and through which the River Bann flows on its way into that lake.

^a *O'Mulrony*, O'Maolpuanaidh.—There were many distinct families of this name in Ireland. The O'Mulrony here mentioned, was of the same race as Maguire, by whom the former, as well as O'Hegny, who was by far more illustrious, was soon after subdued.

^b *His own tribe*.—This passage reads as follows in the Annals of Ulster: Concobur Maenmaigi, mac Ruaidrí, aiporí Connaé, ⁊ puama Epenn uile, do marbad óá luét gpaáa pém epia epail a bpaéap; and is thus rendered in the old translation: "Coner Moynmoy mac Roary, archking of Connaught, and to be king of Ireland, was killed by his minions, by his brother's advice."

Maghur mac ploinn ui pínacta (δια νγοιρέι an cporac donn), γ la haodh mac briain breifniḡ mic coirpbelbaḡ ui concobair, γ la Muirceptac mac catail mic diarmata mic taidḡ, γ la giolla na naom mac giollacomain, mic muirbdaḡ bán ui maol Micil dona tuataib. Maḡḡ oipeacḡ po cogair aḡbar aipo riḡh Epeann do marbaḡ, uair tuccrat upmop lḡte mogha a ccfnnur dó ria ríu po marbaḡ, Dóḡḡ tainicc Domnall ua briain dia tḡḡ ḡo dun leoda, γ boi rḡctmain ina parrad, γ tuc epí pḡit bo ḡacá epioáa céo hi cconnaḡtaib dó, γ .x. pḡio ḡo nóḡ, γ ni pucc ua briain dḡb rin uile, acḡ copn diarmata ui briain a rḡnatap rin, γ do baí Ruaidḡri mac quinnplebe ri ulaḡ ina tḡḡ, γ do bai domnall maḡ cáptaiḡ tḡḡearna dḡrmmuan ina tḡḡ γ do pad pom tuarupḡal mór dó .i. cuicc eich ḡacá epioáat cet hi cconnaḡtaib. Bai Maelpeaclainn bḡḡ ri tḡmra ina tḡḡh, γ pucc tuarupḡal mop lḡr, γ bai ua puairc ina tḡḡ, γ pucc tuarupḡal mop lḡr.

Iap marbaḡ Concobair maonmaiḡi tangur ó rḡol muirḡdaḡ ar cḡno Ruaidḡri ui Choncobair ri Epeann do tabairḡ riḡe dó iap nécc a mic, γ ó ránat

^c *Crossach Donn*, Cporac Donn.—The word cporac means streaked, seamed, or marked with crosses, and was probably applied to O'Finaghty, from having had the *cicatrices*, or seams of wounds intersecting each other on his face. Shane O'Mullan, a celebrated highwayman, who flourished in the county of Londonderry about one hundred years since, was, according to tradition, called Shane Crossach, from having his face covered with scars of this description.

^d *The Tuathas*.—Generally called Teopa Tuatha, i. e. the three districts. These were Tir Briuin na Sinna, Kinel Dofa, and Corachlann. The tripartite territory called the Teora Tuatha formed a deanery in the diocese of Elphin, comprising the ten parishes following, viz., Aughrim, Kilmore, Clooneraff, Kiltrustan, Kilglass, Bumlín, Termonbarry, Cloonfinlough, Lissonuffy, Kilgefin, and Cloontuskert.—See *Liber Regalis Visitationis* of 1615, and Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 524, where, speaking of the church of Kilgefin, he points out its situation thus: "Killgeuian ecclesia parochialis Diocesis Alfinensis in regione

et decanatu de Tuatha." From these authorities it is clear that the territory called the Tuatha, or Three Tuathas, comprised that part of the county of Roscommon extending from the northern point of Lough Ree to Jamestown, on the Shannon, from Jamestown to near Elphin, and thence again to Lough Ree. It was bounded on the east by the River Shannon; on the north by the Shannon and the territory of Moylurg; on the west by Sil-Murray, or the Plain of Connaught; and on the south by the modern Hy-Many.—See Map prefixed to the *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, published in 1843, by the Irish Archaeological Society. According to these annals, and to O'Dugan's topographical poem, the O'Monahans were originally the chiefs of Tir-Briuin na Sinna (but were subdued by the O'Beirnes); the Mac Branans and O'Mulvihils of Corcachlann or Corca Sheachlann; and the O'Hanlys of Kinel-Dofa.

^e *To his house*.—This is the phrase used by the Irish annalists to denote "he submitted, or made his submission." On such occasions the

the son of Flann O'Finaghty (usually called an Crossach Donn^c); Hugh, son of Brian Breifneach, the son of Turlough O'Conor; Murtough, son of Cathal, son of Dermot, the son of Teige; and Gilla-na-naev, the son of Gilla-Coman, who was the son of Murray Bane [the Fair] O'Mulvihil of the Tuathas^d.

Alas for the party who plotted this conspiracy against the life of the heir presumptive to the throne of Ireland! To him the greater part of Leth-Mhogha had submitted as king. Donnell O'Brien had gone to his house^e at Dunlo^f, where he was entertained for a week; and O'Conor gave him sixty cows out of every cantred in Connaught, and ten articles ornamented with gold; but O'Brien did not accept of any of these, save one goblet, which had once been the property of Dermot O'Brien, his own grandfather. Rory Mac Donslevy, King of Ulidia, had gone to his house. Mac Carthy, King of Desmond, was in his house, and O'Conor gave him a great stipend, namely, five horses out of every cantred in Connaught. Melaghlin Beg, King of Tara, was in his house, and took away a large stipend; and O'Rourke had gone to his house, and also carried with him a great stipend.

After Conor Moinmoy had been slain, the Sil-Murray sent messengers to Roderic O'Conor, *the former* King of Ireland, to tell him of the death of his son^g, and to give [offer] him the kingdom: and as soon as Roderic came to Moy Naci^h, he took the hostages of the Sil-Murray, and of *all* Connaught; for

king to whom obeisance was made, always presented those submitting with gifts. Of this custom we have a remarkable instance on record in the Irish work called *Caithreim Toirdhealbhaigh*, or Wars of Turlough O'Brien, in which it is stated that at a national assembly held by the Irish at Caol Uisce, near Ballyshannon, O'Neill sent Teige O'Brien one hundred horses as wages of subsidy, and as an earnest of the subordination and obedience due to him from O'Brien; but O'Brien, rejecting the subsidy and denying the superiority of O'Neill, sent him two hundred horses, to be received in acknowledgment of O'Neill's submission to O'Brien.

^f *Dunlo*, *Dun leoða*.—It is the name of a townland, which contains that part of the town

of Ballinasloe lying to the west of the River Suck, in the county of Galway. Dunlo-street, in Ballinasloe, still preserves the name.

^g *His son*.—This passage is so confusedly given in the original that the translator has thought it necessary to transpose the order of the language in the translation, but the original is printed exactly as in the autograph.

^h *Moy Naci*, *moí naoi*.—This is otherwise called *Machaire Chonnacht*. The inhabitants of the town of Roscommon and its vicinity, when speaking of the country generally, call the district lying between them and Athlone, the *Barony*, and that between them and Elphin, the *Maghera*; but they say that you are not in the Maghera till you are two miles and a half to the north of the town of Roscommon. The following are the bounds

Ruaidrí go maí naof ro gab gialla ríl muiríobaiḡ ḡ Connaḡt, ar ar ann po bátar geill Concobair maonmuíḡe i nimir cloéirann for loc ríob an tan rín.

Plaitbearpac ua maolboraib tigeapna cenél cconail cona toiceptal do bñit illongport ip in ccopann, ḡ connaḡtaiḡ uile eitip gall ḡ gaoideal ina naghaid don leit aile.

Concobair ua diarmata do marbað la caḡal cappaḡ mac concobair maonmuíḡe a ndioḡail a aḡur.

An ceo Ríuḡrít do ríogað op Saḡaib .6. Iulíḡ.

Sluaíḡeað la hua Maolboraib (plaitbairpac) do gabail ríi connachtaiḡ gur po gab longport ip in Copann. Tangatar connaḡtaiḡ uile eitip gal-laiḡ ḡ gaoidealaiḡ ina aḡaid, ar a aoi n rí óumainḡrít ní óó, ḡ po scar-pcarpat ríi apoile don chup rín.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΘ, 1190.

Αοιρ Κριορ, mile, céb, nochat.

Diarmait ua rabartaiḡ abb ḡrmaíḡe do ecc.

Mḡelpaḡlainn ua neaḡtain ḡ ḡiollabearaiḡ ua Sluaḡadaíḡ do marbað la toirpḡealbaḡ mac Ruaidrí ui concobair.

Mor inḡean toirpḡealbaiḡ ui Concobair, ḡ Duibḡrra inḡñ diarmata mic taiḡḡ do écc.

Coinne eitip Caḡal cpoibḡearpc ḡ Caḡal cappaḡ hi ccluan fearpa bpeḡainn do ðenam ríóða stoppa. Tḡccait ríol muirpaḡaiḡ uile ip in ccoinne ceḡna im ómarba Pátraiḡc, ḡ im Concobair mac diarmata, ḡ im aipeaḡ-tach ua poḡuib, ḡ ní po fearbað a ríoducchað pe poile don chup rín.

of the Maghery, according to the general tradition of the people in the county of Roscommon. It extends northwards as far as Lismacooil, in the parish of Kilmacumshy; eastwards, to Falsk, in the parish of Killuckin; westwards, from the bridge of Cloonfree, near Strokestown, as far as the bridge of Castlereagh; and southwards, to a hill lying two miles and a half north of the town of Roscommon. The natives of the parish of Baslick call a hill in the townland of

Drishaghan, in that parish, the navel or centre of the Machaire or plain of Connaught, which conveys a distinct idea of the position of this plain.

¹ *Mac Teige*.—It is added in the Annals of Kilronan, that she was the wife of Cosnamhach O'Dowda.

² *Cathal Crowderg*, Caḡal cpoibḡearpc, i. e. Cathal, or Cahill, the Red-handed. The name *Cathal*, which means warlike, and appears to be

the hostages that had been delivered up to Conor Moinmoy were on Inish-cloghran, an island in Lough Ree, at that time.

Flaherty O'Muldory, Lord of Tirconnell, encamped with his forces in Corran; and all the Connacians, both English and Irish, were against him on the other side.

Conor, grandson of Dermot, was slain by Cathal Carragh, the son of Conor Moinmoy, in revenge of the death of his father.

Richard I. was crowned King of England on the 6th of July.

O'Muldory (Flaherty) marched with his forces against the Connacians, and pitched his camp in Corran. All the Connacians, both English and Irish, came to oppose him; however, they were not able to injure him, and both departed *without coming to an engagement* on that occasion.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1190.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred ninety.

Dermot O'Rafferty, Abbot of Durrow, died.

Melaghlin O'Naghtan and Gilla-Barry O'Slowey were slain by Turlough, the son of Roderic O'Conor.

More, daughter of Turlough O'Conor, and Duvesa, daughter of Dermot Mac Teige¹, died.

A meeting was held at Clonfert-Brendan, to conclude a peace between Cathal Crowderg^{*} and Cathal Carragh. All the Sil-Murray repaired to this meeting, together with the successor of St. Patrick¹, Conor Mac Dermot, and Aireaghtagh O'Rodiv; but they could not be reconciled to each other on this occasion.

synonymous with the Welsh *Cadell*, is now generally anglicised Charles, as the Christian name of a man, but Cahill as a surname, which is in Irish O'Cathail. Dr. O'Conor, in treating of this king in his suppressed work, *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare*, translates his name "Charles the Red-handed."—See p. 32 of that work. O'Flaherty translates it "Cathald Red-fist."—See his account of Hiar Connaught, printed for the Irish

Archæological Society in 1845. See also note under the year 1224.

¹ *The successor of St. Patrick*, *Comarba Pa-queuc*, i. e. the Archbishop of Armagh. He was Thomas, or Tomaltach, O'Conor, who was related to the rival princes, and "a noble and worthy man," who was anxious to restore his native province to tranquillity.—See Harris's *Ware*, vol. i. p. 62.

Ταναίcc ua concobair 7 ríol muirédaíḡ ḡo cluain mic noir in aḡaíḡ rín, 7 po eiríḡ an coblaḡ ḡo moḡ ara ḡapach, 7 tanḡatar pompa ap fuḡ na Sionna ḡo pangatar ḡo loḡ ríḡ. Ro eiríḡ anfaḡ anbaíl doib ap an loch ḡo po ríccaoilríot a nartpaíḡe ó apoile 7 po éuaípcce an tanfaḡ an tḡtar 1 mboí ó concobair conap laímaḡ a luamairíacḡ la méḡ an anfaḡ, 7 ba ír in arḡpach 1 mboí ua Concobair .i. Catal cpoibḡepce, baí Aípeachtach ua poḡuib, 7 concobair mac cataíl. Do cóídh an tḡtar po uípcce ḡo po baíḡḡḡ 1 mboí innḡe cenmoḡá ríreap tḡarna im Chatal cpoibḡeapḡ. Ro baíḡeḡḡ Aípeḡḡḡac ua poḡuib, 7 Concobair mac cataíl, Concobair 7 Aímlaib ḡa mac Aḡḡa méḡ oípechtaiḡ, ua Maíolḡpḡenann, 7 mac uí mannaḡcain co roḡaíḡe ele.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSD, 1191.

Αοίρ Cρίορḡ, míle, céḡ, nochat a haíḡ.

Ruaíḡrí ua Concobair do íaccbaíl Connaḡḡ 7 a ḡol co tír Conaíl do raíḡhídh ílaíḡḡḡḡḡaiḡ uí maíolḡḡḡaíḡ, 7 1 tḡír neoḡain íar rín ḡíappaíḡ roḡḡḡḡḡḡ ap éuaípcḡapḡ nḡreann do ḡabáíl Ríḡe Connaḡḡ do ríḡí, 7 ní po íaímpat ullḡa íeapḡonn ḡpaḡaíl ḡó ó cónnaḡḡaíb, 7 do cóíḡ ríomíe do íaíḡíḡ ḡall na míḡe, 7 ní po íríḡḡḡḡḡ ríḡḡe leír, 7 do tḡaíḡ ap rín ír in muímaí, comḡ eírḡ rín tuccḡat ríol muíríḡaíḡ ííḡann ḡó, .i. tír íaḡḡḡḡḡ, 7 cenel aḡḡa na heḡḡḡe.

Aíllínn íníḡḡ Ríaccáínn uí maíḡḡḡanaíḡ, bḡí aípeḡḡḡaiḡ uí poḡuíḡḡ do écc.

^m *It foundered*, do cóídh an tḡtar po uípcce, literally, “the vessel went under water.”

ⁿ *Conor, son of Cathal*, i. e. Conor, Cathal Crowderg’s own son. The translator has been obliged to transpose a part of this sentence, which is not properly arranged in the original, but the Irish text is printed exactly as in the autograph.

^o *Tír Fiachrach*, i. e. *Tír Fiachrach Aidhne*.—The country of the O’Heynes in the south-west of the county of Galway.

^p *Kinelea of Echtghe*, cenel aḡḡa na heḡḡḡe,

i. e. the race of Aodh, or Hugh, of Slieve Echtghe, now Slieve Aughtee. This was the tribe name of the O’Shaughnessys and their correlatives, which became also that of their country, for the custom of ancient Ireland was, “not to take names and creations from places and countries, as it is with other nations, but to give the name of the family to the seignior by them occupied.”—See O’Flaherty’s *Ogygia Vindicated*, p. 170, and Colgan’s *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 354, note 8. O’Shaughnessy’s country of Kinelea comprised the south-eastern half of the diocese of Kilmacduagh, in

O'Connor and the Sil-Murray went to Clonmacnoise on that night, and early next morning embarked in their fleet, and sailed up the Shannon until they came to Lough Ree. A violent storm arose on the lake, by which their vessels were separated from each other; and the storm so agitated the vessel in which O'Connor was, that it could not be piloted. Such was the fury of the storm, it foundered^m, and all the crew perished, except O'Connor himself and six others. In this vessel with O'Connor (Cathal Crowderg) were Areaghtagh O'Rodiv and Conor, son of Cathalⁿ, who were both drowned, as were also Conor and Auliffe, the two sons of Hugh Mageraghty; O'Mulrenin, and the son of O'Monahan, and many others.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1191.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred ninety-one.

Roderic O'Connor set out from Connaught, and went to Flaherty O'Muldory in Tirconnell, and afterwards *passed* into Tyrone, to request forces from the north of Ireland, *to enable him* to recover his kingdom of Connaught; but the Ultonians not consenting to aid in procuring lands for him from the Connacians, he repaired to the English of Meath, and these having also refused to go with him, he passed into Munster, whither the Sil-Murray sent for him, and gave him lands, viz. Tir Fiachrach^o and Kinelea of Echtge^p.

Ailleann, daughter of Regan O'Mulrony, and wife of Aireachtagh O'Rodiv, died.

the county of Galway.—See map prefixed to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed for the Irish Archaeological Society in 1843. For a list of townlands in Sir Dermot O'Shaughnessy's country in the year 1543, see *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the same Society in 1844, pp. 375, 376. Under this year the Annals of Kilronan record the erection of the castle of Rath Cuanartaighe, but without giving the name of the builder, or the situation of the castle. They also contain the following entry under this year, respecting the drying up of the River Galway: A. D. 1191. In gailiun do ttagh-að an bliadain ri, 7 fpié tuac innte, 7 lám

ón cúipp go dele ói, 7 fpié pleğ innte 7 tpi ouinn 7 tpi meoip illeiceb plenna na plerge rin, 7 lám o'n nguolonn a pao."

"A. D. 1191. The River Galliv dried up this year, and there was a hatchet found in it, measuring a hand from one point to the other, and there was a spear found in it measuring three hands and three fingers in breadth, and a hand from the shoulder in length."

See O'Flaherty's Account of Iar-Connaught, published by the Irish Archaeological Society, p. 29, and Ware's *Antiq. Hibernica*, c. xii., where we read: "In Annalibus Roscomanensibus, ad annum MCXC, fit mentio capitis Hastæ, ad

AOIS CRÍOIS, 1192.

AOIS CRÍOIS, míle, céad, nochad, adó.

Dopur ppointicé an duibrecclísa colaim cille i ndoipe do ósnamh la hua ceatáin na craithe, 7 la hinghin uí Inníprge.

Taichleac ua dubda ticchírna ua namalgaða 7 ua ppiacrað muaidi do marbað la ba mac a mec pén.

Aed ua flainn toireac íil Maoilepuain do écc.

Maidm acc capaid Eacharað ar gallaib la muinntir maoilepionna.

Caipén atha an upcáir 7 caipen cille birgi do ósnam ír in mbliadain rí.

longitudinem uniuscubiti, reperti in fluvio Galivæ tum desiccato.”—See note under the year 1178.

^a *Of Creeve, na craithe.*—The district near Coleraine, west of the River Bann. The cataract, now called the Cutt’s Fishery, was anciently called Eas Craoibhe.—See O’Flaherty’s *Ogygia, Domestica*, cap. 3, where, describing the course of the River Bann, he writes: “Banna inter Leam et Elliam præter Clanbresail regionem scaturiens per Neachum lacum transiens Ændromensem agrum et Fircriviam (Fírn na Craithe) Seriniamque in Londinodorensi agro intersecat, et tertio e Culrania, et Cataracta *Eascribe* lapide se in oceanum transfundit, salmonibus totius Europæ longè sæcundissimus.”

^r *O’Inneirghe*, now anglicised Henery.—This family descends from Brian, grandson of Niall of the Nine Hostages, Monarch of Ireland in 406. There are several of this name in the parish of Ballynascreen, in the county of Londonderry, of whom Dr. Henery, of Maghera, in the same county, is at present the most respectable.—See Duaid Mac Fírbis’s *Irish Pedigrees*, Lord Roden’s copy, p. 178, with which the copy in the Royal Irish Academy corresponds.

^s *Hy-Awley and Hy-Fiachrach*, i. e. the inhabitants of the baronies of Tirawley and Tireragh.

^t *Sil-Maelruain.*—This was the tribe name of the O’Flynn’s of Connaught, and it also became

the name of their territory, which comprised the entire of the parish of Kiltullagh, and part of the parish of Kilkeevin, in the present county of Roscommon. The present head of this sept of the O’Flynn’s told the Editor in 1837, that it was the constant tradition in the family, that O’Flynn’s country extended southwards as far as the bridge of Glinske, in the county of Galway, but the Editor has not found any authority for extending it beyond the limits of the present county of Roscommon. It comprised the entire of the mountainous district of *Sliabh Uí Fhloinn*, i. e. O’Flynn’s mountain, which contains twenty townlands, and lies partly in the parish of Kiltullagh, and partly in that of Kilkeevin. The lake called *Lough Uí Fhloinn*, i. e. O’Flynn’s lake (incorrectly anglicised Lough Glynn by Mr. Weld, in his *Statistical Account* of the county of Roscommon), also lies in this territory, as does the village of Ballinlough, called in Irish baile locha Uí Fhlóinn, i. e. the town of O’Flynn’s lake. O’Flynn’s castle, of which the foundations only are now traceable, stood on the top of the hill between the village and the lake.

The present head of this sept of the O’Flynn’s is Edmond O’Flynn, Esq., of Newborough (the son of Kelly, son of Edmond, son of Colla), who possesses but a few townlands of the territory.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1192.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred ninety-two.

The doorway of the refectory of Duv-regles-Columbkille was made by O'Kane, of Creeve^a, and the daughter of O'Henery^b.

Taichleach O'Dowda, Lord of Hy-Awley and Hy-Fiachrach^c of the Moy, was slain by his own two grandsons.

Hugh O'Flynn, Chief of Sil-Maelruain, died^d.

The English were defeated at the weir of Aughera^e, by Muintir Maoil-t-Sinna.

The castle of Ath-an-Urchair^f and the castle of Kilbixy^g were erected in this year.

Dr. O'Brien, in his Irish Dictionary, printed at Paris in 1768, states that Edmond O'Flin, of Ballinlagh, Esq. (the grandfather of the present Edmond), was then the chief of this ancient family. He also states that "the Right Hon. Lady Ellen O'Flin, Countess de la Hues of Lahnes-Castle, in Normandy, was of the same direct branch of the O'Flins, her ladyship being daughter to Timothy O'Flin, of Clydagh, in the Co. of Roscommon, Esq." The Connaught O'Flynn's are of a different race from O'Flynn's of Arda, in Munster, and from the O'Flynn's, now O'Lyngs, of Hy-Tuirtre and Firlee, the warlike opponents of Sir John De Courcy.

^a *The weir of Aughera*, capairé Eacairé.—This place is called Acharudh Lobran at the year 1163. The only place near the country of the Muintir Maoil-taionna, or Mac Carroons, called Aughera, is the parish of Augher, in the barony of Deece, in the county of East Meath. The Mac Carroons were seated in Cuirene in Teffia, which was the western part of the county of Westmeath. According to the Annals of Kilronan the Mac Carroons were defeated this year at Rath Aodha (Rathhugh, near Kilbeggan), by the English, on which occasion the two sons of Mac Carroon, the two sons of Teige Mac Ualgairg [Magoalric], O'Hart, Branán Mac Branán, and

many others, both Irish and English, were slain.

^b *Ath-an-Urchair*, now called in Irish baile áca upchuip, and in English Horseleap: it lies in the barony of Moycashel, in the south of the county of Westmeath. Sir Henry Piers of Tristernagh, who wrote in 1682, says, that Sir Hugh De Lacy was murdered here by a mere villain or common labourer, and a native, as he was stooping down to give some directions to the workmen; but this cannot be true, as it appears, from the old Irish annals, that Sir Hugh was murdered in 1186 by O'Meyey, the foster-son of the Fox, prince of Teffia, i. e. six years before this castle was erected.—See note under the year 1186.

Piers says that this place was called *Horseleap*, from Sir Hugh de Lacy having leaped on horseback over the drawbridge of the castle.—See Vallancey's *Collectanea*, vol. i. pp. 84, 85. He describes this castle as a stately structure, and such no doubt it was, but there are no distinct ruins of it at present, except the two piers of the drawbridge; masses of the walls are seen scattered over the hill, but the ground-plan of the building could not now be determined.—See other references to this place at the years 1207 and 1470.

^c *Kilbixy*, Cill Bixy, recte Cill Bixrige, i. e.

Cpreach mór do denam la gallaib laigín ar domnall ua mbriain, go rangattar tré clár cille balua riap go magh ua ttoirpóealbaiḡ, 7 pucc-ratt dál ccair oppa go po marbrat pocharde diobh. Do ponpat goill cairlen cille riagal, 7 cairlen cnuic Raffonn don chup rin.

Maíom mor ria ndomnall ua mbriain for gallaib oppraige go po cuipead a nár.

AOIS CRÍOSD, 1193.

AOIR CRÍOSD míle, ceo, nochat, atpí.

Eochaid ua baioigill do marbað lá huið riachpac arua ppata.

Maolpattraicc ua cobéaiḡ do écc.

Catal mac gathéne do écc.

the church of St. Bigseach.—This place is described in the Gloss to the *Feilire* or Festilog of Aengus at 4th October, as in the territory of Uí Mac Uais (Moygoish), in Meath. It afterwards became an English town of some importance, according to Sir Henry Piers, who wrote in 1682: "Kilkixy, of old a town of great note, having, as tradition telleth us, twelve Burgesses in their scarlet gowns, a Mayor or Sovereign with other officers suitable to so great a port, &c." The Editor visited this place in 1837, and found but few traces of this ancient town. They were as follows: 1. The Leperhouse, a mere ruin; 2. The site of the castle, but no remains whatever of its walls; 3. A moat surrounded by one circular fosse; 4. Site of the gallows. There is a holy well near the church still bearing the name *Ṭoban Dúirige*, i. e. the well of St. Bigseach, a virgin, whose memory was venerated here, according to the Irish Calendars, on the 28th of June and 4th of October.—See other references to Kilkixy at the years 1430 and 1450.

¹ *Magh-Ua-Toirdhealbhaigh*, a plain near the Shannon, in the parish of Killaloe, in the east of the county of Clare.

* *Cill Riachla*, now Kilfeakle, an old church, giving name to a parish, in the barony of Clanwilliam, and county of Tipperary, and about four miles and a half to the east of the town of Tipperary. In the Book of Lismore, fol. 47, *b, b*, this church is described as in the territory of Muscraighe Breogain, which was the ancient name of the barony of Clanwilliam. See also Annals of Innisfallen, at the years 1192, 1196, and 1205; Colgan's edition of the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, lib. iii. c. 32; and Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. i. p. 290.

* *Knockgraffon*, *Cnoc Raffon*, i. e. the hill of Raffon, who, according to Keating and the older writers, was the nurse of Fiacha Muilleathan, King of Munster, in the third century. It is a townland in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Middlethird, and county of Tipperary, and about two miles to the north of the town of Cahir. O'Brien has the following notice of this place in his Irish Dictionary, *vocē* GRAFANN: "GRAFANN, Knockgraffan, or Raffan, in the county of Tipperary, one of the regal houses of the kings of Munster in ancient times, where Fiacha Muilleathan, and other Momonian kings, had their courts; it was to that seat Fiacha

The English of Leinster committed great depredations against Donnell O'Brien. They passed over the plain of Killaloe, and directed their course westwards, until they had reached Magh-Ua-Toirdhealbhaigh¹, where they were opposed by the Dalcassians, who slew great numbers of them. On this expedition the English erected the castles of Kilfeakle² and Knockgraffon³.

Donnell O'Brien defeated the English of Ossory, and made a great slaughter of them.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1193.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred ninety-three.

Eochy O'Boyle was slain by the Hy-Fiachrach of Ardstraw^b.

Mulpatrick O'Coffey died.

Cathal Mac Gaithen died.

brought Cormac Mac Airt, King of Leath-Coinn, prisoner. In after ages it was the estate, together with its annexes, of the O'Sullivan. A very remarkable moat yet remains there to be seen to this day." Again, under the word RAFFAN, he writes; "RAFFAN, Cnoc-Raffan, a beautiful hill near the River Suire, the centre of the primitive estate of the O'Sullivan, descended from Finin, elder brother of Failbhe Flann, ancestor of the Mac Cartya."

The Editor visited Knockgraffon in the year 1840, and found the ancient ruins to consist of a large moat surrounded by a rath of ample dimensions. The moat is about fifty-five feet in perpendicular height, and sixty feet in diameter at top. At the foot of the moat on the west side is a curious platea measuring seventy paces from north to south, and fifty-seven paces from east to west. This place remained in the possession of the descendants of Fiacha Muilleathan, the O'Sullivan, until the year 1192, when the English drove them from their rich plains into the mountains of Cork and Kerry, and erected, within their Rath of Knockgraffon, a strong castle to secure their conquests. Of this

castle only one small tower now remains, but the outlines of some of the walls are traceable to a very considerable extent. See Cormac's Glossary, voce Cna; and Keating's History of Ireland, reign of Cormac Mac Art.

The Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen records the erection of the castles of Kilkenny and Kilfeakle, by the English, in this year.

^b *Hy-Fiachrach of Ardstraw*, uí fiacháir apua rraíra, i. e. the descendants of Fiachra of Ardstraw. Their territory was situated along the River Derg, in the north-west of the county of Tyrone, and comprised the parish of Ardstraw and some adjoining parishes. Ussher states (*Primordia*, p. 857), that the church of Ardstraw, and many other churches of *Opheathrach*, were taken from the see of Clogher, and incorporated with the see of Derry. This tribe of the Hy-Fiachrach are to be distinguished from those of Connaught, being descended from Fiachra, the son of Erc, who was the eldest son of Colla Uais, monarch of Ireland in the fourth century.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, P. iii. c. 76.

Déirbhíogáil (.i. bñ eigeirnain uí Ruairc) inghní murcáda uí Maoileachlainn do écc i mainírdíar d'póicít atha ír in cuiccfó bliadan ochtmoget a haoiri.

Diarmuid mac Conbrogha uí diomuráig tasioireac cloinne maolugna, 7 ticchfina ua fáilge fíri pé foda do écc.

Cathal oðar mac méz captaig do marbadh la domnall mág captaigh.

Murcfrtaac mac murcáda Mec murcáda ticchfina ua ccennpelaig déz.

Aodh ua maolbrenainn tasioireac cloinne concobair do marbadh la gal-labh atha cluath.

^c *Dervorgilla, Dearbhogáil.*—She was, therefore, born in the year 1108, was forty-four years of age when she eloped with Dermot Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, who was then in the sixty-second year of his age, a remarkable instance of a *green* old age. Dermot was expelled in eight years afterwards, but, as Dr. O'Connor observes, not for the seduction of this woman.—See O'Connor's *Prolegomena ad Annales*, part ii. p. 146. O'Reilly, in his Essay on the Brehon Laws, attempts to defend the character of this woman; but it cannot be defended, as we have the authority of these Annals, and of the older Annals of Clonmacnoise, to prove that she not only consented to go home with Dermot, but also carried with her, her dowry and cattle.—See Mageoghegan's Translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, and note under the year 1172, p. 4.

^d *Monastery of Drogheda, Mainírdíar D'póicít A'ca.*—Colgan observes that, by the Monastery of Drogheda, the Four Masters mean that of Mellifont, which is near that town.—See *Trias Thaum.*, p. 309, and *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 655, 776; see also Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. iv. p. 167, note 22.

^e *Clanmalier, clann maolugna.*—This, which was the territory of the O'Dempseys, extended on both sides of the River Barrow, in the King's and Queen's Counties. It appears from an old map of the countries of Leix and Ophaley, made in the reign of Philip and Mary, that the

territory of Clanmalier extended to the margin of the Great Heath of Maryborough, and comprised the barony of Portnahinch in the Queen's County, on the south side of the River Barrow, and the barony of Upper Philipstown, in the King's County, on the north side of that river. This Dermot O'Dempsey was the only man of his name that obtained the chieftainship of all Offaly. He founded, on the site of an ancient church dedicated to St. Evin, about the year 1178, the great Cistercian abbey of Rosglas, now Monasterevin (Mainírdíar Eimín), which he richly endowed.—See his Charter of Foundation published in the *Monasticon Anglicanum*, vol. ii. p. 1031. For the extent of Uí Fáilghe before the English invasion, see note under the year 1178.

^f *Murtough, son of Murrough Mac Murrough.*—He was Murtough na maor (i. e. of the Stewards), son of Murrough na nGaedhal (of the Irish), who was the brother of Dermot na nGall (of the English), who first brought the English to Ireland). According to the Book of Leinster, a very important fragment of a MS. preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin (H. 2, 18), Murrough na nGaedhal was the ancestor of the celebrated family of Mac Davy More, or Mac Damore, said by Sir George Carew to be a branch of the Barrys, and also of Mac Vaddock, whose country was situated round Gorey, in the north-east of the county of Wexford, supposed also, but without any proof whatever, except

Dervorgilla^c (i. e. the wife of Tiernan O'Rourke), daughter of Murrough O'Melaghlin, died in the monastery of Drogheda^d [Mellifont], in the eighty-fifth year of her age.

Dermot, son of Cubroghda O'Dempsey, Chief of Clanmalier^e, and for a long time Lord of Offaly, died.

Cathal Odhar, the son of Mac Carthy, was slain by Donnell Mac Carthy.

Murtough, the son of Murrough Mac Murrough^f, Lord of Hy-Kinsellagh^g, died.

Hugh O'Mulrenin^h, Chief of Clann-Conor, was slain by the English of Dublin.

were conjecture, to be of English descent. From Donnell Kavanagh, the illegitimate son of Dermot *na nGall* Mac Murrough, are descended all the Kavanaghs, including the Mac Dermots Láv-derg; and from Enna, another illegitimate son of the same Dermot, are descended the family of the Kinsellaghs, now so numerous in Leinster. The country of Mac Davy More, or Mac Damore, was in the barony of Ballyghkeen, comprising the lands of Glascarrick, &c. In the State Papers' Office, London, is preserved a petition, dated 1611, of Art Mac Dermott Kavanagh, Chief of the Kinsellaghs, and Redmond Mac Davimore, Richard Mac Vaddock, and Donnell Kavanagh Spaniagh, and other gentlemen and freeholders of the countries of Mac Dermott, Mac Davimore, and Mac Vaddock, through their agent, Henry Walsh; and another petition, dated May, 1616, of Redmond Mac Damore, gent., Chief of Mac Damore's country, in the county of Wexford, to the English Privy Council, regarding the new Plantation in Wexfordshire. In this petition Mac Damore states that he holds his lands by descent and not by tanistry. This, however, is not enough to prove his descent from the Barrys, in opposition to the Book of Leinster, a vellum manuscript, at least five centuries old, which traces his pedigree to Murrough *na nGaedhal*, the brother of Dermot *na nGall*. It is highly probable, now-ever, that Murrough *na nGaedhal*, had married

a lady of the Barrys, and thus brought the names David and Redmond into this branch of the Mac Murrough family, as the Kavanaghs have that of Gerald, Maurice, Walter, &c., from intermarriages with other English or Anglo-Irish families. The pedigrees of the above septs of the Mac Murroughs are also given in Duall Mac Firbis's Genealogical Book, p. 473, and in Peregrine O'Clery's, p. 82.

ⁱ *Hy-Kinsellagh*.—The people called Hy-Kinsellagh, were the descendants of Eochy Kinsellagh, King of Leinster, about the year of Christ 358. Their country originally comprised more than the present diocese of Ferns, for we learn from the oldest lives of St. Patrick, that Donaghmore, near Sletty, in the present county of Carlow, was in it. In an ancient Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, quoted by Ussher (*Primordia*, p. 863), it is called the larger and more powerful part of Leinster. "*Ordinavit S. Patricius de gente Laginensium alium episcopum nomine Fyacha virum religionissimum: qui jussione beatissimi Patricii gentem Ceanselach ad fidem convertit et baptizavit; quæ gens major atque potentior pars Laginensium est.*" The country of Hy-Felmeadha, north, which was the ancient name of the district around Tullow-Ofelimy, in the present county of Carlow, was also in the territory of Hy-Kinsellagh.

^h *O'Mulrenin*, O'MaoilSpennann.—The exact limits of the cantred of Clann-Conor, the terri-

Ua cŕbail ticeŕna aigŕiall do ġabail la ġallaibh, 7 a dallas leo o tŕr, 7 a ĕpochasb iapetain.

Inŕ clothpann do opġain la macaib oirdealb, 7 la macaib concobair Maonmaige.

ΑΙΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΘ, 1194.

Αοιρ Cπιορo, mile, cĕo, nochat, acŕthair.

Conŕtantin ua brian [ua brian?] erroc ĕille dalua do ĕcc.

Domnall mac toirpdealbairg ui brian Ri muman, lochpann polurda rŕoġa 7 coccaġ Redla adanta enig 7 ŕhgnam̃a na muirneac, 7 lŕĕe moġa apchŕna do ĕcc, 7 muirchŕtach a mac do ġabail a ionaibh.

Ĥoill do thiachtain ap inŕr ua pŕionntain, 7 a coor ap ecĕin oi.

Cŕmŕe ua flann do marbas la ġallaib.

Sloicĕsŕ la ġilleberĕ mac ġoirdealbairg co heapp ruas, 7 a iompuġ apŕiden ġan nach tapba dia Sloigŕsŕ itir.

tory of O'Mulrenin, cannot now be determined, as this family sunk at an early period under O'Flanagan and O'Conor Roe; but its whereabouts may be ascertained from O'Dugan's topographical poem, which makes the Clann-Conor a subsection of the Clanncahill, whose territory comprised the parishes of Kilmacumshy, Kilcorkey, and Shankill, and parts of the parishes of Creeve and Elphin, in the county of Roscommon. Mael Spennann, the name of the progenitor of this family, signifies the servant, or devoted of St. Brendan.

¹ *Inishcloghran*, Inŕ Cloĕp̃ann, i. e. the island of *Clothra*. This Clothra is said to have been the sister of the famous Meadhbh, or Meave, Queen of Connaught. The island lies in Lough Ree, near St. John's, and is now sometimes called, by the people of the counties of Longford and Roscommon, dwelling in its vicinity, the Seven Church Island, from the ruins of seven old churches still to be seen on it; and sometimes Quaker's Island, from Mr. Fairbrother, the pre-

sent occupier. These churches, to one of which is attached a very old square belfry, called in Irish Clogár, are said to have been erected by St. Dermot in the sixth century; but some of them were re-edified. The famous Meave of Croghan, Queen of Connaught, was killed on this island by the champion Forby, her own nephew, and the spot on which she perished is still pointed out, and called ionas marbas Meisŕe, the place of the killing of Meave. There is also on the highest point of the island the remains of a fort called *Grianan Meidhbhe*.—See Ordnance Map of the Island; and Petrie's Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland, p. 358.

² *The Sons of Osdealv*, i. e. the Mac Costelloes.—According to the Annals of Kilronan, the island of Inis Clothrann was plundered this year by Gilbert Mac Gosdealv, and his English followers, and the sons of Gilchreest Mac Carroon, viz., Gilla Croichefraich and Auliffe, who had the tribe of Muintir Maeltinna with them. According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of

O'Carroll, Lord of Oriel, was taken by the English, who first put out his eyes, and afterwards hanged him.

Inishcloghran¹ was plundered by the sons of Osdealt^a, and the sons of Conor Moinmoy.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1194.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred ninety-four.

Constantine O'Brain [O'Brien?], Bishop of Killaloe, died.

Donnell, son of Turlough O'Brien, King of Munster, a beaming lamp in peace and war, and the brilliant star of the hospitality and valour of the Momonians, and of *all* Leth-Mogha, died; and Murtough, his son, assumed his place.

The English landed upon [the island of] Inis-Ua-bh-Fionntain¹, but were forcibly driven from it.

Cumee O'Flynn^m was slain by the English.

Gilbert Mac Costello marched, with an army, to Assaroeⁿ, but was compelled to return without being able to gain any advantage by his expedition.

Innisfallen, it was plundered by Gilbert de Nangle; and this is correct, for De Nangle was the original name of the Costelloes.

Under this year the Annals of Kilronan record the erection of the Castle of Domhnach maighen, now Donaghmoyne, in the barony of Farney, and county of Monaghan, but do not give the name of the builder. Under this year, also, the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen record the erection, by the English, of the Castle of Briginia, in Thomond, with the consent of Donnell More O'Brien, who, it was believed, permitted its erection for the purpose of distressing Mac Carthy. The same chronicle also enters under this year the death of the daughter of Godfred, King of the Isle of Mann, and wife of John de Courcy.

¹ *Inis-Ua-bh-Fionntain*, i. e. *insula O'Fintanorum*.—The situation of this island is unknown to the Editor. It is not called from St. Fintan,

after whom several places in Ireland are named, but from a family of the name O'Fintan.

^m *Cumee O'Flynn*.—This is the celebrated chieftain, who, in the year 1178, defeated De Courcy in the territory of Firlee, and cut off all his men except eleven. The name of the person by whom Cumee was slain is not given in the Annals of Ulster, Kilronan, or Innisfallen. *Do maibéad do gallaib* is the phrase used by them all, and the old translator of the Annals of Ulster renders the passage: "Cumie Offlin killed by the Galls." The term *Galls* is at this period always applied to the English, though in the previous century it means the Danes, or Scandinavians.

ⁿ *Assaroe*, *ear puad*, i. e. the Red Cataract, but the name is more correctly *Ear Clocha puad*, i. e. the cataract of Aodh Ruadh, the son of Badharn, who was drowned here in the year of the world 4518, according to the chronology of these an-

Maolreachlann mac Donnail uí giollapatraicc ticefina orpaíge do ecc.

Concobar mac Magnara mic duinnpleibe uí eochada do marbáð la hUa nannluain i meabail.

Aedh dall mac toirpdealbais uí concobair do écc.

Sitrucc mac floinn uí fíndacta taoipeac éoinne mupchada do ég.

Donnchað mac Muircfrtaig mic toirpdealbais do marbáð la Muircfrtach mac Donnail uí brian.

Mupchað mac Amlaoib uí éindeidig do marbáð la lochlann mac micpaic uí chinneitig i fiongaíl.

ΑΙΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΘ, 1195.

Αοιρ Cpiopð, mile, ced, nochatt, a cúicc.

Donnall ua Conaing eppcop cille dalua do écc.

Florent mac Ríaccáin uí maolpuanaid eppcop oile fínd do écc.

Donnall ua fínd comarba cluana físta brénaino decc.

Eacmarcach uá catári do écc i pecclép póil.

Concobar mag fáctna do écc i pecclép doipe.

Sitrucc ua gairmleðais do marbáð do mac durn Slebe.

Slúaiscað lá lohn do cuirte, 7 la mac Hugo de lati do gabáil níste ap gallaib laigín, 7 muman.

Sluaccheð la Catal cpoibðspoc ua cconcobair, la mac goirvelbais go nopeim do gallaib, 7 do gaoishealaib na míde imaille ppip ip in mumain go pangattar imleach iubar, 7 cairiol go po loircecað cetpe mopcairlein leo 7 apaile do mioncairleinaibh.

Cathal mac diarmada do tocht i cconnachtaib ap in mumain, 7 ba corgrach in gach maigin triapa cuðchað go paimig co loch mfig, 7 co hinir Roðba, 7 po gabait longa cathail cpoibðeipg uile laip, 7 pug laip iat co

nals, but in the year 3603, according to O'Flaherty's corrected Irish Chronology.—See *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 36. This name is now pronounced *Assaroe*, but the cataract is more generally known by the appellation of the Salmon Leap. It is on the River Samhloir, now more usually

called the Erne, in the town of Ballyshannon.

° *O'Finnaghty*.—There were two families of this name in Connaught, of whom one was Chief of Clann-Murrough, and the other was Chief of Clann-Conway, and had his residence at Dunamon, near the River Suck. These families were

Melaghlin, the son of Donnell, who was the grandson of Gillapatrik, Lord of Ossory, died.

Conor, son of Manus, who was son of Donslevy O'Haughey, was treacherously slain by O'Hanlon.

Hugh Dall (the Blind), the son of Turlough O'Conor, died.

Sitric, the son of Flann O'Finnaghty^o, Chief of Clann-Murrough, died.

Donough, son of Murtough, who was son of Turlough, was slain by Murtough, the son of Donnell O'Brien.

Murrough, the son of Auliffe O'Kennedy, was slain in *finagail*^p by Loughlin, the son of Magrath O'Kennedy.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1195.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred ninety-five.

Donnell O'Conaing [Gunning], Bishop of Killaloe, died.

Florence, the son of Regan O'Mulrony, Bishop of Elphin, died.

Donnell O'Finn, Coarb of Clonfert-Brendan, died.

Eachmarcach O'Kane died in St. Paul's church.

Conor Mag Fachtna died in the abbey church of Derry.

Sitric O'Gormly was slain by Mac Donslevy.

John De Courcy and the son of Hugo De Lacy marched with an army to conquer the English of Leinster and Munster.

Cathal Croiderg O'Conor and Mac Costelloe, with some of the English and Irish of Meath, marched into Munster, and arrived at Imleach Iubhair (Emly) and Cashel. They burned four large castles and some small ones.

Cathal Mac Dermot marched from Munster into Connaught, and passed victoriously through the province. On arriving at Lough Mask and Inishrobe^q, he seized upon all the vessels [i. e. boats] of Cathal Croiderg O'Conor, and

supplanted by that sept of the Burkes called Mac David, who had their chief castle at Glinsk, on the west side of the River Suck, in the county of Galway.—See note under the year 1225.

^p *Fingail*.—The crime of *frongail* was counted worse than simple murder by the Irish. It in-

cluded patricide, matricide, fratricide, and the murder of any relation.

^q *Inishrobe*, *inísh robe*, i. e. the island of the River Roba. A small island in Lough Mask, opposite the mouth of the River Roba, not far from the town of Ballinrobe, in the county of Mayo.

cairlén na caillige co nbearna ulca iomda ar ar gach leit de co ttaimig cathal croibdearg co ndreim do gallaib 7 do cloinn maolruana, 7 do ronað ríó fó déoib ne mac diarmada ger uo móri na huile do poine go rin.

AOIS CRÍOSD, 1196.

Aoir Criofo, mile, céo, nochat, aré.

Recclér Póil 7 Petair in Armacha cona csmplaib, 7 go mbloib móir don Ráit do lorccað.

Muiréscrtach mac muiréscrtaiḡ uí laclainn tigeapna cenél eóḡain Ríog-damna Epeann tuir ḡairceð, 7 eangnamia leite cuinn, díorḡaoilcið catpac, 7 cairlén gall, turgbalaib ceall, 7 caoinneimeað, do marbað lá donnchað mac blogaib uí catán tpe comairle cenél neḡain iar ttaðairt na tteopa pcpíne, 7 cánóine Patraig dóib im uilri óó. Rugað a corp iarom go uoirpe colaim cille, 7 po haðnaçt hipuibe go nonóir, 7 cátaib.

Slóigeað lá Ruáioiri mac duinnplebe co ngallaib, 7 go macaib coírec connact do roighið cenél neḡain, 7 na nairter, Tangattar dñā cenél eóḡain telca ócc, 7 piopu airtir co macairpe árdamaça ina naḡaib, 7 do paðpat cat dóib go paoinmeað por mac duinnplebe 7 po láo dírgár a mun-

^r *Caislen na-Caillighe*.—Now called the Hag's Castle in English: it is situated in Lough Mask, and is a round enclosure of great extent.

^e *The rath*, or fort, that surrounded the cathedral of Armagh extended, according to tradition, as far south as the present market house.

^t *Churches and fair nemed*s.—Turgbálaib ceall 7 caoinneimeað is translated by Colgan "Multarum Basilicarum et Sanctuariorum fundator."—*Vide Trias Thaum.*, p. 504, col. 2.

^u *Blosky O' Kane*.—That this Blosky is the ancestor of the numerous clans of the Mac Closkeys, in the county of Londonderry, can scarcely be doubted. The Erenagh Mac Closkey signed his name Blosganus in the reign of James I., which at once affords a clue to the true original name of this family.

^w *Honour and respect*.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows, in his *Annals of Derry, Trias Thaum.*, p. 504: "A. D. 1196. Murchertachus Hua Lachlainn, filius Murchertachi, Hiberniæ regis, Princeps de Kinel-eoguin, & expectatione multorum Rex Hiberniæ futurus, turris fortitudinis & defensionis Aquilonaris Hiberniæ, victoriosus Anglicarum Ciuitatum & fortalitorum expugnator, & multarum Basilicarum & Sanctuariorum fundator, de consilio quorundam procerum de Kinel-eoguin qui per tria Serinia, & Canones S. Patricij iuramentum fidelitatis ante ipsi præstiterant; manu Dunchadi filij Bloscadii O Cathain dolose interemptus occubuit: eiusque corpus Doriā delatum ibi cum funebri pompa & honore sepultum est." And thus, very carelessly in the

brought them away to Caislen na-Caillighe' [the Hag's Castle], where he proceeded to commit great ravages in all directions, until Cathal Crovderg, accompanied by a party of the English and of the Sil-Maelruana, arrived and made peace with him (Mac Dermot), although he (Cathal) had thitherto committed great injuries.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1196.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred ninety-six.

The Abbey of SS. Peter and Paul at Armagh, with its churches, and a great part of the Rath*, were burned.

Murtough, the son of Murtough O'Loughlin, Lord of Kinel-Owen, presumptive heir to the throne of Ireland, tower of the valour and achievements of Leth-Chuinn, destroyer of the cities and castles of the English, and founder of churches and fair nemed's (sanctuaries), was killed by Donough, the son of Blosky O'Kane", at the instigation of the Kinel-Owen, who had pledged their loyalty to him before the Three Shrines and the Canoin-Phatruig [i.e. the Book of Armagh]. His body was carried to Derry, and there interred with honour and respect".

Rory Mac Donslevy, with the English, and the sons of the chieftains of Connaught, marched an army against the Kinel-Owen and Oriors*. The Kinel-Owen of Tulloghoge and the men of Orior proceeded to the plain of Armagh to oppose them, and there gave them battle. Mac Donslevy was

old translation of the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1195. Murtagh mac Murtagh O'Loghlin, King of Kindred Owen, and that should be King of all Ireland, the supporting Post of Lethquin for feates of Armes and courage [tuip gair-cib 7 enigma leici cuinn], Banisher [recte destroyer] of Galls and Castles, Rearer of churches and holiness" [neimeo], "killed by Donogh mac Blosky O'Cathan, in counsel of all Kindred Owen, after bringing the three shrines and canons of Patrick with him into the south church of Armagh, and he was carryed to Dyry Columkille, and he was buried honorably."

* *Oriors*, *cupreep*, i. e. the inhabitants of

Orior, i. e. of Upper and Lower Orior, in the east of the county of Armagh. The word *cupreep* signifies Oriental, or Eastern; and the territory and people were so called from their situation in the east of Oriel; and the name of the inhabitants is accordingly latinized *Artheri* and *Orientalis*, by Probus, Colgan, O'Flaherty, and other writers. Probus calls this territory *Regio Orientalium*.—See the second Life of St. Patrick, published by Colgan, in *Trias Thaum.*; Ussher's *Primordia*, pp. 857, 1047; O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 76; Mac Firbis's Genealogical Book (Marquis of Drogheda's copy), pp. 107, 130; and Dublin P. Journal, vol. i. p. 103.

τιρε. Τονεραταρ ann dha adó décc do macaib flaeta, 7 coiréac Connaét go rochaibib oile do doiscuirfluaḡ imaille friú. Ba dia maiteib brian buide ua plaitbertaig, mac maoliora ui concobair a connactaib, mac ui concobair faile, 7 mac ui faolain na ndeire.

Mac bloccaib uí cuirín do arḡain ternaínn nábeócc, 7 po marbað é pénn go ndéḡar a muintire ria ccinn móra tria fíorḡaib dé, 7 nábeóḡ.

Domnall mac diarmada mécc captaig do bñreab cata ar ḡallanb luimnig 7 muían, 7 po cuir a ndearḡ ár, 7 po diocuir a luimneac, 7 po bñir dá maídm oile porra cén motá an maídm rin.

Concubair mac diarmada tḡearna maige luirḡ do dol hi nupb i mainir-tir na búille, 7 po ḡab tomaltach tḡearnup dia éri.

Adó uá fearḡail tḡearna muintire hangaile do marbað i meabail lá macaib Sírtioḡa uí cuinn.

Maite muintire heólar do marbað la mac catail ui Ruairc hi meabail.

Muirḡac mácc Ragnaill .i. an ḡiolla ruad tairéac muintire heólar do marbað la mac maḡnupa uí Concobair tḡé fupáil mic catail ui Ruairc lár po marbað na maite pémpáite.

Mathḡamhain mac Concobair maonmaige riḡdamna Connaét do mar-

¹ *Desies*, Déire.—At this period the territory of Desies extended from Lismore to Credan-head, in the county of Waterford. The last chief of the Desies, of the family of O'Faelan, was Melaghlin, or Malachy, who was deprived of his principality shortly after the English invasion, when it was granted to Robert Le Poer, whose descendants (now called Powers) for ages after possessed the territory.—See Cambrensis' *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. i. c. 16; and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, P. iii. c. 69.

² *Termon-Daveog*, Teapmann dábeog, i. e. the sanctuary of St. *Daveog*.—The church of this Termon was situated on an island in Lough Derg, in the county of Donegal, but not a trace of it now remains. For some account of this celebrated island in Lough Derg, commonly called the island of St. Patrick's Purgatory, see Dean Richardson's work entitled *Folly of Pilgrimages*,

and Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. i. p. 368. The stone chair of St. Daveog, or Daibheog, the patron of this Termon, is yet shewn in a townland of Seeavoc, which verges on Lough Derg on the south side. The church lands of Termon Daveog are now called Termon-Magrath.

³ *Limerick*.—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen state, under this year, that Donnell More na Curra Mac Carthy destroyed the castle of Kilfeakle, and slew many of the English theré, and took two of their chiefs prisoners; that he also plundered the territory of Imokilly, where he destroyed another castle and slew many of the English; that he and his Eugénian forces joined Cathal Crovderg O'Conor and O'Brien, and marched to Cork, then in the possession of the English, to destroy it; but that he did not suffer the town to be burned, on condition that the

defeated with dreadful slaughter; and twelve of the sons of the lords and chieftains of Connaught, with many of an inferior grade, were slain. Among the chieftains slain were Brian Boy O'Flaherty; the son of Maelisa O'Conor, of Connaught; the son of O'Conor Faly; and the son of O'Faelain (Phelan), of the Desies'.

The son of Blosky O'Currin plundered Termon-Daveog^a; but in a month afterwards he himself was slain, and his people were dreadfully slaughtered, through the miracles of God and St. Daveog.

Donnell, the son of Dermot Mac Carthy, defeated the English of Limerick and Munster in a battle, with dreadful slaughter, and drove them from Limerick. He also defeated them in two other battles *in this year*.

Conor Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, embraced Orders^b in the monastery of Boyle; and Tomaltagh assumed the lordship in his stead^c.

Hugh O'Farrell, Lord of Muintir-Annaly, was treacherously slain by the sons of Sitric O'Quin.

The chiefs of Muintir-Eolais were treacherously slain by the son of Cathal O'Rourke.

Murray Mac Rannall, *surnamed* the Gillaroo^d, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, was slain by the son of Manus O'Conor, at the instigation of the son of Cathal O'Rourke, who had procured the deaths of the above-mentioned chiefs.

Mahon, the son of Conor Moinmoy, Roydamna^e of Connaught, was slain by O'More (Donnell) and the men of Leix^f, who attempted to prevent him

English should quit it. The same chronicle records an excursion made by the English this year to Fordruim, where they slew O'Kedfy, and the two sons of Buadhach or Victor O'Sullivan, namely, Murtough and Gillycuddy (Ḡiolla Moócua). In the margin of this work is the following note, which was probably taken from Dr. O'Brien's copy of the Annals of Innisfallen: "Vide Waræum ad hunc annum, ubi actiones hic descriptas in sensum a reipsâ alienum et Angliis favorabilem, uti in suis passim annalibus, detorquet."

^b *Embraced Orders*, do bol hi nupb, i. e. took the habit of a monk.—The Annals of Kilronan, under the year 1197, in recording the death of

this chief, state, that he died i novici manatg, "in the noviceship of a monk."

^c *In his stead*, via éir: literally, "after him."

^d *The Gillaroo*, an Ḡiolla puad, i. e. red or red-haired youth.

^e *Roydamna*, ploḡdamna, i. e. *matrices* of a king, a term applied to the sons of a king, like prince, in the modern acceptation of the word.

^f *Leix*, leixigir.—This territory, which was the patrimonial inheritance of the family of O'More, comprised a considerable part of the Queen's County. If we take from that county the baronies of Portnahinch and Tinahinch, which belonged to the families of O'Dunn and O'Demp-

ἔαδ λα हुआ मीर्षा दोर्मल्ल, १ ला लीङ्गिर्प ओऒ कोर्नाम ना हेवला दो ब्रिर्प ओ
गल्लाइभ फ्पिर्प, १ कथल कार्पाऒ दो मार्षाद उी मीर्षा मा दोग्हाल.

Congalach mac fíngail uí Ruairc do marbhad la luighnib ar rliab da én.
Iodnaíde uá mannachain tígíuna uá mbriúin na Sionna do écc.

Cathal mac asda uí plaithebsírtaiğ do marbhad la macaib muircsírtaig
míobíğ.

ΑΙΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΘ, 1197.

Αίρις Κριοςθ, мілe, céu, ուօաււ, ա բeաւ.

Sluaigeaδ lá lohn do Cuirt co ngallaib ulaδ co hírrcepaíbe, १ do pón-
raττ caírlén cille Sanctáin, Ró páraigeaδ १ po polmaigeδ τpioα céu
cianaατα leó. Ro págaib Roitrel píctún co poápaíbe moip immaílle fpiip

sey, and were a portion of the territory of Uí Failghe, and the barony of Upper Ossory, which was a part of the ancient Osraighe, and belonged to the Mac Gillapatricks, or Fitzpatricks, the remainder will be Leix.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, pp. 818, 943, and Map of Leix and Ophaley, in the British Museum. The territory of Laoighis, or Leix, was originally divided into seven parts, the boundaries of which met at a stone, called Leac Riada, on the plain of Magh Riada, now Morett, which originally comprised all the Great Heath of Maryborough. These seven districts were under the government of seven petty chiefs, who were all under the jurisdiction of one arch chief, called Rígh Riada, who generally resided at Dun Mask, now Dunamase.—See Duaid Mac Fírbis's Genealogical Book, under the head LAOIGHIS LAIGHEAN. For the bardic account of the original acquisition of this territory by Laoighseach Ceanmhor, the ancestor of the O'Mores, the reader is referred to Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, reign of Felym Reaghtwar; and to Keating's History of Ireland, reign of Cormac Mac Art.

⁶ *In revenge of him, ina díogail.*—The An-

nals of Kilronan state that Mahon was slain by an archer of Donnell O'More's people, and that Donnell O'More fell on the same day by the hand of Cathal Carragh, in revenge of his brother. The entry is thus given in the Annals of Kilronan at the year 1196: *maégamain mac concobair maonmaige do marbhad le peppenach .i. Congoban, do muirter Domnall Uí moráda. Domnall ua moráda féin do tuirim ip in uair cedna do lam caeail cappaig.* And thus in the Annals of Boyle, but under the year 1197: "A. D. 1197. *Maégamain mac Concubair maenmaigi occisus ab aliquo sagittario de familia Domnall ui moráda, et in eadem hora Domnall ua moráda cecidit de manu caeail cappaig.*"

^b *Congalach, Congalaç.*—This name is now obsolete, as the Christian name of a man, but is preserved in the surname of Conolly, in Irish O'Congalaig.

ⁱ *Slieve-dá-én, plaδ dá én, i. e. the mountain of the two birds.*—This mountain, which retains this name to the present day, lies principally in the parish of Kilross, barony of Tirrerrill, and county of Sligo, and extends from near Lough

from bearing off the spoil which he had taken from the English; but O'More was killed by Cathal Carrach [O'Conor], in revenge of him^e [Mahon].

Congalach^b, the son of Farrell O'Rourke, was slain by the men of Leyny, on Slieve-da-énⁱ.

Iodnaidhe O'Monahan, Lord of Hy-Briuin na-Sinna^k.

Cathal, the son of Hugh O'Flaherty, was slain by the son of Murtough Midheach^l [Midensis].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1197.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred ninety-seven.

John De Courey and the English of Ulidia marched, with an army, to Eas-Creeva^m, and erected the castle of Kilsanctanⁿ, and wasted and desolated the territory of Kienaghta^o. He left Rotsel Pitun, together with a large body of

Gill to Colooney. It is worthy of remark, that there is a lough on the north side of this mountain called *Loch da ghedh*, i. e. the lake of the two geese.—See Map prefixed to the *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed in 1844.

^k*Hy-Briuin na-Sinna*, now locally called *Tirua-Riwin*.—It is a beautiful territory lying between Elphin and Jamestown, in the county of Roscommon, and comprising the parishes of Cill mor na Sinna, now Kilmore, Eachdhuim mac n-Aodha, now Aughrim, and Cluain creamha, now Cloneraff. According to the tradition of the district, O'Monahan lived at Lissadorn, near Elphin, now the seat of John Balf, Esq., where there is a well called Monahan's well; and the last of the O'Monahans, who was chief of this territory, was killed here by O'Beirne with a blow of his fist, *unde nomen*, Lissadorn, i. e. *the fort of the fist*.

^l*Murtough Midheach*, i. e. the Meathian. He was so called from having been fostered in Meath.

Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen state, that Gilbert de Nangle was expelled from Meath by the King's Deputy, Hamon de Valentiis [De Valoignes] who took

possession of his castles and lands.

^m*Eas-Creeva*, ἑρεπαίβε, now called the Salmon Leap, or the Cutt's Fishery, is a cataract on the River Bann, to the south of Coleraine, in the county of Londonderry.

ⁿ*Kilsanctan*, Cill Sanctán.—In the Annals of Kilronan it is called *comlen cille Sanctail*, and in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, "the Castle of Killsandle." It was situated on the east side of the River Bann, not far from Coleraine. There is still a remarkable mound near the Salmon Leap on the Bann, called Mountsandall.—See Ordnance Map of Londonderry, sheet 7.

^o*Kienaghta*, Cianachta, now the barony of Keenaght, in the north-west of the county of Londonderry.—The tribe called *Cianachta*, i. e. the race or progeny of Cian, were descended from Cian, the son of Oilíoll Olum, King of Munster in the third century. After the establishment of surnames the principal family of the *Cianachta* of this territory took the surname of O'Conor, and is distinguished in the Irish Annals by the appellation of O'Conor of Glenn Geimhin.

irín ceairteall hírim, 7 po gabrat ag iníoraib, 7 occ arðain tuat 7 ceall ar. Tainig iarom Rotsel Pitun ar cneic co port doipe, 7 po aing cluain í, eanach, 7 dñgbruaich, Rug dñá plaitbearpac ua maoidoraib tigeapna conaill 7 eógain co nuatáib do clandaib néill an tuaircirt porpa, Ro rígeð iomaifg eatappa por traig na huacongála, 7 po cuiread a nár im mac arðgail méc loclainn tria iníorbail colaim cille, camoig, 7 breacain ipa cealla po aipcereatt.

^p *The territories and the churches, tuat 7 ceall.*—By this phrase the annalists often mean lay and ecclesiastical property. Ior tuat 7 cill generally means “both laity and clergy.”

^q *Cluain-I, Enagh, and Dergbruaigh, cluain í, eanach 7 dñgbruaich.*—The Editor has been able after much study and attention, to identify these three churches, though Colgan, a native of this part of Ireland, had done much to confound them. Cluain í is the present townland of Clooney, containing the ruins of an old church, in the parish of Clondermot, not far from the city of Londonderry; Eanach is the old church of Enagh, situated between the two loughs of the same name, in the north of the parish of Clondermot; and Dñgbruaich, i.e. the *red brink*, is the townland of Gransha, in the same parish. Colgan, in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 505, gives an incorrect translation of the following part of the this passage, viz.: Tainig iarom Rotsel Pitun ar cneic go port doipe 7 po aing cluain í, eanach 7 dñgbruaich. “Rotsellus Pitun venit ad portum Dorensem, Ciuitatem ipsam, Ecclesiis de Cluain an Eanach, & Dearg-bhruach spoliatis, invasurus.”

Here he reads Cluain í, Eanach, “*Cluain an Eanach*,” as if í were an abbreviation of the article in or an; but in this he is undoubtedly mistaken, for we learn from the older Irish Annals of Ulster and of Kilronan, that three churches are distinctly mentioned in the passage, viz., Cluain í, and Eanach, and Deargbruaich. The passage runs as follows in the Annals of Ul-

ster: A. D. 1197. Tainig ono Rotsel Pitun co port Doipe, co po aing cluain 7 eanach 7 dñgbruaich. And thus rendered in the old translation of the Ulster Annals, preserved in the British Museum, MSS. add. 4795. “This Rochel Pitun came to Port Dyry, and spoyled Cluain hie and Anagh and Dergbruaigh.”

Colgan, who thought that he understood the passage correctly, concluded that “only two churches are mentioned, and took for granted that *Cluain í Eanagh* was the name of one church, and this he evidently took to be the one now in ruins between the two lakes Enagh already mentioned. Thus in the note on his wrongly made name of *Cluain an Eanach*, he writes: “Est Capella Diæcesis Dorensis, juxta Eanach arcem nobilissimæ familiæ O’Cathanorum; a qua et Cluain Eanach appellatur.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 450, n. 51. And again, in his notice of the church of *Eanach*, he writes: “Ecclesia vulgo Eanach dicta (juxta quem est arx nobilissimæ familiæ O’Cathanorum) tertio tantum milliari versus aquilonem distat ab ipsa civitate Dorensi.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 377, col. 2.

The Editor, who took for granted that Colgan’s knowledge of the topography of this part of Ireland was next to perfect, as he was a native of Inishowen, was very much puzzled by these notes; but on examining the parish of Clondermot in 1834, he found that *Cluain í* and *Eanach* were two distinct townlands, containing each the ruins of an old church. O’Donnell, in his *Life of Columbkille*, distinctly points out

forces, in the castle, out of which they proceeded to plunder and ravage the territories and the churches^p. Rotsel Piton afterwards came on a predatory excursion to the harbour of Derry, and plundered the churches of Cluain-I, Enagh, and Dergbruagh^q. But Flaherty O'Muldory, Lord of Kinel-Owen and Kinel-Conell, with a small party^r of the northern Hy-Niall, overtook him; and a battle was fought between them on the strand of Faughanvale^s, in which the English and the son of Ardgall Mac Loughlin were slaughtered, through the miracles of SS. Columbkille, Canice^t, and Breacan, whose churches they had plundered.

the situation of *Cluain i*, which he calls simply *Cluain*, in the following words :

"In loco quodam quem *Cluain* vocant, a Dorrensi oppido ad adversam Feabhalii lacus marginem non procul distanti templum excitavit." (Columba). O'Donnell then goes on to state, that Nicholas Boston [Weston], an English Bishop, had, not long before his own time (1520), pulled down this church and commenced erecting a palace with the materials obtained from its ruins, at a place called *Bunseantuinne*, not far from Derry. "Paucis retro ab hinc annis, Episcopus Anglicus, Nicholaus Boston dictus, prefatum templum demolitus, ex ejus rudibus palatium molitus est, sed consummare non potuit vindicante Deo." &c.—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 399, col. 1.

The place called Dergbruagh by the annalists is called the "Grange of Dirgebroe," in an inquisition taken at Derry, in the year 1609, and is now, beyond dispute, the townland of Gransha, or Grange, in the parish of Clondermot, but its church has been totally destroyed.—See Ordnance Map of Londonderry, sheets 13 and 14.

^r *A small party*, *uaēaō*.—This word is used throughout these annals to denote "a few, or a small party."—See O'Brien's Dictionary, *in voce*. In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster the passage is rendered thus, under the year 1196 [recte 1197]: "An^o. 1196. An army by John de Coursy with the Galls of Vlster to Eas-

Krivy, and made the castle of Killeandle, and wasted the Trichaced of Kyanaght" [out] "of that castle. In that castle was Rochel Pitun left with a number to him. This Rochel Pitun came to Port Dyry, and spoyled Cluain hie and Anagh and Dergbruagh. Flaithvertagh O'Moildory, King of Kindred Owen overtook him with a few of Conels and Owens, and broke of them upon the shore of Voehongvail, that most of them were killed through the miracles of Columkill, Caineagh, and Brekan, whom they spoyled [i. e. whose churches they had plundered]." There is no reference to Ardgall Mac Loughlin in this translation, but his name is inserted in a more modern hand in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. The son of Ardgall Mac Loughlin seems to have joined the English on this occasion, as he is stated to have been slain through the miracles of the patron saints of the district.

^s *Faughanvale*.—Colgan writes it *Nuachongbail*. There are several other places of this name in Ireland: one near the foot of Croaghpatrick, in the county of Mayo; a second in the county of Westmeath, on the borders of the county of Longford; a third on the River Boyne, to the west of Drogheda; and a fourth in the county of Clare. The name is translated *Nova habitatio* by Colgan.—See *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 141, note 8.

^t *Canice*, *canuech*.—He is the patron saint of the territory of Kienaghta, in which he was born in the year 516.—See Colgan, *Trias*

Mac etig do éianáctaib do ílat alcóra teampaill móir doipe colaim cille, 7 cñéire cuirn bað fearr po baoi in Éirinn do bpeit éirte, .i. mac Riabac, mac polar, coru uí maoidopaid, 7 cammcopaind coru uí dočaptauig, Ro bhuirte imopra 7 do all a mionnmarra, 7 a loppa dib. Forit [frit] imopra na reóid ir in trísir ló iar ná ngoib, 7 an tí po goib, 7 po cpochað lá plaitébeaptaç ag cpoirr na riaz i neneac éolum cille ipa haltóir po íápaiz.

Plaitébsptaç ua maoidopaid tigeapna cenél cconail, eoğain, 7 airğiall copnamac ésmra, 7 rioğđamna Éreann uile; Conall ap láocđacé epiðe, Cúculainn ap ġairceacđ, Ģuaire ap eneac, Mac luğac ap ócclaçur décc (an dapa la februari) iar ttreablaio toğaiðe, i nimir Samher ipin tpiočatmað bliðain a plaitypa, 7 ipin nomac bliðain ap čaogacac a aoipe. Ağur po haðnacé i ndpuim éuama co nónoir amail po bað díor.

Ģabair eacmapac ua dočaptauig (.i. an Ģiolla rponmaol) cñnur čenél cconail pó čéđoir, 7 i ccionn coicéđoir ipom tamiz lohn do cuir co pocpauce móir imaille ppur tap tuaim hi tćir eoğain, airpiðe co harppačá ipapin timčeall go doipe colaim cille. Airpice cóicc haðče ann. Tiağaið ipaim co cnoc napcam dia momapcar tapip. Teccait dñac cenél conail im ečmapac ua ndočaptauig dia paizid, pērtap caé ítoppa, 7 topcpator pochaide mop adiu 7 anall. Ģið iad cenél conail ann po díthizic íctpiðe uair top-

Thaum., p. 182; and *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 190; also Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. ii. pp. 200, 202.

^u *Mac Etigh*.—In the Annals of Ulster and Kilronan he is called Mac Gilla Edich.

^w *Their jewels*.—A mionmapa 7 a loppa.—In the Annals of Ulster the reading is: 7 call a mionmapa 7 a lapa dib; which in the old translation is rendered, “broke their gilt and silver off them.”

^x *Defender of Tara*, copnamac ésmra.—This might also be translated *contender for Tara*, i. e. for the sovereignty of Ireland.

^y *Connell . . . Cuchullin*.—These were two of the most distinguished of the Red Branch heroes, who flourished in Ulster under Concovar Mac Nessa in the first century.

^z *Guaire in hospitality*.—He is here compared to Guaire Aidhne, King of Connaught, who was so distinguished for hospitality and bounty that he became the personification of generosity among the Irish bards. Guaire was King of Connaught for thirteen years, and died in the year 662.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the Irish Archaeological Society in 1844, p. 391.

^a *Mac Lughach in feats of arms*.—He was the best spearman among the Fiana Éireann, or Irish Militia, in the third century. He was the son of Daire Derg, and grandson of Finn Mac Cumhaill, the Fingal of Mac Pherson's Ossian, and was called Mac Lughach, from his mother Lughu.—See Book of Lismore, fol. 204, b, where St. Patrick is introduced as asking the senior

Mac Etigh^a, one of the Kienaghts, robbed the altar of the great church of Derry, and carried off the four best goblets in Ireland, viz. Mac Riabhach, Mac Solas, the goblet of O'Muldory, and the goblet of O'Doherty, called Cam-Corainn. These he broke, and took off their jewels^b and brilliant gems. On the third day after this robbery, these jewels and the thief were discovered. He was hanged by Flaherty [O'Muldory] at Cros-na-riagh (i. e. the Cross of Executions), in revenge of Columbkille, whose altar he had profaned.

Flaherty O'Muldory, Lord of Kinel-Connell, Kinel-Owen, and Oriel, defender of Tara^x, heir presumptive to the sovereignty of all Ireland, a Connell in heroism, a Cuchullin^y in valour, a Guaire^z in hospitality, and a Mac Lughach in feats of arms^a, died on Inis Saimer^b, on the second day of February, after long and patient suffering, in the thirtieth year of his reign, and fifty-ninth of his age, and was interred at Drumhome^c with due honour.

Eachmarcach O'Doherty (i. e. Gilla Sron-mael) immediately after assumed the chieftainship of Kinel-Connell. A fortnight afterwards John De Courcy, with a numerous army, crossed Toome into Tyrone, thence proceeded to Ardstraw, and afterwards marched round to Derry-Columbkille, where he and his troops remained five nights. They then set out for the hill of Cnoc-Nascain^d, to be conveyed across it; but the Kinel-Connell, under the conduct of Eachmarcach O'Doherty, came to oppose them, and a battle was fought between them, in which many fell on both sides. The Kinel-Connell were much

Caoilti Mac Romain, who this Mac Lughach was, thus: *Cia bap mac Mac Lughach, no piappaiger sic a péip, a Caiti, ap Paepaic. Mac do Doupe Derg mac Finn, ap Caiti.* "Whose son was Mac Lughach, I asked of thee last night, O Caiti, said Patrick. He was the son of Daire Derg, the son of Finn, replied Caiti."

^a *Inis Saimer*, an island in the River Erne, immediately under the Cataract of Eas Aodha Ruaidh, at Ballyshannon. For the origin of the name *Inis Samhép*, see Keating's History of Ireland, Haliday's Edition, p. 164; and O'Flaherty's *Oggia*, part iii. c. 2. O'Muldory had a house on this island. The monastery of Eas Aodha Ruaidh is not on this island, but on the north

side of the river, about one mile to the west of the town of Ballyshannon.

^c *Drumhome*, *Drum éuama*, a church and parish in the barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal. This church is referred to under the Latinized name of *Doreum Temmae* by Adamnan in his *Vita Columbae*, lib. iii. c. 23. It is also mentioned in O'Donnell's *Life of Columba*, lib. iii. c. 61; in Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 969; and also in the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at 23rd September, where it is stated that it is one of St. Adamnan's churches.

^d *Cnoc Nascain*, was the ancient name of a hill near Lough Swilly, in the barony of Inishowen, but the name is now obsolete.

εραταρ δά céδ διοβ im eaémapcaé peppin, im donnchaδ ua ταρπειρε τορρεάδ cloinne Sneedgile cong einig, 7 eangnamá, ceille, 7 comairle cenél cconacill uile im giolla mbriúde ua ndóartaiú, im mág ndubain, im Nihás fúrgail, 7 im macaib ua mbaoigill, 7 im íaróclanduib oile, 7 po airccrfó imir eoúain, 7 do beartaratt bóraithe móir leó erce, 7 iompoíditte iair rin.

Concobar ua catáin do écc.

Concobar mac ταιδς τίζεαρνα μαίγε λυιγ 7 μαίγε αοί, τυιρ ορδαιν, αιρεάιρ, einig, 7 comairce connact uile décc iair naiéirige toúaiδe i mainir-τιρ ατα δαλαργ.

Macraic ua laitébertaiú tanairi típe heoúain 7 Maolpuanaid ua caipelláin τοίρεά cloinne διαρμαδα do mairbaδ.

Domnall mac Raúnaill méc Raúnaill do mairbaδ do macaib méc duib-dara i puill.

Ruaíðri ua flaitébrtaiú τίζεαρνα ιαρταίρ connact do gabail lá catál cpoibdearg lá piú connact.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSD, 1198.

Αοιρ Cpiopδ, mle, céδ, nocatt, a hoct.

Giolla macliacc ua bpanáin do atéup a cómaphair uaða, 7 giollacpipe ua cfpnaiú do oiponeað ina ionaδ in abbóaine colaim cille do píir toúalaoc 7 cléipeac tuaircipe Epeann i cooitinne.

Ruaíðri ua concobair Rí Connact 7 Epeann uile eitτιρ gallaib 7 gaoide-

* *Tower*, τυιρ. — The word τυιρ properly means a prop, pillar, support, or fulcrum, and τορ means a tower. But as Colgan has translated τυιρ throughout his works by the Latin *turris*, the translator has adopted the word *tower*, but it should be understood in the sense of support, or prop, throughout.

† *Roderic O'Conor*, Ruaíðri ua Concobair. — The name Ruaíðri, which is to be distinguished from Ruópaige, seems to be of Danish origin in Ireland. It first occurs in the Irish Annals at the year 780. — See O'Conor's edition of the first part of the Annals of the Four Masters,

p. 295; but Ruópaige is found among the Irish as the proper name of a man at the earliest period of their history. — *Id.*, pp. 26, 59, 293. Throughout this translation the name Ruaíðri is anglicised Rory, except in the name of this last monarch of Ireland, which is made Roderic for the sake of distinction. During ten years of his life this unfortunate prince reigned over Connaught only, for the eighteen following he was acknowledged by the greater part of the Irish chieftains as monarch of all Ireland; but finally, upon the unnatural revolt of his sons, he retired, according to the Annals of Kilronan,

slaughtered, for two hundred of them were slain, besides Eachmarcach himself and Donough O'Tairchirt, Chief of Clann-Snedhgile [Clann-Snelly], the prop of the hospitality, valour, wisdom, and counsel of all the Kinel-Conell; and also Gilla-Brighde O'Doherty, Mag-Duane, Mag-Fergail, the sons of O'Boyle, and many other nobles. The English then plundered Inishowen, and carried off a great number of cows from thence, and then returned.

Conor O'Kane died.

Conor, the son of Teige, Lord of Moylurg and Moynai, tower^c of the grandeur, splendour, hospitality, and protection of all Connaught, died after exemplary penance in the monastery of Ath-da-laarg (Boyle).

Magrath O'Laverty, Tanist of Tyrone, and Mulrony O'Carellan, Chief of Clann-Dermot, were slain.

Donnell, son of Randal Mac Ranall, was treacherously slain by the sons of Mac Duvdara.

Rory O'Flaherty, Lord of West Connaught, was taken prisoner by Cathal Crovderg, King of Connaught.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1198.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred ninety-eight.

Gillamacliag O'Branan resigned his abbacy; and Gilchreest O'Kearney was elected coarb of St. Columbkille by the universal suffrages of the clergy and laity of the north of Ireland.

Roderic O'Conor^f, King of Connaught and of all Ireland, both the Irish and

in 1183, into the abbey of Cong, which had been founded and endowed by himself, where he spent the last thirteen years of his life. The late Dr. O'Conor, in his suppressed work, *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare*, has endeavoured to invest the life and character of this weak monarch with heroic dignity and interest, asserting that "in his adversity his fortitude was not of that ignoble species, which flows from resentment;" but that "his constancy shone forth in all its

lustre, without any alloy from temerity, revenge, and despair," p. 28. But Mr. Moore, who has weighed his character without any bias from family pride, has come to the conclusion, that "the only feeling his name awakens is that of pity for the doomed country which at such a crisis of its fortunes, when honour, safety, independence, national existence, were all at stake, was cursed, for the crowning of its evil destiny, with a ruler and leader so utterly unworthy of his high calling."—*History of Ireland*, vol. ii.

laib décc hi ccánáncaib i ccunga iar naítrige togaíde, 7 iar mberít buaða ó doíman, 7 o deamán, 7 puccaó a corp co cluain mic nóir, 7 po haðnaiceað don taob tuaid daltoir éimpaill móir cluana mic nóir.

Mac brian bréimig mic toirpdealbais uí concobair do marbað la catál cappaic mac concobair maonmaige.

Catalan ua maolpabaill tigeapna cairrige bracaíge do marbað dua déraín, 7 uá déraín feirín do marbað ina óioḡail ró céduir.

Sluáicceað la lohn de cuirte hi tír eóḡain ar fud na cceall, 7 po haircceað, 7 po milleað Ardpraeta, 7 paéboe lair, Raimic iarom doirpe colaim cille, 7 baol ainnribe di oíde for feactmain ag milleað inri heoḡain 7 an típe aréna, 7 ní paḡaó ar ior ineallma muna toirpeað aóð ó néll luete cóicc long co cill * * * i laṡarnab, 7 po loirce ní don baile, 7 ró marb óet ppir décc do ḡallaib, Ro éionóiríste ḡoill maigi line, 7 baol araiḡe tri céo do poctain aóða, 7 ní po paṡhaig aóð nae ní co po doirpíste ina éfh ag

p. 340. The only remark which the Editor deems necessary to add here on the history of this unfortunate monarch is, that it is stated in the *Historia Familiae De Burgo*, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, that Rickard More, the son of William Fitz Adelm De Burgo, in the battle of Leithridh, near Dublin, deprived him of his arm and kingdom with one stroke of his sword! a fact which, if true, has been concealed by all other writers on Irish history. The descendants of Roderic have been long extinct in Ireland, in the male line; but, if we believe the author of *Vita Kirovani*, and O'Flaherty, the Lynches of Galway descend from him in the female line.—See Account of West Connaught, printed for the Irish Archaeological Society, p. 36. According to Duald Mac Firbis, the Lacys of the county of Limerick have sprung from William, the son of Sir Hugh De Lacy, by the daughter of Roderic O'Conor.

² *Carrick-Braghy*, cappaic bracaíde, a territory comprising the north-western part of Inishowen, where the family of O'Maelfabhaill is still

in existence; but the name is anglicised Mulfaal, and sometimes, incorrectly, Mac Paul.

³ *John De Courcy*.—This passage is also given in the Annals of Ulster and of Kilronan, nearly word for word as in the text of the Four Masters, except that they add that some of the English of Moylinny and Dalaradia were dressed in iron mail. It is rendered as follows in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster. The Irish phrases in brackets are from the Dublin copy of the Ulster Annals. "A. D. 1198 [*recte* 1199]. An army, by John de Courcy, into Tir-owen among the churches [ar fud na ceall], viz., Ardsraha and Rathboth spoyled by him, untill he came to Dyry, and was there nine nights, spoyling of Inis Owen and the country about, and [*would not have*] went [*gone*] from thence for a long tyme [7 ní paḡaó ar fpi pe po-eta], untill [*unless*] with five ships Hugh O'Neale went [*had gone*] to Killaharna and burnt part of the town, and killed forty wanting two. There were the Galls of Moyline and Dalnaray, three hundred before them in iron plate and without iron, and wist nothing untill they rushed upon

the English, died among the canons at Cong, after exemplary penance, victorious over the world and the devil. His body was conveyed to Clonmacnoise, and interred at the north side of the altar of the great church.

The son of Brian Breifneagh, who was the son of Turlough O'Connor, was slain by Cathal Carragh, the son of Conor Moinmoy.

Cathalan O'Mulfavil, Lord of Carrick-Braghy^s, was slain by O'Dearan, who was himself slain immediately afterwards in revenge of him.

An army was led by John De Courcy^a into Tyrone, among the churches; and Ardstraw and Raphoe were plundered and destroyed by him. He afterwards went to Derry, where he remained a week and two days, destroying Inishowen and the country generally. And he would not have withdrawn all his forces from thence had not Hugh O'Neill sailed with five ships to Kill¹ * * * in Latharna, burned a part of the town, and killed eighteen of the English. The English of Moylinny^k and Dalaradia mustered three hundred men, and marched against Hugh, who had no intimation of their approach until they

them, burning the town. Then they fought in the midst of the towne [ap lap in baile] untill the Galls were put to flight, and gave them five overthrowes after untill they went to their ships, and killed but five of O'Neal's men. Then went John away [from Dyry] hearing of this."

¹ Kill * * in *Larne*, cill * * * : laéapna.—In the Annals of Ulster this name is written cill, with a blank left for the latter part of the name, exactly as in the text of the Four Masters; but in the Annals of Kilronan it is written cill a laéapna, i.e. a church in the territory of Latharna; and in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster it is made Killaharna. Latharna is now called Larne, and is the name of a village in the east of the county of Antrim; but it was originally a tuath, cinament, or regiuncula, near Lough Laoigh in Ulster.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 188, and 5th Index. There can be little doubt that the cill, or church, whose name is here left imperfect by the annalists, is the celebrated church of Cill Ruab, now anglicised

Kilroot—but anciently Kilroegh and Kilreugh—which was certainly in this district.—See the Calendar of the O'Clerys, at 16th October. This church, whose patron saint was a Bishop Colman, son of Cathbhadh, is described as situated on the brink of Loch Laoigh in Dalaradia, in Ulster. See also the *Feilire*, or Festilog of Aengus, at the same day, where this church is described, as *pop bpu locha laig : n-Ullcaib*, "on the brink of Loch Laigh in Uladh." For the descent of the tribe originally seated in the regiuncula of Latharna, the reader is referred to Duaid Mac Firbis's Genealogical work, Marquis of Drogheda's copy, p. 248.

^k *Moylinny*, Moŕ line.—This name is still preserved as that of a townland in the parish of Antrim, in the county of Antrim. But Moylinny, before the present arrangement of the baronies in the county of Antrim, was a territory which extended from Lough Neagh to Carrickfergus.—See note ^r, p. 23, on *Daí Buinne*. For its boundaries in 1609, see note under the year 1503.

lorccab an baile. Ro fírað iomaireacc eatopra iarom, 7 po múio for gal-
laib, 7 tuccab cóicc maðmanna forpa ó tá rin co ndeácpac ina longab, 7
ní po marbað do muinrip aoba aét coigeap namá. Iap eclop na pccél rin
do lohn po fagaib an baile i paibe .i. doipe colaim cille.

Coccab eirip cenél conaill 7 eoḡain, 7 cenél conaill do coiméngal la
hua neccniḡ in acchaib cenél eoḡain, 7 po boi coinne stoppa do naiom a
ccapabpað hi tteppmann dábeócc. Taimc epá aob ua néill go ccenél eoḡain
imme do éoirmeapcc na coinne, 7 po ionnpaiḡ ua héiccnig, 7 po meabab
prip co bpapccab bpaiécbe lá hua neill.

Do deachaib aob go ccenél eoḡain ip in ló éfona, co ndepnpac epéic for
cenél conaill hi macaipe Maige híota, 7 tucpac bópaime dípime iap marbað
leó uí ðuibðiorpa for pceimleab mapcpuaig.

Sluaigeab lá haob ua néll 7 lá cenél neoḡain doipðip go macaipe Maige
híota do tabaipc éata do cenél cconaill, 7 po fagaibpcc cenél cconaill a
longpopt leó, 7 do pónab bloab pite 7 caðac stoppa don éup rin.

Catál cpobdeapḡ ua concobair do denam píoða ppi catál cappac mac
concobair maonmaige, 7 a tabaipc don típ, 7 pcapann do tabaipc dó.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΘ, 1199.

Αοιρ Cπιοθ, mile, ced, nochatt, anaoi.

Maolíopa mac giolla epáin, aipéinbeac cille moipe ua malláin, 7 abba
comapba Patpac décc.

Sanctur Maupitup ua baottáin décc in hí colaimm cille.

Do pónpac goill ulað epí plóig mópa hi típ neoḡain, 7 an tpep plóig do
pónpac, po ḡabpac longpopt aḡ doinnac mór maige iomcláip, 7 do éuppcc

¹ *O'Hegny*.—He was at this period the Chief of all Fermanagh, the Maguires not having as yet acquired any power over that territory.—See *O'Flaherty's Ogygia*, part iii. c. 76.

^m *A skirmish*, pceimleab mapcpuaig, a skirmish of cavalry. In the old translation of the *Annals of Ulster*, it is rendered “Nell O'Duivdirma was killed uppon a skirmish.”

ⁿ *The plain of Moy Itha*.—This, as already

observed, was the level part of the barony of Raphoe, now called the Lagan.

^o *Kilmore-Oneilland*, cill mór ua malláin.—Now the parish of Kilmore, in the barony of Oneilland, and county of Armagh, about three miles east of the city of Armagh.

^p *Donaghmore-Moy-Imclare*, Domnac mon maige imcláip.—Now Donaghmore, a church and parish in the barony of Dungannon, and

poured round him, while he was burning the town. A battle was then fought between them, in which the English were defeated. The English were routed five successive times before they retreated to their ships; and there were only five of Hugh's people slain. As soon as John [De Courcy] had heard of this, he left the place where he was [*determined upon making conquests*], that is, Derry-Columbkille.

A war broke out between the Kinel-Connell and the Kinel-Owen. The Kinel-Connell joined O'Hegny¹ against the Kinel-Owen; and they had a meeting at Termon Daveog, for the purpose of forming a league of amity with him. Hugh O'Neill, however, repaired thither to prevent the meeting, and attacked and defeated O'Hegny, who delivered him hostages.

On the same day Hugh and the Kinel-Owen went to the plain of Magh Ithe, and plundered the Kinel-Connell. From this place they drove off a vast number of cows, after killing O'Duvidirma in a skirmish^m between the cavalry.

Hugh O'Neill and the Kinel-Owen made a second incursion into the plain of Moy Ithaⁿ, to give battle to the Kinel-Connell; but the Kinel-Connell left their camp to them, upon which terms of peace and friendship were agreed on between the parties.

Cathal Crowderg O'Connor made peace with Cathal Carragh, the son of Conor Moinmoy, brought him into his territory, and gave him lands.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1199.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred ninety-nine.

Maelisa, son of Gilla-Ernain, Erenagh of Kilmore-Oneilland^o, and intended successor of St. Patrick, died.

Sanctus Mauritius O'Baedain died in Hy-Columbkille.

The English of Ulidia made three great incursions into Tyrone, and on the third incursion they pitched their camp at Donaghmore-Moy-Inclare^p, and sent

three miles west of the town of Dungannon. This church was founded by St. Patrick, who placed there a St. Columba, called in Irish Colum Ruis Glanda. The place where this church stands was called Ros Glanda, from a well named Glan,

before St. Patrick's time, as we learn from the Festilogy of Aengus, at the 6th September: *Ropp glanba ainm in baile ppiur .i. glan ainm na cibpat fil ann, 7 domnach mop ainm inbiu*; "Ross Glanda was the name of the place

ὄρονς μὲν διὰ μυντιν δὸ μίλλεσθ ἡ δὸ ἐρεαχσθ ἀν εἴπε. Ταιμε δνα αὐδ
ὁ νέλλ ινδ οἰρῖρ ἀν ἐρλόιζ comá comrainic bó, ἡ δὸ na gallaib, ἡ po la a
nár, ἡ ἀν δὸ ῥνα uadā po élaibῖrῑ pan aibḃe gan naḃ cairῑream co nḃea-
ḃatar tap tuaim.

Sluaicceas la Ruaidḃi ua nduinplebe co ní δὸ gallaib mibe, ἡ po aipcc-
pet mainῑrtin Phóil, ἡ Peattar co nár páccaibῖrῑ mnte aḃt aon bó.

Domnall ua doḃartaiḃ tigeapna cenél nénḃa ἡ árho mioḃair décc.

Donnchad uaiṑneac mac Ruaidḃi ui Concobair δὸ marḃas la Saxaib
luimniḃ.

Roḃub mac poéidiz toipeḃ cenél aongura δὸ marḃas lá gallaib ap cpeḃ
in ua neapca éin.

Catál cpoibḃearḃ ua concobair δὸ ionnarḃas a riḃe Connaḃt, ἡ catál
cappac δὸ ḡabál a ionaḃ.

Sluaicceas lá haod ua néll ι πόριετιν catál cpoibḃeirḃ ḡo bῑῑraib maḃe
híota, ἡ co naḃḡiallaib ḡu pangattar εῑḡ baioṑin aipṑiḡ. Soḃrῑe iapom ḡo

(baile) first, i. e. from Glan, the name of the well which is there; and Domnach mor is its name at this day." See also the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys at the same day, where it is added that Domhnach mor Moighe Iomchlaire is in Tir Eoghain, now Tyrone. Magh Imchlaire was the ancient name of the plain in which the church of Donaghmore stands. It is explained by Colgan as follows: "*Imchlaire*, quæ et aliquando *Maghclaire*, .i. campus planus, sive planities legitur vocata; est ager regionis Tironiæ, non procul a *Dungenainn*, et in ecclesia eiusdem regionis *Domnach mor* dicta colitur S. Columba Præbyter 6. Septemb."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 184, c. 1.

^a *Toome*.—This passage is given as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster: A. D. 1200. Do ponṑat ḡaill ulaḃ ap cpecha ι tap neogain, ἡ in tῑṑr cpech δὸ ponṑat δὸ ḡabṑat longpoṑt ic domnach mop muiḡi imclair, δὸ cuipṑet cpech mop imach. Tainiḡ aḃ ua neill in aipṑir na cpeibḃe co po compac δὸ ἡ na ḡaill ἡ co po maib ap gallaib, ἡ co

tapait ap diaṑmibe poṑpo, ἡ po elabur pan aibḃe co noeḃasur tap Tuaim. It is rendered as follows in the old translation: "A. D. 1199" [*recte* 1200]. "The Galls of Ulster this yeare prayed" [preyed] "thrice in Tyrowen, and the third tyme they camped at Donnaghmore, and sent forth a great army. Hugh O Neale came to prevent them, and fought with the Galls and broke of them, and slaughtered a great number of them, and they stole away by night, untill they went beyond Toame."

ⁱ *O'Donslevy*, ua duimṑleibe; more correctly mac Duimṑlebe, in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. It is thus rendered in the old translation: "A. D. 1199. An army by Rory Mac Dunleve to" [with] "some of the Galls of Meath, and spoyled the Abbey of Paul and Peter, so as they left but one cove."

^b *Kinel-Enda and Ard-Mire*.—Kinel-Enda was the ancient name of the district situated between the Rivers Foyle and Swilly, in the county of Donegal.—See p. 19, note ^d. Ard-mire, or Ard Miodhair, was the name of a ter-

forth a large body of their troops to destroy and plunder the country. Hugh O'Neill set out to oppose this host; and they came to an engagement, in which the English were slaughtered, and such as escaped from him fled secretly by night, tarrying nowhere until they had passed Toome^a.

Rory O'Donslevy^c, and some of the English of Meath, mustered a body of troops, and plundered the Monastery of SS. Peter and Paul (at Armagh), and left only one cow there.

Donnell O'Doherty, Lord of Kinel-Enda and Ard-Mire^d, died.

Donough Uaithneach, the son of Roderick O'Conor, was slain by the English of Limerick.

Roduv Mac Roedig, Chief of Kinel-Aengusa, was slain by the English, on a predatory incursion, in Hy-Earca-Cein^e.

Cathal Croiderg O'Conor was banished from the kingdom of Connaught; and Cathal Carrach assumed his place.

Hugh O'Neill, with the men of Moy-Itha and the men of Oriel, marched to Tibohine-ARTAGH^f, to relieve Cathal Croiderg O'Conor. They returned again,

ritory lying westwards of Kinel-Enda, in the direction of Lough Finn. It is to be distinguished from Ceann Maghair, near Fanaid. The O'Dohertys were afterwards settled in the territory, now the barony of Inishowen, which had been previously possessed by families of the Kinel-Owen race, who were all tributary either to Mac Loughlin, or O'Neill; but after the settlement of the O'Dohertys, who were of the Kinel-Connell race, the inhabitants of Inishowen generally paid tribute to O'Donnell.

^c *Hy-Earca-Cein*.—This was the ancient name of a tribe situated in a valley in the present barony and county of Antrim.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 183, col. 2, note 221.

The Kinel-Aengusa were a tribe of the Clanna Rury, in the same neighbourhood. They descend, according to Duaid Mac Firbis, from Aengus, the second son of Maelcobha, and the Chiefs of Leath Cathail, now the barony of Leale, in the county of Down, were of them.—

See his Genealogical Book (Lord Roden's copy), p. 568: *Da mac Maoilcofa .i. blaémac, a quo pioḡpaio ulaó, 7 aongur, a quo cinel n-aongura: ar dib pioḡpaio leire catail.*

^f *Tibohine-ARTAGH*, *Teac Baioithin aipeig*, i. e. the house, or church of St. Baoithin, of the territory of Airteach. It is now the name of a parish church in the diocese of Elphin.—See the *Feilire Aengus* at 19th of February, where this church is described as lying to the west of Croghan, in Connaught: "*ḡḡi epuachain Connacht anap;*" and the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys at the same day, where the saint is called "Bishop Baoithin, the son of Cunnach, of Airteach."—See also Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 370, col. 1, notes 17, 18, 19; and *Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 369, 370; also Erck's Ecclesiastical Register; Beaufort's Ecclesiastical Map of Ireland; and Archdall's Monasticon (at Tibohin). The parish called after this church is still sometimes locally called Airteach; but the territory

pangabap eapbapa, 7 pucc opna catál carpaac co maicib connaet, 7 uilliam burc go ngallaib luimniḡ maille ppiṛ. Feacap iomaireacc eatoppa, 7 po ppaimeac̃ for euaireceṛ Epeann, 7 po páḡbað ann ua heccniḡ tiḡearna oipḡiall, 7 pochaide cenmoṡá poim.

Sluaigheac̃ lá lohn do Cuire co ngallaib ulað, 7 lá mac hugo de lati co ngallaib miðe hi poiriēin catail cpoibdeipḡ go pangabap cill mic duac̃. Tamicc iapoim catál carpaac co cconnaet̃aib imaille ppiṛ, 7 po cataigṛṣṣe ppi apoile. Spaointeap for ḡallaib ulað 7 miðe aipm hi pabattap cúicc cat̃a, ni éṛna ac̃t dá cat̃ d̃ib, 7 po leanað iad allát̃aṛ an cat̃a go pinn dúin for loç pib, 7 po ḡabað iomcūmanḡ for lohn ainnp̃iðe, 7 po maṛbað opoṇḡ móp do ḡallaib, 7 po báid̃io apail d̃ioð ap ní fuapattap conaṛ t̃eich̃io ac̃t a ndeac̃aio i neaṛpaib tap loç for uata.

Ruapc ua Maoibpénainn toirech cloinne concobaṛ do écc.

Ri Saḡan lohn do pioghabh op Saḡain .6. Apriḷ.

Muphað mac cochláin tiḡearna dealbna sc̃hpa do écc.

of Airteach was more extensive than the present parish of Tibohine.—See note under the year 1197. There is another parish church called Teagh Baoithin, in the barony of Raphoe, but the name is now anglicised *Taughboyne*, though always pronounced Tiboyne by the Scotch settlers, and Tibweeheen by those who speak the Irish language. This is called after St. Baoithin, or Baithenus, son of Brendan, son of Fergus, the relative and companion of St. Columbkille, and his immediate successor in the abbacy of Iona.

* *Kilmaedugh*, Cill mic Duac̃, i. e. the church of Mac Duach, an ancient cathedral church in the barony of Kiltartan, and county of Galway. This church was erected by Guaire Aidhne, King of Connaught, about the year 610, for his kinsman, Colman Mac Duach, who is the patron saint of the Hy-Fiachrach Aidhne, a tribe who possessed the entire of the present diocese of Kilmaedugh before the English invasion.—See Colgan, *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 245; and *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed for

the Irish Archæological Society in 1842, p. 71, note ^b, and map to the same work.

* *Rindown*, Rinn dúin, i. e. the point or peninsula of the *dun*, or earthen fort. This peninsula extends into Lough Ree, in the parish of St. John's, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon, and is about eight miles to the north of the town of Athlone.—See Ordnance Map of the county of Roscommon, sheet 46. This peninsula contains the ruins of a castle of great size and strength, and of a military wall, with gates and towers, of considerable extent and magnificence, measuring five hundred and sixty-four yards in length, and dividing the *Rinn*, or point, from the main land by extending from water to water. It is stated in the Irish Annals that the Danish tyrant, Turgesius, built a fortress on Lough Ree, and it has been conjectured that by him was erected the *dun*, or fort, from which this point of land was denominated Rinn dúin.—See a very curious description of this place, by Mr. Petrie, in the Irish

however, and on coming to Easlara (Ballysadare), were overtaken by Cathal Carragh, with the chiefs of Connaught, and William Burke, with the English of Limerick: a battle was fought between them, in which the *forces* of the north of Ireland were defeated; and O'Hegny, Lord of Oriel, and many others beside him, were slain.

John de Courcy, with the English of Ulidia, and the son of Hugo De Lacy, with the English of Meath, marched to Kilmacduagh^m to assist Cathal Crovderg O'Connor. Cathal Carragh, accompanied by the Connacians, came, and gave them battle: and the English of Ulidia and Meath were defeated *with such slaughter that*, of their five battalions, only two survived; and these were pursued from the field of battle to Rindownⁿ on Lough Ree, in which place John was completely hemmed in. Many of his English were killed, and others were drowned; for they found no passage by which to escape, except by crossing the lake in boats.

Rourke O'Mulrenin, Chief of Clann-Conor^r, died.

John was crowned King of England on the sixth of April.

Murrough Mac Coghlan, Lord of Delvin Eathra, died^s.

Penny Journal, No. 10, pp. 73, 74, 75.

^t *Clann-Conor*.—See note under year the 1193.

^u The Annals of Kilronan and of Clonmacnoise enter these transactions under the year 1200; and the former contain a much fuller and more detailed account of the battles between the two rivals of the house of O'Connor in this and the two succeeding years. The Annals of Clonmacnoise add, that soon after this slaughter of the English at Lough Ree, Cathal Carragh was treacherously taken prisoner by Hugh De Lacy, who confined him in the Castle of Nobber (an Obar), there to be kept until he should give them their pay. The whole passage is thus translated by Connell Mageoghegan: "A. D. 1200. Cahall Crovedearg O'Connor, accompanied with the forces of John De Coursey and Hugh Delacie, passed through Connought, untill they came to Tyrefiaghrah Aynie, where they

were mett by Cahall Carragh O'Connor, with all his Irish and English forces, and were overthrown and pursued to Royn-down (now called Teagh Eoyn, or John's house, near Loghrie). John Coursey was driven to take boate when he came to that place, and his people knew not where to betake themselves for their safety, but only by sailing into the islands of Loghrie, where an infinite number of them were slain and drowned. Soone after Cahall Carragh was taken deceitfully by the English of Meath, and by Hugh Delacey the younger, and was conveyed to the Castle of the Obber, there to be safely kept, untill he had given them their pay, which he was content to give in part, and for the rest to give security, by which means he was sett at Liberty, and immediately went to Munster to Macartheie and William Burke. And for John Coursey, after slaying of his people, [he] returned to Ulster again."

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSD, 1200.

Αοιρ Cριορδ, mile, δά céo.

Cadhla ua dubéaig aipdeppcop tuama decc iar ríndataíð.

Uairéirge mac maóilmórda mic uairéirge úí neactain uapal rpuir do rpuirib cluana mic nóir, ríí lán do deperc, 7 dá gac róalcíð apcína, 7 ceann cele ndé cluana décc an deactmað lá do marta.

Maoleóin ua carmacáin comarba commáin décc.

Αοð ua néill do aiprigað lá cenél neógan, 7 concobar ua loclainn do rigað ina ionað, 7 do rónað cpeac lair hι επιρ nenða, Ro maph daoine, 7 pucc buap iomdha.

Do deachaið tra Ecneacán ua domnaill rigfina cenél conaill co loingfí cenél conaill ap muir lair, 7 cona rlog ap tír, 7 po gabrat longport ag gaoð an cairpigin, tangattar clann diarmada don leit oile go port Roir do

Under this year the Annals of Kilronan state that Gormgal O'Quin, *Dux*, or Captain of Muintir Gillagan, was taken prisoner by the English, who plundered his people, and reduced them to great distress for want of food and raiment. They also record the erection of the Castle of Granard under this year, but without giving the name of the builder. The Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen state that it was built by Richard Tuite, as a stronghold against O'Reilly in south Breifny; and this appears to be correct: for Granard is very close to the ancient *dunchladh*, boundary wall, or ditch, between Breifny and Annally, extending from Lough Gawnna to Lough Kinclare.

Under this year also the Annals of Ulster and of Kilronan record the death of Rowland Mac Uchtry, King of the Gall-Gaels in Scotland.

* *Kyley O'Duffy*, cadhla ua dubéaig.—This is the prelate called *Catholicus Tuomenensis* by Giraldus Cambrensis, in his *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. i. c. 34. He succeeded Edan O'Hoisin in the year 1161. In the year 1175 he was sent to Eng-

land, together with Laurence O'Toole, Archbishop of Dublin, and Concors, Abbot of St. Brendan's, by King Roderic O'Conor, to negotiate with King Henry II.; and they waited on the King at Windsor, where a grand council was held, and a convention ratified, by which Henry granted to his liegeman Roderic, that as long as he continued to serve him faithfully he should be a king under him ready to do him service as his vassal, and that he should hold his hereditary territories as firmly and peaceably as he had held them before the coming of Henry into Ireland. Roderic was likewise to have under his dominion and jurisdiction all the rest of the island, and the inhabitants, kings and princes included, and was bound to oblige them to pay tribute through his hands to the King of England, &c.—See this treaty in Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. i.; and also as given in the original Latin in Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 29; and an abstract of it in Leland's History of Ireland, vol. i. p. 104; and in Moore's History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 287.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1200.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred.

Kyley [Catholicus] O'Duffy^a, Archbishop of Tuam, died at an advanced age.

Uaireirghe, son of Mulmora, the son of Uaireirghe O'Naghtan, one of the noble sages of Clonmacnoise, a man full of the love of God, and of every virtue, and head of the Culdees of Clonmacnoise, died on the tenth of March.

Malone O'Carman, Successor of St. Coman^b, died.

Hugh O'Neill was deposed by the Kinel-Owen, and Conor O'Loughlin was elected in his stead. The latter plundered Tir-Enda, killed many persons, and drove off many cows.

Egneghan O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, sailed with the fleet of Tirconnell [thirteen vessels] by sea, and despatched his army by land, and pitched his camp at Gaeth-an-Chairrgin^c. The Clandermot repaired to Port-Rois^d on the

In the year 1179, Cadhla, or Catholicus O'Duffy, attended the second Council of Lateran, together with Laurence O'Toole, Archbishop of Dublin; Constantine, Bishop of Kilaloe; Briccius, Bishop of Limerick; Augustin, Bishop of Waterford; and Felix, Bishop of Lismore: but on their passage through England, they were obliged to take an oath that they would not say or do anything at the council prejudicial to King Henry or his kingdom.—See note under the year 1180, p. 51. According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, he died in the Abbey of Cong, in the year 1201.

^b *Successor of St. Coman*, i. e. abbot of Roscommon.

^c *Gaeth-an-Chairrgin*, i. e. the inlet of Carrigin.—Carrigin is a village three miles to the south of the city of Londonderry, on the west side of the River Foyle. The word *gaet*, or *gaot*, enters into the names of three other places in the county of Donegal, as *ḡaot ḡóp*

(Gweedore), *ḡaot ḡeapa* (Gweebarra), *ḡaot ḡuacpoir* (Loughros Bay), all on the western coast.

^d *Port-Rois*, i. e. the port or harbour of Ross. —This is not the Portrush in the parish of Ballywillin, in the county of Antrim, but Rosses Bay, a short distance to the north of Derry. This story is very confused in the original. It should be told thus: "Egneghan O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, despatched the ships of Tirconnell, thirteen in number, by sea, ordering their commanders to meet him at Gaeth-an-Chairrgin. He then marched the remainder of his forces by land, and pitched his camp at Gaeth-an-Chairrgin. As soon as the Clann-Dermot, his opponents, had heard of this division of his forces, they marched to Port-Rois (Rosses Bay), to intercept the passage of the ships, and prevent them from joining the land forces; but the crews of the thirteen ships attacked and defeated them. This shews how unequal they were to compete with the combined forces of O'Donnell.

gabail ppir an loingsir. Od connadap poirne na ttrí long ndécc baor an coblaic indrin, Ro lécepte pothaib iate gor paoimead por cloinn ndiarmada. Ticc macc laclonn (.i. concobap becc mac muircsirtaig), ina bpoirirtin, 7 po gonað a eac poo, 7 po trapeccrað romh di, torcair iapom lá cenél cconail in eneac colaim cille, a comarba, 7 a pcpini po dimigneað pect piám. Ar triapan óimíad ééona po marbaðh Murcáð ua epicáin tigeapna ua ppiacpach. Leanaic muintir éccneacáin an maíðm iapctain gur po cúipreat ár ap eoðanchaib 7 ap cloinn ndiarmada.

Sluacceað lá Melsr 7 lá gallaib laigín go cluain mic nóir 1 ccoinne caatáil càppaig. Ro batap dí oíðce 1 ccluain, 7 aipcectsr leó an baile eitir cpod 7 biað, 7 do cóidreao po a ésmplaib.

Catál cpoidceapz do dol ip in mumain do paigníð mic mec captaig 7 ulliam bupc.

Terpmaide ua baiozelláin do marbað la hua ndomnaill .i. la héccneacán.

Iomaipeacc eitir ua ndomnaill 7 ua puairc, ualgarcc, 7 concobap na glairpéne ua Ruairc. Ro maíð por uib bpiúin, 7 po cuireað ósrgár a muintipe eitir báðað, 7 marbaðh, 7 po báitheað concobap pepin don cup rin, occ leic uí maoidoprað do ponnaaðh po pighíðh an iomarpóil rin.

* *Murrough O'Creaghan*, Murcáð na cpicáin.

—This name would be now anglicised Morgan Creighan, or Cregan.

† *Hy-Fiachrach*, i. e. Hy-Fiachrach, of Ardstraw.—See note under the year 1193.

‡ *The Clann-Dermot*, Clann diarmada.—These were a tribe of the Kinel-Owen, who inhabited and gave name to the present parish of Clondermot (anciently Clandermot), on the east side of the River Foyle, in the barony of Tirkeerin, and county of Londonderry.

§ *Meyler*, i. e. Meyler Fitz-Henry, natural son of King Henry I., by Nesta, the mother of Maurice Fitzgerald. He was made Lord Justice of Ireland in the year 1199.—See Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 102; and Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 46. His personal form and character are described as follows by his cotemporary, Giraldus

Cambrensis: "Meylerivs vero vir fuscus, oculis nigris, & toruis, vultuque acerrimo. Staturæ paulo mediocri plus pusilla. Corpore tamen pro quantitatis captu perualido. Pectore quadrato, ventreq; substricto, brachiis ceterisq; membris ossosis, plus neruositatis habentibus, quam carnositatis. Miles animosus & æmulus. Nihil vnquam abhorrens, quod aggredi quis vel solus debeat vel comitatus. Primus in prælium ire: vltimus conserto prælio redire consuetus: in omni conflictu omnis strenuitatis opera seu perire paratus, seu preire: adeo impatiens & præceps: vt vel vota statim, vel fata complere dignum ducat. Inter mortis & Martis triumphos, nil medium ponens: adeo laudis cupidus & gloriæ, quod si viuendo forte non valeat: vincere velit vel moriendo. Vir itaq; fuisset cumulata laude dignus vterque, si ambitione posthabita,

other side, to attack the fleet: when the crews of the thirteen vessels perceived their intentions, they attacked and defeated the Clann-Dermot. Mac Loughlin (Conor Beg, son of Murtough) came to their assistance; but his horse was wounded under him, and he himself was dismounted. He was afterwards slain by the Kinel-Connell, in revenge of Columbkille, his coarb and shrine, that he had violated some time before. And it was for the same violation that Murtough O'Creaghan^c, Lord of Hy-Fiachrach^f, was killed. Egneghan's troops followed up the route, and slaughtered the Kinel-Owen and the Clann-Dermot^d.

Meyler^a, and the English of Leinster, marched to Clonmacnoise against Cathal Carragh (O'Conor), where they remained two nights: they plundered the town of its cattle and provisions, and attacked its churches.

Cathal Croiderg O'Conor went into Munster, to the son of Mac Carthy and William Burke [to solicit their aid].

Gerrmaide O'Boylanⁱ was slain by O'Donnell (Egneghan).

A battle was fought between O'Donnell [on the one side], and O'Rourke (Ualgarg) and Conor na-Glaisfene O'Rourke [on the other]. The Hy-Briuin (O'Rourkes) were defeated, and their men dreadfully cut off, both by drowning and killing. Conor himself was drowned on this occasion. This battle was fought at Leckymuldory^k.

Christi Ecclesiam debita deuotione venerantes, antiqua & autentica eiusdem iura non tantum illibata conseruassent: Quinimo tam noua, tamque cruenta conquisitionis (plurima quippe sanguinis effusione, Christianæq; gentis interemptione fedatæ) partem placabilem Deoq; placentem, laudabili largitione contulissent. Verumtamen quod mage stupendum est, amplioriq; dolore dolendum: postremum hoc vitium toti fere militiæ nostræ à primo adventu, vsque in hodiernum constat commune fuisse."—*Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. ii. c. x. This Meyler was the founder of the abbey of Great Connell, in the county of Kildare, in which he was buried in the year 1220.—See Archdall's *Monasticon*, at Great Connell, county of Kildare, where there are some curious notices of this "Tameless tamer of the Irish all."

ⁱ *O'Boylan*, ua baioigealláin.—The O'Boylans were chiefs of the territory of Dartry-Coininsi, now the barony of Dartry, in the county of Monaghan. O'Dugan calls them the blue-eyed, white-handed, red-lipped host, the griffins of splendid horses, and the bold kings of Dartry.

^k *Leckymuldory*, leac uí máoilbopairé, i. e. O'Muldory's flag-stone, or flat surfaced rock. The Editor, after a minute examination of the topographical names in O'Muldory's country, has come to the conclusion that this is the remarkable flat surfaced rock called the leac, under the cataract at Bellice, now Belleek, on the River Erne, about two miles to the east of Ballyshannon.—See it described in the notes under the years 1409, 1522. Hy-Briuin, or Hy-Briuin Breifne, was the tribe name of the O'Rourkes and their correlatives.

Donnchað uaireach mac Ruaidrí uí Concóbaire do marbað la gallaib luimniḡ.

Maithgamhain mac gollapatreice uí chiarpda do marbað la gallaib cluana iorairb.

Cluain iorairb do loiceað dua ciardá do foḡail for na gallaib batap innte.

Creach la catál croiddearg i Mumain gur po loirḡ cairlén uí conaing, 7 marbað luimniḡ, 7 cairlen uileín, 7 tuc uileín cona mnaoi illain lair iap marbað di rídepe décc, 7 iolar daoine cenmóthát.

Riáera ua flainn taoireac ril Mhaolruain do écc.

Cathal cappaic do gabáil Ríge connact, 7 catál croiddearg do ionnarpbað do i nultuib go rannig co teaḡ uí Eighniḡ tigherna fearmanac, 7 airíde do ríaiḡib lohn do cuirte gur po naíom a cupa ffor.

AOIS CRÍOSD, 1201.

Áoir Críorð, míle, da chéu, a haon.

Tomaltach ua concobaire comorba patrreice, 7 príomaib na hÉireann décc.

Conn ua meallaḡ eppcop eanaḡ dúin, ḡm ḡloiníde eclartaída décc.

Iohanneḡ de monte celion capdínal comorba peatair do tóct ó Róim co hérinu. Sínad móir do teaḡlamað ina dáil co hát cliaí eirip eppcopaib,

¹ *To injure the English*, dfoḡail for na gal-laiḡ, i. e., not for the sake of destroying the monastery, but to take revenge of the English; or rather, he ran the risk of committing sacrilege to wreak his vengeance on the English.

^m *Besides them*, cenmóthát.—This phrase is very generally used throughout these Annals, though it has little or no meaning, and might be left untranslated throughout.

ⁿ *Banished into Ulster*.—This is a repetition, for it is mentioned under the last year.

^o Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen contain the following notice

of the affairs of Munster, of which the Four Masters have collected no account: "A. D. 1200. A great army was mustered by William De Burgo, and all the English of Munster, joined by Murtough Finn, Conor Roe, and Donough Cairbreach, the three sons of Donnell More O'Brien; and they marched through Munster to Cork. They encamped for a week at Kinneigh, where Auliffe More O'Donovan, King of Cairbre Aodha, and Mac Costello were slain. Then came Mahon O'Heney, the Pope's Legate, and the bishops of Munster, and made peace between the O'Briens [on the one side] and the

Donough Uaithneach, the son of Roderic O'Connor, was slain by the English of Limerick.

Mahon, the son of Gilla Patrick-O'Keary, was slain by the English of Clonard.

Clonard was burned by O'Keary, to injure the English^l who were in it.

Cathal Croiderg O'Connor made a predatory incursion into Munster, and plundered Castleconning [Castleconnel], the market of Limerick, and Castle-Wilkin; and led Wilkin and his wife away captives, after having killed thirteen knights, and many other persons besides them^m.

Fiachra O'Flynn, Chief of Sil-Mailruana, died.

Cathal Carragh assumed the government of Connaught, and Cathal Croiderg was banished by him into Ulsterⁿ. He arrived at the house of O'Hegny, Lord of Fermanagh, and went from thence to John de Courcy, with whom he formed a league of amity^o.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1201.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred one.

Tomaltagh O'Connor, successor of St. Patrick, and Primate of Ireland, died.

Conn O'Melly, Bishop of Annaghdown, a transparently bright gem of the Church, died.

Johannes de Monte Celion, the Pope's Legate, came to Ireland, and convoked a great synod of the bishops, abbots, and every other order in the Church,

Mac Carthys, O'Donohoes, and the rest of the Eugenians" [on the other].

In a marginal note is the following observation in Latin: "O'Donovan, Rex Carbrice Aodha; nam ab anno 1178 relatus erat O'Donovan ex ditione sua de Cairbre Aodhbha in regione Limericensi in occidentalem partem regionis Corcagiensis. Vid. supra ad istum annum." The substance of this passage is thus given by Dr. O'Brien, in his History of the House of O'Brien, published by Vallancey, in the first volume of his *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, under the title of Law of Tanistry. "A. D. 1200. He

[Mortogh Fionn O'Brien] marched at the head of the Dal-Cassians, his brothers, Connor Ruadh and Donough Cairbreach, serving as officers under him, against the Eugenians, whom he greatly harassed, and slew Auliff O'Donovan, chief of that family, with many others of the Eugenic nobility. After which a peace was concluded between him and Donall Mor Mac Carthy, surnamed na Curadh, King of Desmond, by the mediation of Mahon O'Heney, Archbishop of Cashel, who was the Pope's Legate in Ireland at that time."—See note under the year 1254.

ἡ ἀββαδαῖς, ἡ γὰρ γρὰθ eccailpí, ἡ pocharde do raopclannais Éreann imaille ppiú. Ro opdaigrís iarom a ccaingne uile iar na ccóip eitir ecclaiy ἡ tuait.

Senad condaet (immon cardinal cédna) laochaib, cléipchib occ at luain hi cind coicéidipí iarom, ἡ po cindpí a ccaingne pib noba teéta.

Níall ua ploinn do marbað lá gallaib ulað i meabail.

Maḡnur mac diarmada úí laclainn do marbað lá muirceartaic ua néll, ἡ muirceartaic do marbað ina cionais.

Concobar mac muirḡsra úí edin décc.

Taðg ua bpaoin tigeapna luigne miðe décc.

Muieaðac mac neill mic an tpionnais ui catapnaig décc.

Murchoað ua Maadaám let coipeic píl nanmcaða do ḡuin ina cfinn do poidit ἡ a écc tpeimit.

Sluaigeað lá catál croibdearg, ἡ la huilliam búpc cona poepaide gall ἡ ḡaoidéal hi cconnaictaib o éa luimneac ḡo tuaim dá ualann, aipride ḡo

^p *Lune, luigne.*—This was a territory of considerable extent in ancient Meath; and its name is still preserved as that of a barony, anglicised Lune, and now corruptly pronounced in Irish luigne; but the ancient territory of Luighne was much more extensive than the modern barony, for we learn, from the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, that Domhnach mor Muighe Echnach, now Donaghmore, near Navan, was situated in it.

^q *Forces.*—The account of the death of Cathal Carragh, and of the actions of William Fitz-Adelm De Burgo, is given as follows in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Macgeoghegan: “A. D. 1201. Cahall Crovedearg and William Burk, with all their forces of English and Irishmen, came to Connaught, pass’d from Limbrick to Twayme, from thence to Owran, from thence to Alfyn, from thence to the Carrick of Loghke, from thence to the Abbey of Athdalaragh, where the chambers and roomes of that abbey were the lodgings of the armie. Cahall mac Connor O’Dermott went to prey the lands of Mac Derinott” [*recte* Hy-Diarmada], “and was

slain by Teige mac Connor Moenmoye there; also Cahall Carragh O’Connor, King of Connaught, came in view of the said forces to a place called Gurthin Cowle Lwachra, and from thence he went to the skirmish between his forces and them, who finding his people discomfited, and put to flight, was killed himself, by the miracles of St. Quaran, together with Kollye mac Dermott O’Moylerwayne, and many others.

“Cathal Crovedearge and William Burk, after committing these great slaughters, went with their forces to Moynoye and Moylorge, over Donleoy into Moynemoye, from thence to West Connought, until they came to Cowynge of St. Ffehine, where they kept their Easter. At that time William Burke, and the sonne of O’Flathvertye, privily consulted and conspired together to kill Cahall Crovederge O’Connor, which God prevented, for they were by great oaths sworn to each other before, which whosoever wou’d breake was to be excommunicated with booke, bell, and candle.

“William Burk sent his forces to distrain for

at Dublin, at which also many of the nobles of Ireland were present. By this synod many proper ordinances, for the regulation of the Church and the State, were enacted.

A fortnight afterwards the same Legate called a meeting of the clergy and laity of Connaught at Athlone, at which meeting many excellent ordinances were established.

Niall O'Flynn [O'Lynn] was treacherously slain by the English of Ulidia.

Manus, the son of Dermot O'Loughlin, was slain by Murtough O'Neill; and Murtough was killed in revenge of him.

Conor, the son of Maurice O'Heyne, died.

Teige O'Breen, Lord of Lune^p, in Meath, died.

Murray, son of Niall, who was son of the Sinnagh (the Fox) O'Caharny, died.

Murrough O'Madden, Chief of half Sil-Anmchadh, was wounded in the head by an arrow, and died of the wound.

Cathal Croiderg and William Burke, at the head of their English and Irish forces^a, marched from Limerick, through Connaught, to Tuam, and proceeded

his pays and wages throughout Connought, who were soone cut off, for six or seven hundred of them were soone after slain. William Burk afterwards repaired to Limbrick, and Cahall Crovederge tooke upon him the name of King of Connought again."

The Annals of Kilronan, which may be considered the chronicle of the district, contain a much fuller account of the battles between these two rivals of the house of O'Conor. The account of the profanation of the abbey of Boyle, and of the death of Cathal Carragh, is given as follows, under the year 1202: "A great army was led into Connaught by Cathal Croiderg, joined by William Burke, the sons of Donnell O'Brien, viz., Murtough and Conor Roe, and by Fineen Mac Carthy. They marched to the monastery of Ath-dalarac, on the *River* Boyle, and took up their quarters in it; and they remained there for three days, during which time they profaned and defiled the whole monastery; and such was

the extent of the profanation that the archers of the army had women in the hospital of the monks, in the houses of the cloister, and in every apartment throughout the whole monastery; and they left nothing in the monastery without breaking or burning, except the roofs of the houses only, and even of these they broke and burned many. They left no part of the monastery to the monks excepting only the dormitory and the house of the novices. On this occasion William Burke commenced the erection of a cashel [or circular wall] around the great house of the guests, on which he bestowed two days' work. On the third day after the commencement of this wall, Cathal Carragh, King of Connaught, was killed by the English. as were also Dermot, son of Gilchreest, son of Dermot, who was son of Teige O'Mulrony, and Tomaltagh, son of Taichleach O'Dowda, and many others. They then departed from the monastery, after which William Burk dismissed

huarán go hoilpinn go carraic leáa cé, go mainirtir aáa da loarg, 7 ariao tige na mainirte pobtar boáa longuirte dóib. Do dóio dín catál mac diarmada for cpeé in uib diarmada.

Rucc tadg mac concobair maonmaige fear. Ro figead eargal eatonna, 7 toráair catál.

Dála catál carraig níg connacht tionolao ríde a roépaide, 7 taimic do roigíó an tglóig go riáct gurcin cúl luáera hi ccomfocraib don mainirtir. Batar pamlaio uct pé huét co éinn peéttmaine, 7 deabaid gac laoi scoppa. Hi foréinn na pee hirín do deachaid catál carraig do déccrin na deabáa. Spaintear rruéimaidm dia muintir ina éinn, 7 tairéar erín ina ttrecommarcc, 7 no marbad é, ba tria ríoraid dé 7 ciaráin indrin. Ro marbad beór an collaid mac diarmada uí máoilhuanaid don deabaid rin i maille pe rochaib ele. Luio catál croibdearg 7 uilliam búpc cona plogaib ar a haite i muiğ luircc, i muiğ naoi, airrióe co hiaréar connáct. Rangattar conga feicín, 7 ar innce do rónrat an cáircc. Cio tra, aét no cognaó lá huilliam búpc, 7 lá cloinn Ruaidrí uí plaitébsrtaig feall do déanam for catál croibdearg, 7 no íaor dia é don éur rin tria plánaó na

the sons of O'Brien and Mac Carthy and their forces. The resolution to which Cathal Crovderg and William Burke then came, was to despatch their archers throughout Connaught to distrain for their wages, and William Burke and his attendants, and Cathal Crovderg, repaired to Cong. Then a miraculous report was bruited abroad, and it is not known whether it proceeded from a man, or from the spirit of God in the shape of a man, namely, that William Burke was killed! There was not a way or road in Connaught through which this report had not passed. On hearing this news a resolution was adopted by the tribes of Connaught, as unanimously as if they had all met in council for the purpose, and this was, that each person should kill his guest [i. e. the soldier billeted on him]. This was done: each tribe killed the number billeted among them, and their loss, according to the report of their own people, was nine hun-

dred, *vel amplius*. When William Burke had heard of the killing of his people he sent for O'Conor. A forewarning of his intention reaching O'Conor, he shunned the place where William was. William then set out for Munster, having "lost the greater part of his people."

¹ *Oran*, uapán, now Oran.—A well-known place, containing the ruins of a church and round tower, in the barony of Ballymoe, and county of Roscommon.—See *Trias Thaum.*, p. 136, where the name is thus explained: "*Huaran* enim sive *fuaran* idem Hibernis sonat quod fonè vivus, sive viva vel frigida aqua è terra scaturiens." See also the year 1556, at which mention is made of Gillacolumb O'Clabby, Coarb of St. Patrick, at this place. The place is still called Uapán Uí Chlabairg, and "Patrons" are yet held there annually on St. Patrick's day (17th March), and on the last Sunday in July, called Garland Sunday. Not many years ago the senior of the

from thence *successively* to Oran', to Elphin, to the Rock of Lough Key, and to the monastery of Ath-da-Loarg (Boyle); and the houses of the monastery served them as military quarters.

At this time Cathal Mac Dermot went on a predatory excursion into Hy-Diarmada': Teige, the son of Conor Moinmoy, overtook him, and a battle was fought between them, in which Cathal [Mac Dermot] was slain.

As to Cathal Carragh, King of Connaught, he assembled his forces, and marched against this army, and arrived at Guirtin Cuil luachra', in the vicinity of the monastery. They remained confronting each other for a week, during which daily skirmishes took place between them. At the end of this time Cathal Carragh went forth to view a contest; but a body of his people being violently driven towards him, he became involved in the crowd, and was killed. This happened through the miracles of God and St. Kieran. Ancolly, the son of Dermot O'Mulrony, and many others, were also killed in this battle. After this Cathal Crovderg and William Burke passed with their forces through Moylurg and Moy-Nai, and thence through West Connaught, and arrived at Cong, where they spent the Easter. William Burke and the sons of Rory O'Flaherty, however, conspired to deal treacherously by Cathal Crovderg, but God protected him on this occasion from their designs, through the guarantee of the ecclesiastical witnesses to their league of mutual fidelity.

O'Clabbys used to appear at the *Patrons*, and point out to the people the extent of the Termon-lands possessed by his ancestors, on which occasion the people were accustomed to make a collection for his support. The O'Clabbys, now Clabbys, are numerous in the county, but have retained no property in this Termon.

Colgan calls this church *nobilissima ecclesia de Huaran*, but little of its magnificence, however, remains at present, there being at the place but a mere fragment of the ruins of the church, and the base of its *dóga*, or round tower, measuring about fifteen feet in height. The *uaran*, or spring, from which the place derives its name, is still accounted a holy well, and frequented by pilgrims. It has a small stone cross over it before

which the pilgrims kneel. Traces of the foundations of other buildings are also observable in the field adjoining the church, which shew the ancient importance of the place.

* *Hy-Diarmada*.—This was the tribe name of the family of O'Concannon, in the county of Galway. The chief of the name had his seat, in 1585, at Kiltullagh, in the county of Galway.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed for the Irish Archaeological Society in 1843, p. 19. The Hy-Diarmada are to be distinguished from the Clann-Diarmada, who were at Dun Doighre, now Duniry, in the barony of Leitrim, in the county of Galway.

† *Guirtin Cuil luachra*, i. e. the little field of the rushy corner or angle. This name is now ob-

heaccailre basí eatorpa im óilrí ppi apoile. Tangabar muineir uilliam búrc iarútain do éobac a ttuaparóail por connactaib, lingit connactaig porparóin, 7 marbait 700. uib. Soair uilliam co luimneac iar rin 7 gabait catál cpoibdearg riúe cóigib connact.

Slóighead la hualgarcc ua Ruairc do dul i ccenél cconail, 7 ap poch-tain dóib irin cephich Rugpat bú 7 gabála. Rug ua domnaill éccneachán porpa occ leic uí maoidoraid. Peachap rcaindear scoppa go raimeh por uib bpiúin cona roépaide, 7 po laad a ndeargár eitir marbad 7 badad. Ba don éur rin po baidead concóbar na glairpene.

Cenél neoghain do éocht por creich naile i ccenél conuill irin ló éctna. Do pala scappa 7 ua domnaill gur ró rraoinead por cenél neóghain 7 po marbad gearrmairi ua baioigeallán co rochaiuib aile do chenél neóghain i maille ppi.

Tigspínán mac domnaill mic catail ui Ruairc do marbad la mag fiaé-pac 7 lá cloimn chathail, 7 an teoganaé mag fiaépac do marbad ap an látair rin.

ΑΙΟΙΣ CRIOSD, 1202.

Αοιρ Cpiop, mile, ba céu, adó.

Muircspiac ua carmacain eppcop cluana pspu bpenainn do écc.

Maolcolaimm ua bronain aircindeac toraige décc.

Domnall ua bpolcáin ppióir 7 uapal jeanóir, Saoi deaprcatigte ap céill, ap épué, ap delb, ap míne, ap moipdaé, ap épaad, 7 ap eagna dég iar ndeigbcthaib an peactmaib lá piéte Appil.

solete, for the oldest men in the parish of Boyle never heard of it.

* *O'Carman*, O Carmacáin, now anglicised Gormican. The family of this name were seated in the parish of Abbey-Gormican, in the north-west of the barony of Longford, in the county of Galway, which parish derived its name from a monastery founded by a chief of this tribe. The name is written O'Gormagan in the Galway Inquisitions.

* *Maelcolum*, Maolcolaimm, i. e. the servant

of, or devoted to, St. Columba. This name is made Malcolm in Scotland.

* *Of Tory*, Toraiúe, and sometimes called *Toir-inir*, i. e. the island of the tower.—It is an island off the north coast of the county of Donegal, where St. Columbkille is said to have erected a monastery and *doigtheach*, or round tower belfry, in the sixth century.—See O'Donnell's Life of Columba, lib. i. c. 73, lib. ii. c. 20, and Calendar of the O'Clerys, at 9th June. For the early history of this island the reader is referred

The people of William Burke afterwards went to demand their wages from the Connacians; but the Connacians rushed upon them, and killed seven hundred of them. William then returned to Limerick, and Cathal Crowderg assumed the regal sway of Connaught.

Ualgarg O'Rourke mustered an army, and marched into Tirconnell. On their arrival in the country, they seized upon a number of cows and other property. O'Donnell (Egneghan) overtook them at Leck-I-Muldory, where a battle was fought between them, in which the Hy-Briuin (O'Rourkes) and their army were defeated and cut off with terrible havoc, both by killing and drowning. It was on this occasion that Conof na-Glais-fene (O'Rourke) was drowned.

On the same day the Kinel-Owen made another predatory incursion into Tirconnell; and a conflict took place between them and O'Donnell, in which the Kinel-Owen were defeated, and Gearrmaidi O'Boylan and many others of the Kinel-Owen were slain along with him.

Tiernan, the son of Donnell, who was the son of Cathal O'Rourke, was slain by Mag-Fiachrach and the Clann-Cahill; but Mag-Fiachrach, surnamed Eoganach [i. e. the Tyronian] was killed on the same spot.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1202.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred two.

Murtough O'Carman^u, Bishop of Clonfert-Brendan, died.

Maelcolum^u O'Bronan, Erenagh of Tory^x (island), died.

Donnell O'Brollaghan, a prior, a noble senior, a sage illustrious for his intelligence, personal form, and comeliness, and for his mildness, magnanimity, piety, and wisdom, after having spent a good life¹, died on the twenty-seventh of April.

to Keating's History of Ireland, Haliday's Edition, pp. 122, 180, 182; and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 7. See also *Battle of Magh Rath*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1842, p. 106, note ². A St. Ernan, son of Colman, son of Maen, son of Muireadhach, who was son of Eoghan, ancestor of the Kinel-Owen, was

the most distinguished saint of this island next after St. Columbkille.

¹ *A good life*.—Thus expressed in Latin, in the Annals of Ulster: "*Domnall hUa Brolchain, Prior, &c. &c., post magnam tribulationem et optimam penitenciam in quinta Kalendas Maij vitam finiuit.*"

Maolfinnein mac colmáin reanóir toḡaíde ἡ conn cpaibdeḡ ua planna-
gáin dḡs.

Domnall cappaḡ ua doḡaptauḡ (i. rioḡ ḡaiopeaḡ árva mioḡap) do ma-
baḡ lá muinṡip baioḡill iap napḡann ceall ἡ tuatḡ mionḡa.

Concobaḡ ruatḡ mac domnaill uí bḡiaín do maḡbaḡ lá a deapḡpaḡtauḡ fḡín
ἡ lá muirḡḡḡtauḡ mac domnaill mic toirḡḡdealbḡaḡ uí bḡiaín.

Toirḡḡdealbḡ mac Ruatḡuḡ uí concobaḡ do éluḡ a ḡeimeal, ἡ caḡal
cpoibḡdeapḡ do ḡenatḡ rioḡa fḡup, ἡ fepann do tabaiḡtḡ dḡ. Toirḡḡdealbḡ
iapom do ionnapbaḡ lá caḡal ἡ ríḡ do ḡenomḡ uḡ fo céḡḡuḡ tḡia impiḡe na
ngall.

Domnall mac muirḡḡḡtauḡ uí maoleachlainn do écc.

Diapmaite mac aḡtḡ uí maoleachloinn do maḡbaḡ la mac lochlainn uí
concobaḡ.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΘ, 1203.

Αοιρ Cpioḡḡ, mile, va céḡ, atḡí.

An tεḡḡcop mac ḡiolla céallḡaḡ í ruatḡuḡ epḡcop cille mic ḡuach do ecc.

Doipe colaim cille do lopcaḡ o ḡa pelecc Maḡtain co tḡoppait adain-
nan.

Mainṡip do ḡenatḡ lá ceallaḡ ap lár cḡoi la ḡan nach ḡliḡeḡ tḡap
rápuccatḡ muinṡip la foḡém, ἡ po mill an baile co móḡ. Cleirḡ an tuai-
cipḡ do tḡionol co haḡín ionatḡ do ḡul ḡo hí i. Ploḡent ua cḡḡballán epḡcop
ḡipe heḡḡain, Maolḡoḡa ua doḡiḡ epḡcop ḡḡpe conaill, ἡ abb peccḡḡa póil
ἡ peatḡap in apḡmaḡa, amalḡatḡ ua fepḡail abb peccḡḡa doipe, ἡ ainmḡpe
ua cobḡaiḡ, ἡ ḡḡonḡ móḡ do muinṡip doipe, ἡ pochaḡde do cléḡḡiḡ an
tuaiḡcipḡ ḡenmoḡatḡḡḡde. Tḡiaḡatḡ iapom co hí, ἡ fcaoilḡeap leḡ an mainṡip.

² *O'Boyles*, muinṡip baioḡill.—According to O'Dugan's topographical poem, the O'Boyles were chiefs of Cloch Chinnfhaolaidh, now Cloughineely, in the north-west of the barony of Kilmacrennan, and of Tir Ainmire, now the barony of Boyleagh, and Tir Bughaine, now Banagh barony, in the west of Tirconnell, now the county of Donegal.—See notes under the years

1284 and 1343.

^a *At once*, fo céḡḡuḡ i. fo céḡ uap.—This adverbial expression, which occurs so frequently throughout these Annals, signifies *at once, without delay, sine mora*.

^b *Awley*, Amalḡatḡ.—This name, which has been anglicised Awley throughout this translation, existed among the Irish from a remote pe-

Muelfinen Mac Colman, a venerable senior, and Conn Craibhdheach (the Pious) O'Flanagan, died.

Donnell Carragh O'Doherty, Royal Chieftain of Ardmire, was slain by the O'Boyles^a, after he had plundered many churches and territories.

Conor Roe, the son of Donnell O'Brien, was slain by his own brother, i. e. Murtough, son of Donnell, who was son of Turlough O'Brien.

Turlough, the son of Roderic O'Connor, escaped from confinement; and Cathal Crovderg made peace with him, and gave him land. He afterwards expelled him, but, at the intercession of the English, made peace with him at once^a.

Donnell, the son of Murtough O'Melaghlin, died.

Dermot, the son of Art O'Melaghlin, was slain by the son of Loughlin O'Connor.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1203.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred three.

The son of Gillakelly O'Ruaidhin, Bishop of Kilmacduagh, died.

Derry-Columbkille was burned, from the cemetery of St. Martin to the well of St. Adamnan.

A monastery was erected by Kellagh without any legal right, and in despite of the family of Iona, in the middle of Iona, and did considerable damage to the town. The clergy of the north of Ireland assembled together to pass over into Iona, namely, Florence O'Carolan, Bishop of Tyrone [i. e. of Derry]; Maelisa O'Deery, Bishop of Tirconnell [Raphoe], and Abbot of the church of SS. Peter and Paul at Armagh; Awley^b O'Fergahail, Abbot of the regles of Derry; Ainnire O'Coffey; with many of the family [clergy] of Derry, besides numbers of the clergy of the north of Ireland. They passed over into Iona; and, in accordance with the law of the Church, they pulled down the aforesaid monas-

ried of their history. It is to be distinguished from *Amhlaoib*, which they derived from their connexion with the Danes, and which has been anglicised Auliffe in this translation. This latter is identical with the Danish Amlaff, Anlaff, Olaf, and Oló. The surname O'Fergahail was, and is still, very common in Tirconnell, but usually

written O Finghl. It was the name of the hereditary Erenaghs of Kilmacrenan, by whom the O'Donnells were inaugurated. It is now pronounced as if written O'Finghl, by a metathesis or transposition of letters, not unusual in many words in the modern Irish, and always anglicised Freel, without the prefix O'.

tery; and the aforesaid Awley was elected Abbot of Iona by the suffrages of the Galls^c and Gaels^d.

Dermot, the son of Murtough O'Loughlin, went on a predatory excursion into Tyrone, and plundered the Screen-Columbkille^e. He was encountered, however, by a party of the Kinel-Owen, who defeated Dermot and his English; and Dermot himself was killed through the miracles of the Shrine.

An army was led by the son of Hugo de Lacy and a party of the English of Meath into Ulidia; and they banished John de Courcy from thence, after they had defeated him in a battle fought at Dundaleathglas (Downpatrick), in which many had been slain.

Murtough the Teffian, son of Conor Moinmoy, who was the son of Roderic O'Conor, was slain by Dermot, the son of Roderic, and Hugh, the son of Roderic, namely, by his own two paternal uncles, on the green of Kilmacduagh.

A victory was gained by Donnell, the son of Mac Carthy, and the people of Desmond, over the English; in the conflict one hundred and sixty persons, or more, were slain.

Faelan Mac Faelan^f, Lord of Hy-Faelain^g, died in the monastery of Connell^h.

great battle fought between the two rival chiefs. O'Neill and Mac Loughlin, in which the latter was defeated and slain, and there can be little, if any, doubt that this tradition alludes to this Dermot O'Loughlin.—See note at 1626.

^f *Mac Faelan*.—He is called Mackelan in the work attributed to Maurice Regan.—See Harris's Ware, vol. ii. pp. 192, 193.

^g *Hy-Faelain*.—This was the name of the tribe and territory of the O'Byrnes. Before the English invasion, their country comprised the present baronies of Clane and Salt, and the greater portion, if not the entire, of those of Ikeathy and Oughteranny, in the present county of Kildare, as appears from the Irish calendars, and other documents, which place in this territory the town of Naas, and the churches of Clenadh, now Clane; Laithreach Briuin, now Laraghbrine, near Maynooth; Domhnach Mor Moighe Luadhat, now Donaghmore parish; Cluain Co-

naire, now Cloncurry; and Fiodhchuillinn, now Feighcullen. Shortly after the English invasion, however, the Hy-Faelain, or O'Byrnes, were driven from their original level territory, and forced to take refuge in the mountain fastnesses of Wicklow, where they dispossessed other minor families, and became very powerful.—See the Feilire or Festilog of Aengus, and Calendar of the O'Clerys, at 18th May, 8th June, 8th August, 2nd and 16th September, and 27th October. See also note on Hy-Muireadhaigh, under the year 1180. It is quite clear, from the authorities here referred to, that, previous to the English invasion, the families of O'Toole and O'Byrne, with their correlatives and followers, were in possession of the entire of the present county of Kildare, with the exception, perhaps, of a very small portion adjoining the present county of Carlow.

^h *Connell*, Congalast.—Now the abbey of

Cshandur Ach tpuim 7 an dpoichíte nua do lorpcað.
Sitrícc teabthað ua ceallaig Maine do écc.

AOIS CRÍOSD, 1204.

AOIR CRIPOD, míle, dá chéid, a ceatair.

Sitriuicc ua Sruithén arphindeac na congðala, .i. cñn ua Muptele 7 toirpeac cloinne Snéðgile ar tótacht décc iar ndéig rñdawnn, 7 a aðnacal ip m tñmpall do rónað leip péin.

Iohn de Cuipr inoríðac ceall, 7 tuat do ionnarþað lá mac hugo de lati

Great Connell, in the county of Kildare. According to Ware this abbey was founded, under the invocation of the B. V. Mary and St. David, by Myler Fitz-Henry, Lord Justice of Ireland, in the year 1202.—See Harris, Ware, vol. ii. p. 262. It looks strange that the chief of Hy-Faelain should die in this monastery the year after its erection. It is probable that, after being subdued, he consented to become a monk in the great abbey erected in his territory by the English conqueror.—See Archdall's *Monasticon*. The ruins of this abbey, which was one of great extent and magnificence, are now almost totally destroyed, and nothing remains to attract the notice of the antiquary, but the figure of a bishop and an old Latin inscription in the Gothic character, which has been often published.

¹ Under this year the Annals of Kilronan contain the following curious passage, which is altogether omitted by the Four Masters:

“A. D. 1203. William Burke marched with the English of Munster and Meath into Connaught, and erected a castle at Meelick in Sil-Anmchadha, and where he erected it was around the great church of the town, which was filled all round with stones and clay to the tops of the gables; and they destroyed West Connaught, both churches and territories.” The erection of this castle is also given in the Annals of Clon-

macnoise, but entered under the year 1202, and it is added, that it was broken down the same year by the King of Connaught.

² *Sitric O'Sruithen*.—His death is entered in the Annals of Ulster as follows, under the year 1205.

“A. D. 1205. Sitriuc hua rpuíten oipínnec na congðala .i. cenn hua muptele, 7 toirpeac clainne rneibgile ar toéuct, *post optimam penitentiam felicitur finiuit vitam, et sepultus est in templo quod factum est apud ipsum.*”

³ *Conwal, Congbail*.—This is generally called Congbail Glinne Suilíge, i. e. Conwall of the vale of the River Swilly; it is an ancient parish church, now in ruins, near the River Suileach (Swilly), in the barony of Kilmacrennan, and county of Donegal.—See the *Feilire Aengus*, and the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at 8th of February, and Colgan's *Acta Sanct.*, p. 406; also Erck's Ecclesiastical Register, p. 44. The ruins of this church are to be seen on the right of the road as you go from Letterkenny to Dunglow, about two miles from the former.

⁴ *Clann-Snedhgile, Clann Sneðgile*, were a tribe of the Kinel-Connell, seated in Glenswilly, to the west of Letterkenny. They descend from Snedhgil, son of Airnealach, son of Maelduin, son of Kinfaela, son of Garbh, son of Ronan, son of Lughaidh, son of Sedna, son of Fergus Kin-

Kells, Trim, and Droichead Nua (Newbridge) were burned. Sitric (the Teflian) O'Kelly, of Hy-Maine, died¹.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1204.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred four.

Sitric O'Sruithen^{*}, Erenagh of Conwal¹, i. e. head of the Hy-Murtele, and chief man of all the Clann-Snedhgile^m for his worth, died, after exemplary penance, and was interred in the church which he had himself founded.

John de Courcyⁿ, the plunderer of churches and territories, was driven by

fada, who was son of Connall Gulban, ancestor of the Kinel-Connell.

ⁿ *John de Courcy.* — This is the last notice of De Courcy in these Annals. It is entered in the Annals of Ulster under the year 1205. At the year 1204 the Annals of Kilroshan state that a battle was fought between Hugo de Lacy, with the English of Meath, and John de Courcy, with the English of Ulidia, in which John de Courcy was taken prisoner, but afterwards set at liberty, *isn na éiporab ós bul co Iapupalem*, having been prohibited from going to Jerusalem. Under the year 1205 the same Annals record, that John de Courcy brought a fleet from the Innei Gall, or the Hebrides, to contest Ulidia with the sons of Hugh de Lacy and the English of Meath, but that he effected nothing by this expedition except the plundering of the country; that he was compelled to go away without making any conquest, and that after this he entered into a league of amity with O'Neill and the Kinel-Owen. In the interpolated Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen it is stated, that John de Courcy gained a great victory at Carrickfergus in 1207; but this must be a mistake. In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Connell Mageoghegan, it is stated, under the year 1203, that Sir John de Courcy and his forces were, in a long encoun-

ter, overthrown at Dowdalethglass [Down] by Hugh de Lacy, and himself banished into England; but under the next year the same Annals would seem to contradict this entry, or, if not, to give us to understand that De Courcy returned from England. The passage is as follows:

"A. D. 1204. John de Courcy and the Englishmen of Meath fell to great contentions, strife, and debate among themselves, to the utter ruin and destruction of Ulster. John was gone to the country of Tyreowne, and Hugh Delacie went to England."

The Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, in noticing the doings of King John in Ireland, state that he summoned the sons of Hugh de Lacy to appear before him to answer for the death of the valiant knight John de Courcy, who was treacherously killed by them. Mr. Moore thinks (*History of Ireland*, vol. iii. p. 3) that this was the great Sir John de Courcy, conqueror of Ulster; but this is not the fact, for the Sir John de Courcy killed by the De Lacys was Lord of Rathenny and Kilbarrock, in the county of Dublin.—See Grace's *Annals of Ireland* at the year 1210, and *Campion's Historie of Ireland*, Edition of 1809, p. 109. Ware supposes that this Lord of Kilbarrock and Rathenny was the natural son of the great Sir John de Courcy, but this does not appear probable, for

hí tír eoḡain ar comairce cenél neoḡain go painicc go cappaicc pḡḡura, 7
 go marbḡat goill ulaḡ pochaide dia muinḡir.

we find that the Earl Richard (Strongbow) had granted Rathenny to Vivian de Cursun and his heirs, as fully as Gilcolm before held them: and it is most likely that the Sir John de Courcy, Lord of Rathenny, was the son of this Vivian. The great Sir John de Courcy had a brother, Jordanus de Courcy, who was killed by his own people in the year 1197, as appears from the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, and who was possibly the ancestor of the Mac Patricks of Kingsale and Ringrone.

The truth seems to be that the conqueror of Ulster went to England in 1205. The archives of the Tower of London furnish us with the mandate of King John to the Ulster knights, who had become sureties for their chief, directing them to cause him to appear and perform his service by a term to be assigned by his Lord Justice of Ireland; together with the King's safe conduct to De Courcy, and the names of the hostages delivered on his part.—See *Rotuli Litterarum Patentium in Turri Londinensi asservati*, an. 1201 ad. 1216, vol. i., part i., London, 1835.

Here we lose sight of Sir John de Courcy, conqueror of Ulster, as he is called, for we have no trustworthy records to prove what was his ultimate fate. The Book of Howth, now preserved among the manuscripts in the Lambeth Library, P. 628, contains a detailed account, professing to be authentic, of his subsequent history, of which the Editor is tempted to give here a brief outline.

Immediately after his defeat at Down, De Courcy offered the combat to Hugh de Lacy, which this cowardly lord refused, alleging that as he was the representative of the king in Ireland, it would be beneath his dignity to enter the lists with a rebellious subject. De Lacy

next proclaimed De Courcy as a rebel, and offered a large reward to any who should seize him and deliver him into his hands. This having proved ineffectual, he next bribed the servants and followers of De Courcy, and held out great rewards to them for betraying him. To this they agreed, and gave De Lacy the following information: that De Courcy was a man of such gigantic strength, and always so well armed in public and private, that no one man durst lay hands upon him. However, that upon Good Friday yearly he wears no arms, but remains alone, doing penance, in the church-yard of Down; that if De Lacy would have a troop of horse in readiness near Down, he could, by their (the betrayers') directions, apprehend their master. These directions were followed. De Courcy was attacked unarmed: seeing no other weapon at hand he ran to a wooden cross that stood in the churchyard, and, tearing its shaft from the socket, he dealt such powerful blows of it upon his enemies, that he killed thirteen of them upon the spot. He was, however, finally overpowered, fettered, and delivered a prisoner into the hands of De Lacy, who conveyed him to London, where he was confined in the tower and condemned to perpetual imprisonment. For this service King John conferred the Earldom of Ulster upon De Lacy, who, instead of rewarding the betrayers of De Courcy, caused them to be hanged.

In this condition would De Courcy have passed the remainder of his life, had it not been for some difference that arose between John, King of England, and Philip, King of France, about the right to some fort in Normandy, who, to avoid the shedding of Christian blood, agreed to put it to single combat. King Philip had in readiness a French knight of so great prowess and renown, that King John found no subject

the son of Hugo de Lacy into Tyrone, to seek the protection of the Kinel-Owen. He arrived at Carrickfergus, and the English of Ulidia slew great numbers of his people.

of his realm willing to encounter him. At length he was informed by one of his officers, that there was a mighty champion confined in the Tower of London, who would prove more than a match for the French knight. King John, right glad to hear this, sent to De Courcy, calling upon him to support the honour of England; and who, after repeated denials, is at last prevailed upon to accept the challenge. He sends for his own sword to Ireland, which was a ponderous weapon, of exceeding good temper, and which he had often imbrued in the blood of the men of Ulster. The rigours of his imprisonment were softened, and his strength restored by proper nourishment and exercise. The day came, the place is appointed, the list provided, the scaffolds set up, the princes with their nobility on each side, with thousands in expectation. Forth comes the French champion, gave a turn and rests him in his tent. De Courcy is sent for, who all this while was trussing of himself with strong points, and answered the messengers, that if any of them were invited to such a banquet they would make no great haste. Forth, at length, he comes, gave a turn, and went into his tent. When the trumpets sounded to battle the combatants came forth and viewed each other. De Courcy looked his antagonist in the face with a wonderful stern countenance, and passed by. The Frenchman, not liking his grim look, gigantic size, and symmetric proportions, stalked still along, and when the trumpets sounded the last charge, De Courcy drew out his ponderous sword, and the French knight, being seized with a sudden panic, ran away, and fled into Spain; whereupon the English sounded victory, clapped their hands, and cast up their caps.

The two kings, disappointed in their anticipated pleasure of seeing a combat between mighty champions, intreated De Courcy to give them some proof of his bodily strength. Complying with their request, he ordered a strong stake to be driven firmly into the ground, on which were placed a coat of mail and a helmet. He then drew his sword, and looking with a frowning and threatening aspect upon the kings, he cleft the helmet and coat of mail, and sent the weapon so deeply into the wood, that no one but himself could draw it out. Then the kings asked him what he meant by looking so sternly at them, and he answered in a sullen tone, that had he missed his blow, he would have cut off both their heads. His words were taken in good part, on account of the services he had performed. King John gave him his liberty, as well as great gifts, and restored him to his possessions in Ulster. He then sailed to England, and coming to Westchester, committed himself to the mercy of the sea, but was put back again by contrary winds, which rose upon a sudden at his embarkation. This he did for fifteen days successively, and upon every repulse he was admonished at night in a vision, that all his attempts to cross the sea to Ireland were vain, for that it was preordained that he should never set foot upon Irish ground, because he had grievously offended there by pulling down the master and setting up the servant. De Courcy recollected that he had formerly translated the cathedral church of Down, which had been dedicated to the Holy Trinity, into an abbey of black monks brought thither from Chester, and that he had consecrated the same in honour of St. Patrick. On being driven back the fifteenth time his visions had so powerfully wrought upon

Uilliam búrc do mbráð connacht eirip chill 7 tuait 7 ro òighail dia 7
na naoim mbrin fair uair ro ég do galur iongnát do bað aónár dairnéir.

Muircristach ua plaithebsitaiḡ tigeapna iapthair connacht do écc.

his imagination, that he submitted to the decrees of heaven, passed sentence upon himself, returned to France, and there died about the year 1210.

Dr. Leland observes (*History of Ireland*, v. i. b. i. c. 6, p. 180), that those who reject the superstitious addition, have yet adopted the romantic part of the narrative without scruple, though both evidently stand upon the same original authority. It is quite certain, however, that it stands upon no *original* authority, but is a mere story invented in the fifteenth or sixteenth century to flatter the vanity of the Howth family, whose ancestor, Sir Armoric Tristeram, or St. Laurence, married De Courcy's sister, and followed his fortunes into Ireland. Leland adds, that this romantic part of the history of Sir John De Courcy was invented by Irish bards and romancers, and writes as follows: "But it would not be worth while to detain the reader by this romantic tale, merely for the sake of refuting it, if we did not conceive it to be a specimen not unworthy of regard of the narrative of Irish bards and romancers, and the liberties they assumed of enlarging and embellishing the real incidents of their times. They who lived in earlier times are not so easily detected. But we see with what caution we are to receive their narratives, when, in times less obscure, and when confronted by other evidence, this order of men have hazarded such bold fictions, and with such ease and such success have obtruded the marvellous and the affecting upon their unrefined hearers for real history. But as we find in these instances that the tales of the Irish bards were founded upon facts, we may reasonably conclude that their predecessors took the same course: that they sophisticated the

truth by their additions, but were not entirely inventors."

There can be little doubt, however, that this story about Sir John de Courcy was not invented by any Irish bard, for it has not been found in any Irish manuscript in prose or verse. It is evidently a story got up in the fifteenth or sixteenth century, on the slender basis of an Anglo-Irish tradition, and was first committed to writing, with other stories of a similar character, in that repertory of Anglo-Irish traditions and legends, the Book of Howth.

A similar story is told in the mountainous districts of Kerry and Beare, and Bantry, about Donnell O'Sullivan Beare, who fought with as much valour and desperation in the reign of Elizabeth, as Sir John de Courcy did in the reign of Henry II., and who was, perhaps, as great a hero as Ireland ever produced. But stories of this description are poetical inventions of later ages, when tradition, through the want of written records, had fallen into that degree of obscurity which left romantic writers at full liberty to raise as bright a fabric of fable as they pleased, on the slender basis of true history. They often, no doubt, owe their origin to vivid traditional reminiscences of the valour of noble warriors, whose real characters, if described by writers who could keep within the bounds of nature and of truth; would afford abundance of shining virtues to be held up for the admiration of posterity.

We have already seen that Giraldus Cambrensis states that Sir John de Courcy had no legitimate son. According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, he was married in the year 1180 to [Africa] the daughter of Godfred, King of the Isle of Man; and she died in the year

William Burke° plundered Connaught, as well churches as territories; but God and the saints took vengeance on him for that; for he died of a singular disease, too shameful to be described.

Murtough O'Flaherty, Lord of West Connaught, died.

1193, having borne no children up to the middle of the year 1186, when Giraldus's historical notices of the Irish invaders end. Campion, who compiled his *Historie of Ireland* in 1571, asserts, that "Courcye dying without heires of his body, the Earldome of Vlster was entirely bestowed upon Hugh de Lacye, for his good service."—See Dublin edition of 1809, p. 100. But Dr. Smith, in his *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, states that, "notwithstanding what Giraldus Cambrensis asserts, in the second book of his History, that John de Courcye, Earl of Ulster, had no issue, there is a record extant in the Tower of London (Rot. Pat. 6 Johan. M. Dors.), that Milo de Courcye, son of John de Courcye, was an hostage for his father upon his enlargement from the Tower to fight the French champion."—Vol. ii. pp. 228, 229, of the third edition. It is also stated in a Pedigree of the Mac Carthys, of Loch Luigheach, now Corraun Lough, in Kerry, now preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, that this branch of the Mac Carthys descend from a daughter of Sir John de Courcy.

Lodge enters fully into the question of the legitimacy of the issue of De Courcy in vol. iv. pp. 30–32, edition of 1754, and thinks that wearing the hat in the royal presence is conclusive as to lawful issue; but the antiquity of the privilege has not been proved by documentary evidence sufficient to establish it to the satisfaction of the historian. Mr. Moore seems satisfied that De Courcy had one legitimate son, Milo, but agrees with Leland in doubting the story of Hanmer, and his legendary authority, the Book of Howth. He writes, "that he" [Sir John De Courcy] "did not succeed, as some

have alleged, in regaining his place in the royal favour, may be taken for granted from the fact that, though he left a son to inherit his possessions, both the title and property of the earldom of Ulster were, on his decease" [*gr.* before his decease?] "transferred to his rival, Hugh de Lacy."—*History of Ireland*, vol. iii. p. 4.

The Patent Roll referred to by Dr. Smith mentions a Milo de Cury, *juvenis*, son of John de Cury, Junior, but contains not a word to shew who this John de Cury, Jun., was, or about the combat with the French champion. On the strength of the traditional story, however, the heads of the Mac Patricks, or De Courcys of Cork, have claimed and exercised the privilege of appearing covered in the royal presence. It may not be impertinent to remark, however, that no mention is made of this privilege in the works of Hanmer or Campion. The former merely states that King John gave De Courcy, Earl of Ulster, "great gifts, and restored him to his former possessions in Ireland."—Dublin edition of 1809, p. 368. And the latter writes in 1571, "Lord Courcye, a poore man, not very Irish, the ancient descent of the *Courcyes* planted in Ireland with the Conquest."—*Historie of Ireland*, Dublin edition, 1809, p. 10.

Mr. Burke states, in his Peerage, but upon what authority the Editor knows not, that Almericus, the twenty-third Lord Kingsale, in observance of the ancient privilege of his house, appeared in the presence of King William III. covered, and explained to that monarch, when his Majesty expressed surprise at the circumstance, the reason thus:—"Sire, my name is Courcy; I am Lord of Kingsale, in your Majesty's kingdom of Ireland; and the reason of my appearing covered

ΑΙΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΘΟ, 1205.

Αοιρ Cριορθ, mile, δά céo, α cúicc.

Αν ταρθεαρροc ua leieim [heimim] do dol i maincim, γ α écc po cenóir.
 Donait ua bscba eppcop ua namalgaða do écc.

in your Majesty's presence is, to assert the ancient privilege of my family, granted to Sir John de Courcy, Earl of Ulster, and his heirs, by JOHN, King of England." Burke adds: "The King acknowledged the privilege, and giving the Baron his hand to kiss, his Lordship paid his obeisance, and continued covered." The oldest authority the Editor has been able to find for this privilege is Smith's Natural and Civil History of Cork, first published in 1750, in which it is added, by Smith himself, but without citing any authority whatever, to Hanmer's account of Sir John de Courcy's enlargement from prison to fight the French champion. He also adds: "The privilege of being covered in the royal presence is enjoyed to this day by his lordship, being granted to his great ancestor, the Earl of Ulster, by King John. On the 13th of June, 1720, the late Lord Gerald de Courcy was by his Grace the Duke of Grafton, presented to His Majesty King George I., when he had the honour to kiss his hand, and to assert his ancient privilege. And that on the 22nd of June, 1727, he was presented by the Lord Carteret to His Majesty George II., by whom he was graciously received, had the honour of kissing his hand, and of being also covered in his presence." He then adds: "In May, 1627, Sir Dominick Sarsfield was created Lord Viscount Kinsale, to the great prejudice of this ancient and noble family, and set up his arms in the town. But, upon a fair hearing before the Earl Marshal of England, he was obliged to renounce the title of Kinsale, and take that of Kilmallock. The lords of Kinsale were formerly the first barons

of Ireland, but are said to have lost their precedence *anno* 1489. James lord Kinsale, having missed being at a solemn procession at Greenwich, King Henry VII. gave the title of Premier Baron of Ireland to the lords of Athenry, who have ever since enjoyed the same; but this fact is disputed." It may be here remarked, that as the Barony of Athenry is now extinct, the title of Premier Baron of Ireland reverts to the De Courcys, and that the late John de Courcy, twenty-sixth Baron of Kinsale, exercised the ancient privilege of his ancestors on George the Fourth's visit to Ireland in 1821.

° *William Burke*.—The Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Connell, the son of Niall Mageoghegan, in the year 1627, record the death of William Burke at an. 1204, in the following words: "William Burke took the spoyles of all the churches of Connaught, viz.: of Clonvicknose, Clonfert, Milick, Killbyan, the churches of O'Fiaghragh, Twayme, Kill-Bencoine, Killmeoyne, Mayo of the English, Cownga of St. Fechin, the abbey of Athedalaragh, Ailfynn, Uaran, Roscommon, with many other churches. God and the Patrons of these churches shewed their miracles upon him, that his entrails and fundament fell from his privie place, and it trailed after him even to the very earth, whereof he died impenitently without Shrive or Extrean Unction, or good buryall in any church in the kingdom, but in a waste town." Mageoghegan then adds the following remarks by way of annotation, though he incorporates them with the text:

"These and many other reproachable words

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1205.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred five.

The Archbishop O'Heney^p retired into a monastery, where he died soon after.

Donat O'Beacdha, Bishop of Tyrawley, died.

my author layeth down in the old book, which I was loath to translate; because they were uttered by him for the disgrace of so worthy and noble a man as William Burke was, and left out other his reproachfull words, which he (as I conceive) rather declare'd of an Evil will he did bear towards the said William then" [i. e. than] "any other just cause."

This is the famous William Fitz Adelm de Burgo, who is generally called the *Conqueror* of Connaught. Mageoghegan's defence of him, in opposition to all the Irish authorities, is to no effect; and should any one be inclined to reject the testimony of the Irish writers altogether, the following character given of him by his own countryman and contemporary, Giraldus Cambrensis, must have some weight in corroborating their veracity: "Erat autem Aldelmi filius vir corpulentus, tam staturæ quam facturæ, inter parum mediocribus maiores satis idoneus: vir dapsilis & curialis. Sed quicquid honoris cuiquam impendit, semper in insidiis, semper in dolo, semper propinans sub melle venenum, semper latens anguis in herba. Vir in facie liberalis & lenis, intus vero plus aloes quam mellis habens. Semper

*"Pelliculam veterem retinens, vir fronte politus,
Astutam vapido portans sub pectore vulpem.*

Semper

Impia sub dulci melle venena ferens.

"Molliti sermones eius super oleum: sed ipsi sunt iacula. Cuius hodie venerator, cras eiusdem spoliator existens, vel delator. Imbellium

debellator, rebellium blanditor: Indomitis domitus, domitis indomitus, hosti suavisimus, subdito grauisissimus: nec illi formidabilis, nec isti fidelis. Vir dolosus, blandus, meticulosus, vir vino Veneriq; datus. Et quanquam auri cupidus, & curialiter ambitiosus: non minus tamen curiam diligens quam curam."—*Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. ii. cap. xvi.

Duald Mac Firbis, in his account of the English families of Ireland, attempts, in the pedigree of the Earl of Clanrickard, to defend the character of Fitz Adelm, by stating that Giraldus was prejudiced against him; and it must be admitted, on comparing the character which Giraldus gives of William Fitz Adelm with that of Fitz Stephen, the uncle of Cambrensis, that there was more or less of prejudice in the way: but still, when it is considered that De Burgo's character, as drawn by Cambrensis, does not much differ from that given of him in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, it is clearly unfair to conclude that both are false, though it may be allowed that both are overdrawn, as Giraldus was undoubtedly prejudiced, and as the Irish ecclesiastic, who compiled the Annals of Clonmacnoise, could not be expected to give an impartial account of an invader and conqueror, who had plundered the church of Clonmacnoise and all the most sacred churches of Connaught.

^p *The Archbishop O'Heney.*—In the Annals of Innisfallen, at the year 1192, he is called the Pope's Legate. According to the Annals of Mary's Abbey, Dublin, he died in the Abbey of Holycross, in the county of Tipperary—See

Σαοιρβρετᾶς υἱα δοιρέδ οἰρέιννεᾶς δοῖνναῖς μόιρ, ἡ πατραicc υἱα μοḡρόιν, δέcc.

Μαḡνυρ υἱα κατᾶίν mac τῖγερνα cιαναῖτα, ἡ ῖερ na cραοῖβε, τυιρ γαιρ-
ceδ, ἡ beoδᾶcta an τυαιρcιρ do ḡuin do ῖοῖḡιτ, ἡ a ecc ιαροῖν.

Mac ḡuillbealaḡ uí cερbaill τῖγερνα éle do mαρbaδ lá gallaib.

Concobar υἱα bpaoin bpeaḡmaine do écc ina aḡḡῖpe ι ccluaḡn mic noῖρ.

Raḡnall mac διαρματα τiccῖρna cloinne διαρματα do écc.

Doḡnnall mac concoiccpῖce ταιοῖεῖ muintipe Σεραῖῶν do écc.

Doḡnnall υἱα παολᾶν τῖγεαρna na noḡῖρ muman do écc.

Ταδcc mac κατᾶιλ cροῖδερcc do écc do ḡalaῖ en oῖdce ι ccluaḡn mic noῖρ.

Maelῖρ mac Maelῖρ do dul ap éccin ap lunnearch, ἡ coḡaδ móρ oḡῖḡῖ

Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, pp. 469, 470.

^a *Donaghmore*, Doḡnnᾶc moḡ, is a church near Castlefin, in the county of Donegal, of which the O'Deerys were Erenaghs, according to the Ulster Inquisitions.

^r *Kianaghta*, Cianaῖta, is the present barony of Keenaght, in the north-west of the county of Londonderry. It derives its name from the tribe name of the family of the O'Conors of Glengevin, who descend from Cian (son of Olioll Olum, King of Munster), and who were chiefs of it, previous to the O'Kanes.

^s *Firnacreeva*, Fῖρ na cραοῖβε, i. e. the men of the bush or branch; latinized *Fircrivia* by O'Flaherty. This was the name of a tribe of the O'Kanes seated on the west side of the Bann. "Bann, fluvius inter Leam et Elliam" [*recte* Elniam] "præter Clanbreasail regionem scaturiens per Neachum lacum Oendromensem agrum et FIRCRIVIAM Scriniamque in comitatu Derriensi, intersecat, et tertio a Culraniâ et cataracta Eascrive [εαρ cραοῖβε] lapide in oceanum transfundit."—*Ogygia*, part iii. c. 3. This tribe of the O'Kanes had some time previously driven the Firlee eastwards across the Bann; and the

latter settled in Magh Elne, where they certainly were seated in the time of Sir John de Courcy; for it appears from these Annals, at the year 1177, that Cumee O'Flynn was then in possession of the ecclesiastical town of Armoy, called Airther Maighe, i. e. the eastern part of the plain, because it was in the east of Magh Eilne, into which the Firlee had been driven by the O'Kanes.

^t *Tower*, τυιρ.—The word τυιρ properly means prop or support. This passage is rendered as follows in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1205. Manus O'Cahan, son to the King of Kienaght and men of Krive, the upholder of martiall feats, and stoutnes of the North of Ireland, was slayne with the shot of an arrow."

^u *The son of Guill-bhealach*.—In the pedigree of O'Carroll, given by Duaid Mac Firis, he is called Finn mac Goill an bhealaigh, and is made the twenty-fourth in descent from Eile Rígdhearg, from whom O'Carroll's country, in the now King's County, was called Eile, or Ely.—See note under the year 1174, p. 15.

^v *Brasney*, bpeaḡname, an ancient territory, now a barony in the county of Westmeath, ad-

Saerbrehagh [Justin] O'Deery, Erenagh of Donaghmore^a, and Patrick O'Muron, died.

Manus O'Kane, son of the Lord of Kianaghta' and Firnacreeva^a, tower' of the valour and vigour of the North, was wounded by an arrow, and died of the wound.

The son of Guill-bhealach^a O'Carroll, Lord of Ely, was slain by the English. Conor O'Breen, of Brawney^a, died on his pilgrimage to Clonmacnoise.

Randal Mac Dermot, Lord of Clandermot, died.

Donnell Mac Concogry, Chief of Muintir Searcachan, died.

Donnell O'Faelain (Phelan), Lord of the Desies of Munster^x, died.

Teige, the son of Cathal Crovderg, died of one night's sickness at Clonmacnoise.

Meyler, the son of Meyler', took possession of Limerick by force; on ac-

joining Athlone and the Shannon.

^x *Desies of Munster, Deisi Munster.*—This name is still preserved in the two baronies of Desies, in the present county of Waterford, but the ancient territory was much more extensive than the present baronies. Keating informs us (Reign of Cormac Mac Art) that the country of the southern Deisi extended from Lismore to Ceann Criadain,—now Credan head, at the eastern extremity of the county of Waterford,—and from the River Suir southwards to the sea; and that of the northern Deisi from the Suir to the southern boundary of Corca Eathrach, or the Plain of Cashel, comprising the present baronies of Middlethird and Iffa and Offa East, in the south of the county of Tipperary. The country of the northern Deisi was otherwise called Magh Feimhin, which comprised, according to Keating, the baronies of Clonmel-third and Middle-third. The two districts formed the see of St. Declan of Ardmore, which became united to that of Lismore, and is now comprised under its name. These united dioceses extend northwards to about midway between Cashel and Clonmel, and there also ended the country of the northern

Deisi.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, pp. 782, 866, 867; O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 69; and Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. i. p. 282. The Deisi were originally seated near Tara, in Meath, and their country there is still called *Deire Teampaic*, *Anglice* Deece barony. In O'Heerin's topographical poem it is stated that O'Bric and O'Faelain were the ancient kings or head chiefs of the Desies, and that their sub-chiefs were as follows: O'Meara of Hy-Fatha (now Offa barony); O'Neill of Hy-Owen Finn, O'Flanagan of Uachter Tire, *Anglice* Upperthird; O'Breslen of Hy-Athele, as far as the sea to the south-east; O'Keane of Hy-Foley, along the River Moghan; O'Bric of Hy-Feathach, from Leac Logha (*clac labpar?*) to Liathdruim, now Leitrim, on the boundary of the counties of Cork and Waterford.

^y *Meyler.*—This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "A. D. 1203. Meyler the younger, son of Meyler Bremyngham, besieged Limbrick, and at the last took the same per force, for which there arose great dissention between the English of Meath. In which dissention Cowley

εἰσι γάλλαῖς να Μῖδε γ γοῖλλ Μαιοῖρη τριῖς ριν, γ cuulað mac conmsóha uí
laeghachain taoipeach píl Ronain do mairbðað ar an ccoccað ριν la cenél
riachach mic néill.

In Dano Saga, 220-23.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΘ, 1206.

Αοιρ Κριορῶ, míle, dá chétt, a ré.

Domnall ua mairbsohaiz aiporpleiginn doipe do écc.

Μαιορστταιρ ua calmáin comarba cannoiz tuip epábað γ ecena tuair-
cipr Epeann do écc.

Πλαῖβήρταῖς ua πλαῖβήρταῖς ρριόρῖς ðuine gímín, γ giollapatraicc ua
palactaiz aipchinbeað ðúin cpuitne do écc.

Εἰccnschán ua domnaill do dénam cpeað γ mairbða ι ττίρ eoγain.

Comarba πατραicc do ðol ι ccñð Rígh Saxon do cuningð pochari ceall,
γ do cōpaioð ar gállaibh Epeann.

Mac Convey O'Leygaghan was killed by those of Kynaleaghe; he was Chief of Sileronan, with many other hurts done among the Englishmen themselves."

* *O'Laeghaghan.* — This family was otherwise called Mac Conmeadha, now Mac Namee. O'Dugan makes O'Ronain Chief of Cairbre Gabhra, which was in North Teffia; but whether O'Ronain and O'Laeghachain of Sil Ronain were the same, or of the same tribe, the Editor has not been able to determine, for the tribe name of one family may agree with the surname of another, and yet be very different. Nothing will determine those points but positive evidence of their localities, and of their exact pedigrees.

* *Race of Fiacha,* cinel riaca mic néill, i. e. the race of Fiagha, son of Niall. This Fiagha was the third son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, monarch of Ireland in the beginning of the fifth century. His descendants were the Mageoghigans and O'Molloys, whose country extended from Birr to Killare, as we learn from an entry in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of

Clonmacnoise, at the year 1207. But in later ages the name Kinel Fhiacha, or Kineleaghe, was applied to Mageoghegan's country only, which comprised the present barony of Moycashel. It should be here remarked that the country of Kinel-Fhiacha was never accounted a portion of Teffia, as asserted by some of our modern writers. The men of Teffia were the descendants of Maine, the fourth son of King Niall of the Nine Hostages, and their country was sometimes called Tir Mainé. The families of Teffia were the Foxes, or O'Caharny, who were originally lords of all Teffia, but were in latter ages seated in the barony of Kilcoursy (in the north-west of the present King's County), which bore their tribe name of Muintir-Tagan; the Magawleys of Calry an chala, comprising the parish of Ballyloughloe in Westmeath; the O'Breens of Brawney; the Mac Carghamhnas (anglicised Caron by O'Flaherty, and Mac Carrhon by Connell Mageoghegan, but now always Mac Carroon) of Muintir Maoiltsinna, placed by O'Flaherty near the Shannon, in the territory of Cuirenia, now the barony of Kilkenny West;

count of which a great war broke out between the English of Meath and the English of Meyler, during which Cooley, the son of Cumee O'Laeghaghan^a, was slain by the race of Fiacha^b, the son of Niall [i. e. the Mageoghegans, &c.]

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1206.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred six.

Donnell O'Murray, Chief Lector at Derry, died^b.

Mulpeter O'Calman, Coarb of St. Canice^c, and tower of the piety and wisdom of the north of Ireland^d, died.

Flaherty O'Flaherty, Prior of Dungiven^e, and Gillapattrick O'Falaghty, Erenagh of Dun-crun^f, died.

Egneghan O'Donnell took a prey, and killed some persons in Tyrone.

The successor of St. Patrick went to the King of England on behalf of the churches of Ireland^g, and to complain of the English of Ireland.

the O'Dalys of Corca Adain; the O'Quins of Muintir Gilligan, in the present county of Longford; and a few others, who all sunk into insignificance and obscurity shortly after the English invasion.—See note under the year 1207.

^b This passage is thus translated by Colgan: "Domnaldus O'Muireduich Archiscolasticus seu supremus professor S. Theologie Dorensis Ecclesie obiit."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 504.

^c *St. Canice* is the patron saint of the barony of Keenaght, in the county of Londonderry, in which the chief church seems to be that of Drumachose.

^d *North of Ireland*.—The coarb of St. Canice, in the north of Ireland, was the abbot of Termonkenny, in the territory of Kienaghta, now the barony of Keenaght, in the county of Londonderry, of which territory St. Canice was a native and the principal patron. The Annals of Ulster give a quotation from an ancient poem on the high character of this ecclesiastic, and the old translator anglicises his name Mael-Peter O'Calman.

^e *Dungiven*, *Dun gemm*, a village in the barony of Keenaght, in the county of Londonderry. *Dun gemm* signifies the fortress of Geimhin, a man's name, but no historical account of his tribe or period has been discovered by the Editor.

^f *Dun-crun*, *Dun cruine*, translated *arx Cruithenorum* by Colgan in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 181, col. 2. The name is now sometimes anglicised Duncroon, and is a townland in the parish of Ardmagilligan, in the county of Londonderry. There was a church erected here by St. Patrick, and a shrine finished for St. Columbkille by the celebrated brazier, Conla.—See Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, lib. ii. c. 125; and O'Donnell's Life of St. Columbkille, lib. i. c. 99. See also Sampson's Memoir of a Map of Londonderry, p. 487, and the note given above under the year 1203.

^g *On behalf of the churches of Ireland*, *rocup ceall n-Epcañ*.—The Primate went to England to request that the King would compel the English chiefs in Ireland to restore their lands and other liberties to the Irish churches. It appears

Tomaltaic, mac concobair, mic diarmata mic taidg tigearna maige luirc 7 airtigh, 7 na haicidecta en bhranan cloinne maolruanaid do ecc.

Cread la heccecan ua ndomnaill in uib parannain, 7 hi cclonn diarmata. Ro gabhrat bu iomra, 7 po marbhrat daime. Ruccrat uí diarmatta, uí forannain 7 uí garmlsodhaig oppa. Ro marbad, 7 po báidsó rocaide stoppa, 7 puccrat cenél cconail an cepeich po ófóid iar morrao-
tar.

Ruaidri ua gaora ticcepa slebe luga do ecc.

Aodh mac murchada uí ceallaiġ ticcſina ua maine, 7 caenias ua caenias tigearna iorpar do ecc.

Aod ua goirmġiallaiġ ticcſina partraige cſra do marbad lá fearaid cſra.

Ruaidri ua toġda taoipeac na bpedha la hua namalgaib do ecc.

Gillibert ua plannaccain, 7 lomar mac murchad cacc díob do marbad apoile ip por comain.

from charters in the Book of Kells, now in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, that the word *rocap* means *advantage, benefit, or freedom*. It is in this sense the opposite of *doap*.

In Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops (under *Eugene Mac Gillivider*, p. 64), he gives the following translation of this passage from what he calls anonymous Annals: "The comarb of Patrick (Eghdon Mac Gilluys), went to the King of England's house, for the good of the churches of Ireland, and to complain of the GALLS (i. e. the English) of Ireland." Harris took this extract from the old English translation of the Annals of Ulster, preserved in the British Museum, which contains the above quotation, word for word.—See note under the year 1216.

^b *Tomaltagh, comaltaic*.—In the Annals of Kilronan he is styled *na campege*, i. e. *of the rock*. Charles O'Connor of Belanagare states in one of his manuscripts, that he built the castle and chief seat of the family on one of the islands of Lough Key, and that this seat obtained the

name of Mac Dermot's Rock, which it retains to this day.—See *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare*, p. 305.

ⁱ *Moylurg, Airtech, &c.*—Mac Dermot, or, as the family were more anciently called, O'Mulrony, was Chief of Moylurg, Airtech, and Tiruathail, all included in the old barony of Boyle.

^k *Clann-Dermot, clann Diarmada*, i. e. the O'Carellans. These, as well as the O'Forannans and O'Gormlys, were of the Kinel-Owen race, and were at this period seated on both sides of the River Mourne, and of the arm, or narrow part, of Lough Foyle. The O'Donnells afterwards drove them out of the plain of Magh Ithe, and established families of the Kinel-Connell in their place.

^l *Sliabh Luga*.—The name of this territory is still well known in the county of Mayo, and its limits pointed out. It comprises the parishes of Kilkelly, Kilmovee, Killeagh, Kilcolman, and Castlemore-Costello, in the south-east of the county of Mayo, that is, that part of the barony of Costello included in the diocese of Achonry.

Tomaltagh^b, the son of Conor, son of Dermot, who was the son of Teige, Lord of Moylurg, Airtech, and Aicidheacht^c, and chief hero of the Clann-Mulrony, died.

Egneghan O'Donnell plundered Hy-Farannan and Clann-Dermot^d; he took many cows, and killed persons. He was overtaken by the Hy-Dermot, the O'Farannans, and the O'Gormleys; *and a struggle ensued, in which many were killed and drowned on both sides; but the Kinel-Connell ultimately bore off the prey, after much labour.*

Rory O'Gara, Lord of Sliabh Lugha^e, died.

Hugh, the son of Murrough O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, and Caithniadh O'Caithniadh, Lord of Erris^f, died.

Hugh O'Goirmghialla, Lord of Partry^g in Carra, was slain by the men of Carra.

Rory O'Toghda, Chief of Bredagh^h in Hy-Awley [Tirawley], died

Gilbert O'Flanagan and Ivor Mac Murrough slew each other at Roscommonⁱ.

According to Downing, in his brief, but curious and valuable account of the county of Mayo, the country of the Galengi, i. e. the O'Haras and O'Garas, comprised the entire of the diocese of Achonry. The O'Garas were afterwards driven out of Sliabh Lugha by the family of Costello, and in later ages were possessed of the territory of Coolavin only, in which they had their chief castle at Moy-O'Gara, near the margin of Lough Gara. In an inquisition taken at Castlemore, on the 14th of July, 1607, this name is anglicised Slewlowe.

^f *Erris*, *ionppur*, an extensive and remarkably wild barony in the north-west of the county of Mayo. The family of O'Caithniadh are now extinct, or the name changed, in this barony.

^g *Partry*, *partrage*.—This name is still well known in the county of Mayo, as a territory forming the western portion of the barony of Ceara, and now believed to be coextensive with the parish of Ballyovey, or Odhbha Ceara, which is locally called the parish of Partry, and

in which there is a range of mountains still called Slieve Partry; but it would appear, from the writings of the Mac Fiebises of Lecan, that the territory of Partraighe extended originally into the present parish of Ballintober.—See *Tribes, Genealogies, and Customs of the Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the Irish Archaeological Society in 1844, p. 152, note ^b, and p. 189, note ^b. The family name, O'Goirmghialla, is now called in Irish O'Gormfúil, which is anglicised Gormilly, Gormly, and even Gorman, which latter is an unpardonable corruption.—See *Tribes, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 47, 187, 202, note ^b.

^h *Of Bredagh, na breacha*.—This territory which contained fifteen ballys, or sixty quarters of land, of the large old Irish measure, comprised the parish of Moygawnagh, in the west of the barony of Tirawley, in the county of Mayo, and a part of the adjoining parish of Kiltian.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 10, 11, 165, 228.

ⁱ *Ror chomani*, i. e. *Bosus Sancti Comani*,

Muircristac mac carrgaimna taoipec muintipe maolterionna do écc.

Sloicchead la mac hugo de laci co ngallanb miðe ⁊ laigean ⁊ trelac nócc. Ro loipeceð cealla, ⁊ arbhanna lair, ⁊ ni pucc geill náid siuirfda aodhae uí neill don chup rin.

Sloicchead lair an luét ccedna ⁊ cciannaectaib. Ro loipecrst cealla ciannaecta uile, ⁊ pucepat buar diuimhe.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSD, 1207.

Αοιρ Cριορδ, mile, da céo, a peacht.

Cpreach la heiccnshan ua ndomnaill a bfeisibh manach go po gabhrac bú. Rucepat fir manach foirlion forra, ⁊ po marbrat Ua domnaill eigeapna típe Conaill, cuir sngnam, ⁊ einig an cuicco ina ríimfir, ⁊ torepattar dpong do pasoclananb ele ⁊ mailli ppirr. Ictat na huairle do poépatar ann, an giolla riabac mac ceallaig uí baioigill, donnchað conallað mac concobair maonmaiði, ⁊ Matgamain mac domnaill miðig uí concobair ⁊ laochraio iomda cenmoat.

Domnaill mac pfigail uí ruairc ticcfrna upinóir bpeipne do écc.

Muirfdað mac Ruairi uí Concobair, ⁊ Amlaib ua pefgail taoipec muintipe hAngaile do écc.

Diapmaic ua madaðain eigeapna ril nanmchaða do écc.

Tairri Ruairi ui concobair Rí Connaet do eabairt a talmain, ⁊ a ccup hi pcepín cloice.

now the town of Roscommon, which gives name to the county. St. Coman's well, called *Daðac Chomán*, is still in existence, and lies in a field to the east of the town, in the townland of Ballypheasant.

^a These two passages are rendered, in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, as follows: "A. D. 1206. An army by Hugh de Lacy to Tule Og, and burned Churches and Corne, but caried neither pledg nor hostage with them for that tyme. An army by de Lacy in Kyanaght, burnt many churches, and tooke many coves."

^r Under this year the Annals of Clonmac-

noise record the death of the abbot Cahal O'Malone, a man of great riches and learning. They also contain the following passage relative to the town of Ballyloughloe, near Athlone, in the county of Westmeath, of which town the Four Masters have collected no early notice. "A. D. 1206. The sons of Art O'Melaghlyn preyed the town of Balleloghloe, and burnt part thereof? were overtaken by Melaghlyn Begg O'Melaghlyn, Sile Crowherfrey Mac Carrhon, and certain English forces, where in pursuite that rowte of Meathmen were discomfitted and putt to flight, killed Mortagh, or Morrogh, son of

Murtough Mac Carroon, Chief of Muintir Maoil-t-Sionna, died.

An army was led by the son of Hugo de Lacy, and the English of Meath and Leinster, into Tullaghoge (in Tyrone), and burned churches and corn, but obtained neither hostages nor pledges of submission from Hugh O'Neill on this occasion.

The same people led another army^a into Kienaghta, and burned all the churches of that territory, besides driving off a countless number of cows^a.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1207.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred seven.

Egnehghan O'Donnell set out upon a predatory excursion into Fermanagh, and seized upon cows; but a considerable muster of the men of Fermanagh pursued him, and slew O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, tower of the warlike prowess and hospitality of the province in his time; and some others of his nobility were slain along with him. The following were the nobles who fell on this occasion: Gillareagh, the son of Kellagh O'Boyle; Donough Conallagh, the son of Conor Moinmoy; and Mahon, the son of Donnell Midheach (i. e. the Meathian) O'Conor. Many other heroes fell besides these^a.

Donnell, the son of Farrell O'Rourke, Lord of the greater part of Breifny, died.

Murray, the son of Roderic O'Conor, and Auliffe O'Farrell, Chief of Annaly, died.

Dermot O'Madden, Lord of Sil-Anmchadha, died.

The remains of Roderic O'Conor, King of Connaught, were disinterred, and deposited in a stone shrine.

Melaghlyn Begg, Mortagh mac Donnagh Koyle, and also Morrogh mac Morrogh O'Kelly was taken."

They also record the death of Robert, son of Hugh Delacie, under the same year.

^a *Besides these.*—This passage is better given in the Annals of Kilronan. The literal translation is as follows:

"A. D. 1207. A prey was taken by Egnehghan

O'Donnell in Fermanagh; but the men of Fermanagh overtook him with a more numerous host than he had, and slew O'Donnell, King of Tirconnell, till then the tower of valour, hospitality, and bravery of the north of Ireland. Some of his chieftains also fell, viz., Gillareagh, son of Kellagh O'Boyle; Mahon, son of Donnell, the Meathian O'Conor; Donough Conallagh, the son of Conor Moinmoy O'Conor, *et alii multi*

Catal cpoibðfice ó Concobair Rí Connaçt do ionnarbað Aoba uí flait-beartaiç 7 a cpoich do tabairt dia mac fñn dAob mac catail.

Coccað mor eitpir gallaib laigean fñn .i. eitpir Maoilir 7 Seppraiç marep, 7 Uilliam mapurceal sup milleað laigín, 7 fñp munan storpa.

Coccað mór fóρ eitpir hugo de lati 7 maoilir, go no milleað uile muintir Mhailir.

Cpñch mor la catal cappaç mac diarmata mic taidç, ap çorbmac mac tomaltaiç mic diarmata, 7 ap ua pfloinn Eappa, co puccrat dnem do Connaçtaibh paip .i. diarmaic mac Maçnupa mic Muipçfitaic uí concobair, 7 çorbmac mac tomaltaiç, Concobar çod o hççpa tiççfina luighne, 7 donnachad ua dubda tiççearna ua namalçaða, 7 ua pfiaçhpac go no çhuipriot çiaçh-aib go no muioh for catal çappaç, 7 go no çabað é fñn, 7 go no ballað, 7 no mapbað muipçf a mac, 7 Mac Chonççranna uí flannaccáin co roçaiðib ele.

Cpeach mór la Maoilir ócc, 7 la Muipçfitaç ua mbpian, 7 lá çoirp-

nobiles, et ignobiles, cum eis occisi sunt. The son of Mac Mahon, the men of Fermanagh, and the Oriels *victores fuerunt.*"

¹ *Geoffrey, Mares, and William Mareschal.*—The former is generally called Geffry de Marisco, or De Mariscis, by English writers.—See Hammer's Chronicle, Dublin Edit. of 1809, pp. 382-385. He was made Custos or Governor of Ireland in 1216, and Lord Justice in 1226.—See Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 103. William Mareschal, or Marshal, was Earl of Pembroke, and Prince of Leinster in Ireland, in right of his wife, the granddaughter of Dermot Mac Murrough.—See Hammer's Chronicle, Dublin Edit. of 1809, p. 343, *et sequen.*

² These passages are thus given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan: "A. D. 1207. There arose great wars in Lynster between the Englishmen there, viz^t. between Meyler and Geffry March, and also William Mareschall, which soone brought all Lynster and Munster to utter destruction.

"There arose also the like contention and

strife between Meyler and Hugh Delacie, that between the said partys the land of Foharties was wasted, preyed, and destroyed."

³ *Cathal.*—This passage is given more fully in the Annals of Kilronan, but under the year 1208, as follows: "A. D. 1208. Cathal, son of Dermot, son of Teige O'Mulrony, King of Moylurg, was taken prisoner by Cathal Crovderg in violation of the guarantee of the bishops who were securities between them, namely, Ardgall O'Connor, Murray O'Duffy, Clement O'Sneyey. He was, however, set at liberty, through the guarantee of those bishops, without giving a hostage or pledge. After this he went out of the country and took a great prey, which he drove on as far as Lough Macnean. A week afterwards he set out on a predatory excursion into Tir-Oiliolla [Tirerrill], and drove off a prey into the Curlious, and over the Curlious into Moylurg. A great force overtook him here, namely, Dermot, son of Manus, son of Turlough O'Connor; Manus, son of Murtough, son of Turlough O'Connor; Cormac, son of Tomaltagh of the Rock; Murray,

Cathal Croiderg O'Conor, King of Connaught, expelled Hugh O'Flaherty, and gave his territory to his own son, Hugh *O'Conor*.

A great war broke out among the English of Leinster; i. e. between Meyler, Geoffrey, Mares, and William Mareschal'. Leinster and Munster suffered severely from them.

Another great war broke out between Hugo de Lacy and Meyler; and the result was, that nearly all Meyler's people were ruined".

Cathal' Carragh, son of Dermot, who was son of Teige [O'Mulrony], took a great prey from Cormac, son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot, and O'Flynn of the Cataract", but was overtaken by some of the Connacians, namely, Dermot, son of Manus, who was son of Murtough^x O'Conor; Cormac, son of Tomaltagh; Copor God O'Hara, Lord of Leyny; and Donough O'Dowda, Lord of Tirawley and Tireragh; and a battle ensued, in which Cathal Carragh was defeated. He was taken prisoner, and blinded; and his son, Maurice, with the son of Cugranna O'Flanagan, and many others, were killed (in the battle).

Meyler Oge, Murtough O'Brien, and Turlough, the son of Roderic O'Conor,

son of Tomaltagh of the Rock; Donslevy, son of Rory O'Gara, Lord of Sliabh Lugha; Flaherty O'Flanagan, Chief of Clann Cahill; and Gilla-na-nech O'Monahan, King of Hy-Briuin na Sinna. When his Breifnian archers perceived that they were overtaken by this great force, they fled as soon as they had crossed Lec Damhaighe, and Mac Dermot, being left accompanied by his own followers only, he was rushed upon, and his son Maurice, and many others of his people, were slain, and he was himself at length taken prisoner, and his people routed. When this great force had dispersed, the counsel which the sons of Tomaltagh of the Rock adopted was, to put out Mac Dermot's eyes, and this was accordingly done."

Under this year the Annals of Ulster and of Kilronan record a battle between the son of Randal Mac Sorley and the men of Skye [Sciadh], in which a countless multitude were slaughtered.

" *Of the Cataract*, i. e. of *Eap uí fhlaunn*, or *As-*

sylyn—This was the name of a small cataract, now nearly removed by the wearing down of the rock, on the River Boyle, about one mile to the west of the town of Boyle. There was an ancient church on the north side of the riv^{er}, opposite this cataract, originally called *Eap Dachonna*, i. e. St. Dachonna's cataract, and *Eap mic n-éic*, i. e. the cataract of the son of Éic, that being the saint's patronymic name, from his father Éic; but in later ages, *Eap Uí Fhlounn*, O'Flynn's cataract, from the family of O'Flynn, who were the hereditary Erenagha, or wardens, of the church, and the comharbas of St. Dachonna.—See note under the year 1209.

^x *Dermot, son of Manus, who was son of Murtough*.—This Murtough O'Conor was the celebrated Muircheartach Muimhneach, or the Mononian, the eleventh son of Turlough More O'Conor, monarch of Ireland, and the ancestor of that warlike clan of the O'Conors, called Clann-Muircheartaigh.

dealdac mac Ruaidrí uí Concobair i tír fáclrac aóne co ro airccrioc cúicc baile décc.

Catal mac Ruaidrí mac an triondaig uí éatarraig tigeanna tēba do écc.

Sluaichead la macaib Hugo de lati, 7 la gallaib miōe go cairlén ata an upéar go rabattur rectmain for mór acc forbairi fair go ro fáccbaō an cairlén leó, 7 tríoēa céo fēiceall, 7 go hionnarbaō Maoilrí ar in tír.

AOIS CRÍOSTU, 1208.

AOIR CRÍOIB, mile, da céo a hocht.

Dauid bñenac eppcop Ruirí Cairge do marbath la hUá bpaoláin dona deiribh.

¹ *Fifteen ballys*, cúicc baile décc.—A bally was at this period, the thirtieth part of a triochaed, or barony.

² *Teffia*, teatba.—This was anciently a large territory, comprising, according to several ancient Irish and Anglo-Irish authorities, about the western half of the present county of Westmeath. It appears from various ancient authorities that it comprised the following baronies: 1. The barony of Rathconrath; 2. That part of the barony of Magheradernon, lying to the west of the River Brosnagh, and of the lakes of Lough Oul and Lough Ennell; 3. The barony of Cuirene, now Kilkenny West; 4. The barony of Brawney; 5. Clonlonan (into which the O'Melaghlin's were afterwards driven), with that part of it which was added to the King's County, by the procurement of the celebrated Terence Coghlan; and 6. The barony of Kilcoursey in the King's County.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 85, where it is stated that the lands assigned to the Tuites, Petits, and Daltons were in Teffia.

In the fourth century the southern half of this territory of Teffia was granted by the Monarch Niall of the Nine Hostages, to his son Maine, from whom it is sometimes, but not fre-

quently, called Tir-Maine of Meath, and among whose descendants it was afterwards subdivided into petty territories, the lords of which were tributary to the archchief, who was looked upon as the representative of Maine, though not always of the senior branch of his descendants. North Teffia was divided from South Teffia by the River Eithne, now the Inny, and was granted in the fourth century to Carbry, the brother of Maine. This territory is frequently called Cairbre Gabhra in the old Irish authorities, but for many centuries before the English invasion, North Teffia was the principality of the O'Farrells, who gave it their tribe name of Anghaile, or South Conmaicne.

South Teffia was subdivided into the following lordships or chieftainries, viz.: 1. Breaghmhaine, now Brawney, the lordship of O'Brien; 2. Machaire Chuirene, which was originally the lordship of O'Tolairg, but was in the possession of the Dillons from the period of the Anglo-Norman invasion till the seventeenth century; 3. Calry-an-chala, and sometimes Calry-Teaffa, the lordship of Magawly, now the parish of Ballyloughloe; Muintir Tadhgain, the lordship of the Fox, or O'Caharny, now the barony of Kil-

made a predatory incursion into Tir-Fachrach Aidhne, and plundered fifteen ballys' (townlands).

Cathal, son of Rory, who was son of the Sinnagh (the Fox) O'Caharny, Lord of Teffia^a, died.

The sons of Hugo de Lacy and the English of Meath marched to the castle of Athnurcher [now Ardnurcher], and continued to besiege it for five weeks, when it was surrendered to them, as was also the territory of Fircal^a; and Meyler was banished from the country^b.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1208.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred eight.

David Breathnach (Walsh), Bishop of Waterford^c, was slain by O'Faelan of the Desies.

coursey, in the King's County; 5. Corca Adaim, or Corca Adain, now in all probability the barony of Magheradernon.

^a *Fircal*, *Fearca Ceall*, was, as already shewn, a territory in the south of ancient Meath, comprising the present baronies of Ballycowen, Ballyboy, and Fircall, or Eglis, in the King's County.

^b Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise have the following entries, altogether omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1207. The English of Meath and Lynster, with their forces, went to Killaloe to build a castle, near the Borowe [*Béal Bopúina*], and were frustrated of their purpose, did neither castle nor other thing worthy of memory, but lost some men and horses in their journey, and so returned to their houses back again.

"Moriertagh mac Bryen an Tleyve besieged the castle of Byrre, and at last burnt the whole town.

"The castle of Athroyunny, in Lease [Ballyroane, in the Queen's County], was spoyled altogether by the said Mortagh and the sons of

O'Connor of Connought" [who] "slewe many of the inhabitants, and after taking away all the cowes, sheep, harnesses, and other things therein, they burnt the town.

"The Castle of Kinnetty, the Castle of Byrre, and the Castle of Lothra, were broken downe and quite destroyed by the said Mortagh O'Bryen."

Under this year, also, the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen state, that the churches of Tigh Damhnad [*Tedavnet*], Kilmurrigan, and Clones" [in Ulster], "were burned by Hugo de Lacy.

^c *Waterford*, *Port Lauge*.—Port Lairgé is the present Irish name of the city of Waterford. See note ^a under the year 1174, p. 18. Neither Ware nor Harris has any notice of this David as a bishop.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, under O'Heda, and Robert of Bedford, pp. 551, 552. His name does not occur in any of the Irish annals known to the Editor, except Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, in which his death is noticed as follows: "A. D. 1207. David Breathnagh, Bushopp

Creachploichead la hAodh Ua neill i nimir Eogain. Rucc ua domnall .i. domnall mór cona roéparthe fair, Ro cuirfó caitiongail stoppa in po marbaó ár dírimhe ar gach leé. Topéair ip in maíom rin domnall mac murchaó, 7 ár aóbal do éenél Eogain imaille ppiyr. Toperaatar i ppiotéguin an maóma Caébarp o domnall, Pírgal ua baioigill, Corbmac Ua domnall, dauid ua doéparraig, 7 dírm do maírb éenel econall cenmozátt. Ro ppaínead po díóid tpe nírt iommbualta pop éenél neoghain.

Sluaichead la hUa ndomnall (Domnall mór) pop éenél neoghain, 7 pop Aodh ua neill go rucc pop cpléab 7 bpaigóib an tpe gur rnaómaó ríóh eitir Ua ndomnall 7 Ua neill, 7 po naíompiot a ccapaटराध ppaíole i nacchaó gall 7 gaíódeal no cúppead ina naghaid.

Duibinnpi mág aínúra tíccfna cloinne hAóda ua neachóac do marbaó la mac duinnpleibe úí Eochaóa.

Píngin mac díarmata mic corbmaic még cártairg do marbaó la a bpaírbí ppiín.

Ualgarcc ua puairc do éop a tíghnar píri mbpeirne, 7 Apt mac domnall mic ppiógal do gabail a ionaó a huét gall.

Iohanner epircopur nopbur do éop do Rígh Saxan i nEíinn dia bíé ina lurtir innte, 7 Saxoin dírcóitcionnucchaó la comarba píctair pdaígh an epircop do éop cum coccaó i neíinn, go mbáttar Saxain gan aipfpionn gan baírtfó gan ongaó, gan aónacal inaéécta ppi píe tírí mbliadhán.

of Waterford, was killed by O'Foylan of the Desies." *Breathnach*, as a family name, is now always anglicised Walsh. Waterford was made an episcopal see in 1096, and united to the see of Lismore in 1363.—See Harris's Ware, vol. i. p. 533; and Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. iv. pp. 15, 16, 45.

^d *David O'Doherty*.—He is the ancestor of the family of Mac Devitt, now so numerous in the barony of Inishowen.

^e *Duvinnsi*, duibinnpi.—This name signifies the black, or black-haired man, of the island.

^f *Iveagh*, Uí Eacóach.—The name of two baronies in the county of Down. At this time O'Haughey was Chief of all Iveagh, and Ma-

gennis of only a portion of it called Clann Aedha.

^g *Fineen*, píngin.—This name, which is very common in the family of Mac Carthy, signifies the fair offspring. It is Latinized *Florentius* by O'Sullivan Beare, throughout his History of the Irish Catholics, and now always anglicised *Florence*. The name Finnen is translated *Albinus* by Colgan.—See his *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 353, note 3.

^h *Ualgarg*, ualgarcc.—This name, which was very common among the family of O'Rourke, is now obsolete, as the Christian or baptismal name of a man; but is preserved in the family of Magoalric, a collateral branch of the

A prey was taken by Hugh O'Neill in Inishowen. O'Donnell (Donnell More) overtook him with his forces; and a battle was fought between them, in which countless numbers were slaughtered on both sides. In this battle fell Donnell Mac Murrough, and a great number of the Kinel-Owen with him. In the heat of this conflict fell also Caffar O'Donnell, Farrell O'Boyle, Cormac O'Donnell, David O'Doherty^a, and other chiefs of the Kinel-Connell. The Kinel-Connell were at length routed by dint of fighting.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Donnell More) against Hugh O'Neill and the Kinel-Owen; and he seized upon the spoils and hostages of the country. A peace, however, was afterwards concluded between O'Neill and O'Donnell, who entered into an alliance to assist each other against such of the English or Irish as should oppose them.

Duvinnsi^c Magennis, Lord of Clann-Aodha, in Iveagh^f, was slain by the son of Donslevy O'Haughy.

Fineen^g, son of Dermot, son of Cormac Mac Carthy, was slain by his own brothers.

Ualgarg^h O'Rourke was deprived of the lordship of Breifny; and Art, son of Donnell, who was son of Farrell, assumed his place through the influence of the English.

John, Bishop of Norwichⁱ, was sent by the King of England into Ireland as Lord Justice; and the English were excommunicated by the successor of St. Peter for sending the Bishop to carry on war in Ireland; so that the English were without mass, baptism, extreme unction, or lawful interment, for a period of three years.

O'Rourkes, now very numerous in the county of Leitrim. It is derived from *uall*, pride, and *garr*, fierce.

ⁱ John, Bishop of Norwich, *Johannes Episcopus Norwicus*.—His name was John de Gray. He was chosen by King John's recommendation to the archbishopric of Canterbury in 1205; but Pope Innocent III. refused to confirm his election, and procured the election of Cardinal Stephen Langton, an Englishman then at Rome, in his place, and consecrated him with his own hands. The King, enraged at this conduct of the Pope,

wrote him a sharp letter, upbraiding him with his unjust proceedings, which caused His Holiness to lay the whole kingdom under an interdict. This event is stated as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under the year 1207: "An English Bushop was sent over into this land, by the King of England, to govern the land as Deputie thereof: he was Bushop of Norway [Norwich], and was Excommunicated by the Pope, together with all Englishmen in England, which Excommunication hung over them for the space of two

Μυρεστὰς μὰς δοῖναιλλ υἱ ἑρῖαιν τῖεεστῖνα τυαοῖμῦμαν δο ḡabáil lá gallaib luimnigh top rapúccad epí neppcop tpe pópáil doonchaib cáiribpúg α ὀρῖβραταρ pfin.

Θιαρματτ υα καοῖμáιν ταιοῖρεῶ ο τυαῖμ βα ἑοῶαρ γο γλεοῖρ δο ἔεε.

Αῖνλαῖβ υα Ροῦλáιν ταιοῖρεῶ calpaige cúile cḡnatan do mapbad la hua Mópáin.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSΘ, 1209.

Αοῖρ Cḡpoc, mḡle, βα céb, α ναοι.

Cele υα οὐβῆαιγῃ epḡcop Maige eo na Saḡan, γῖollacḡpḡc υα ceapḡnaig coḡopba condepe, γ plaitḡbḡpḡtach υα pláinn coḡapba daḡonna eapa mic neḡpḡc δο ἔεε.

or three years, in so much that their churches did not use the Sacraments durement the said space." Hanmer says that this excommunication extended to Ireland also ; but he should have said, to the English in Ireland.—See his Chronicle, Dublin Edition of 1809, pp. 373, 377.

* This passage is rendered as follows in Magoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise : " A. D. 1207. Mortagh mac Donnell O'Bryen, prince of Thomond, was taken by the Englishmen of Lymbrick against the wills of three Bushoppes, by the procurement of his own brother Donnagh Carbreagh mac Donnell O'Bryen."

¹ *O'Keevan*, υα καοῖμáιν, now sometimes anglicised Kavanagh, but totally different from the Kavanaghs of Leinster. The Connaught Kavanaghs are yet numerous in the district here mentioned, but they have all dwindled into peasants, or small farmers.—See *Tribes, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 109, 167, 248, 350.

^m *From Toomore to Gleoir*.—Tuaim-da-bho-dhâr is now anglicised *Toomore*. It is the name of an old church and parish near the River Moy, in the barony of Gallen and county of Mayo.—See *Tribes, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the Archæological Society in 1844,

p. 242, note °, and map prefixed to the same work. According to a tradition in the county of Sligo, Gleoir was the ancient name of the river now called the Culleen or Leafony river, which takes its rise to the south of Tawnalaghta townland, in the parish of Kilglass, and barony of Tireragh, and running northwards, empties itself into the sea at Pollacheeny, in Cabrakeel townland. From the position of this river, and the old church of Toomore, or Toomour, it is quite clear that the O'Caombhains possessed, or at least were the head chiefs of all the territory of Coolcarney, and the western portion of the barony of Tireragh, verging on the River Moy, near its mouth, and that their territory comprised the parishes of Toomore, Attymass, and Kilgarvan, in the county of Mayo, and the parish of Kilglass, in the county of Sligo.—See Map prefixed to *Tribes, Genealogies, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1844.

ⁿ *O'Rothlain*, now pronounced by the Irish in the county of Sligo 'as if written O'Roithleain, and incorrectly anglicised *Rowley*. It might be more analogically anglicised Rollin, which would sound better. For the extent of the territory of this tribe of the Calry, see note under Cool-

Murtough, the son of Donnell O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, was taken prisoner by the English of Limerick, in violation of the guarantee of three bishops, and by order of his own brother, Donough Cairbreach^k.

Dermot O'Keevan^l, Lord of *that tract of country* extending from Toomore to Gleoir^m, died.

Auliffe O'Rothlainⁿ, Chief of Calry of Coolcarney, was slain by O'Moran^o.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1209.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred nine.

Kele O'Duffy^p, Bishop of Mayo^a of the Saxons; Gilchreest O'Kearney, Coarb (Bishop) of Connor^r; and Flaherty O'Flynn, Coarb of Dachonna^s of Eas-mic n-Eirc [Assylyn], died.

carney, at the year 1225.—See also *Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the Irish Archaeological Society in 1844, pp. 167, 423.

^o O'Moran.—He had his seat at Ardnarea, on the east side of the River Moy, at Ballina-Tirawley, and his territory extended thence to Toomore.—See *Tribes, Genealogies, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 167, 245.

^p Kele O'Duffy.—He is called Celestin, or Cele O'Dubhai, in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 602.

^a Mayo, *mag eo*, translated by Colgan, *campus quercuum*, the plain of the oaks, though it more probably means plain of the *yew*. This place, which contained a monastery and a cathedral, was founded by St. Colman, an Irishman, who had been bishop of Lindisfarne, in the north of England, and who, returning to his native country in the year 664, purchased from a chieftain part of an estate on which he erected the monastery of Maigeo, in which he placed about thirty English monks, whom he had taken with him from Lindisfarne, and whom he had first established on Inis Bo Finne. Ussher states (*Primordia*, p. 964) that the see

of Mayo was annexed to Tuam in 1559, and that Eugenius Mac Brehoan was the last Bishop of Mayo.—See also O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part i. c. 1; Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 602; and Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. iii. p. 79.

^r Connor, *conneipe*, now a small town in the barony and county of Antrim. Until the year 1442 it was the head of a bishop's see, founded by Mac Nise, who died in the year 507.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 190; and Harris's *Ware*, vol. i. p. 218. It was united to the see of Down in the year 1442. In the old Irish Annals, and other documents, the Bishop of Down is often called the Bishop of Uladh, or Dal Araidhe, while the Bishop of Connor, is always called after his cathedral church. Immediately before the English invasion, the territory of Dal Araidhe, comprising the diocese of Down, was possessed by Mac Donslevy, and Hy-Tuirtre and Firlee, comprising the diocese of Connor, by O'Lynn.—See note ^o, under the year 1174, p. 13.

^s Dachonna.—In the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at the 8th of March, he is styled

Ar̃t mac domnaill mic f̃s̃gail uí Ruairc t̃igearna breipne do marb̃ad̃ la corbm̃ac mac ar̃t uí maol̃schlainn, 7 la corbm̃ac mac ar̃t uí ruairc, 7 ualgarec ua Ruairc do gab̃ail t̃ic̃c̃s̃nair ina diaid̃h.

Donnchãd̃ ua f̃s̃gail t̃ic̃c̃s̃na na hangaile do ecc.

R̃i Saxon do t̃ẽc̃t̃ i nepinn reac̃t̃ cc̃ẽd̃ long. Ĩr ann po gab̃rat in ath-
chiãt̃. Bãoi athãd̃ ainneim acc lẽgãd̃ rẽc̃c̃ir̃i na mãra de iar t̃ẽop̃p̃acht̃ain

Mochonna Mac Eirc, Abbot of Eas-mic nEirc, in the county of Rescommon; and in the Feilire Aenguis, at the same day, the place is distinctly called *ear mic nEirc*, i. e. the cataract of the son of Eirc, i. e. of Dachonna. *Ear mic nEirc*, now *Ear uí Fhloĩn*, an old church about one mile to the west of the town of Boyle. Colgan, and after him Lanigan, confounds this with the great Abbey of Boyle. The Editor has adduced various evidences to shew that Eas mic n-Eirc is not the great Abbey of Boyle, in a letter, describing the localities in the neighbourhood of Lough Key, written at Boyle, July 23, 1837, and now preserved at the Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park. In this he has proved that *Ear mic nEirc* was the ancient name of the present Assylyn, and *Át ua laup̃* that of the great Abbey of Boyle, and that *Ear mic nEirc* was also often called *Ear Dachonna*, from St. Dachonna, otherwise Mochonna mac nEirc, the patron saint of the place. See note under the year 1463.

'*Seven hundred ships, reac̃t̃ cc̃ẽd̃ long.*—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster has the same number: "A. D. 1210. R̃i Saxon do t̃ẽãr̃ẽc̃t̃ i n-Ẽr̃inn co long̃ãir̃ diãm̃ĩde .i. cc̃c̃. long̃. The King of England came to Ireland with a great fleet, i. e. seven hundred ships." The exact number of ships brought by King John to Ireland is not stated in any other of the Irish Annals. In the Annals of Kilronan his fleet is styled *long̃ẽpp̃ ãb̃al*, "a prodigious fleet," at the year 1209; and *cõblãc̃ m̃op̃*, "a great fleet," at 1210. In the old translation

of the Annals of Ulster, the entry is given briefly as follows, without mentioning the number of ships: "A. D. 1209. The King of England came to Ireland with a great navy." In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, the account of the acts of King John in Ireland is entered as follows under the year 1209.

"A. D. 1209. The King of England, with a great Company of men and ships, came into Ireland, and landed at Dublin, came from thence to Tibreydultan, called Ardbreckan, in Meath, where Cahall Crovederg O'Connor came to the King's house, banished Walter Delacie out of Meath into England, wherenpon the King and O'Connor, with his Fleett, departed, and went to Carrickfergus, and banished Hugh Delacie from out of Ulster into England.

"O'Neal came then to the King of England's house and departed from him again, without hostages or securitie: O'Connor return'd to his own house from thence [and] the King of England lay siege to Carrickfergus, and compelled the Warde to leave the same, and did put a strong ward of his own in the same, and from thence the King came to Rathwry, or Rathgwayrie, [where] O'Connor came again to the King's house and yealded him four hostages, viz^t. Connor God O'Hara, prince of Lawyne in Connought, Dermott mac Connor O'Moyleronie, Ffyn O'Carmackan, chieftaine of Klyn Kelly, and Torvean mac Gollgoyle. The King of England went soon after for England, and conveyed his [these] hostages with him."

It is given in the Annals of Kilronan as fol-

Art, son of Donnell, who was son of Farrell O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, was slain by Cormac, the son of Art O'Melaghlin, and Cormac, the son of Art O'Rourke; and Ualgarg O'Rourke assumed the lordship as his successor.

Donough O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, died.

The King of England came to Ireland with seven hundred ships⁴, and landed at Dublin, where he remained until he had recruited himself after the fatigues

lows, under the year 1210, which seems the true Connaught account of the event.

"A. D. 1210. Johannes, the son of Fitz-Empress, King of England, came to Ireland with a great fleet this year. On his arrival he levied a great army of the men of Ireland, to march them to Ulster, to take Hugh De Lacy, or banish him from Ireland, and to take Carrickfergus. Hugh departed from Ireland, and those who were guarding Carrickfergus left it and came to the King, and the King left a garrison of his own there. He afterwards dispatched a fleet of his people to the Isle of Mann, who plundered the island, and killed many of its inhabitants. Cathal Crovderg O'Conor, King of Connaught, and his Connacian forces, were on this expedition. On their arrival in the north, the King of England had told the King of Connaught to return to him at the expiration of a fortnight, and the latter promised that he would do so, and bring his son Hugh O'Conor with him to be delivered up as a hostage. This, however, the King did not require; but he said, 'Bring him, that he may receive a charter for the third part of Connaught.' But when O'Conor returned home, the advice which he and his wife and people adopted was,—the worst that could be,—not to bring his son to the King. However, O'Conor repaired to the King of England, and as he did not bring his own son, the king obtained the following persons in his stead, viz., Dermot, son of Conor Mac Dermot, King of Moylurg; Conor O'Hara, King of Leyny in Connaught; Finn O'Carman, a

servant of trust to O'Conor; and Torbert, son of the King of the Gall-Gaels, one of O'Conor's lawgivers (peacéairí). The King of England then returned, and brought these chieftains with him into England. He left the chief government of Ireland to the English bishop, and told him to build three castles in Connaught. The English bishop soon after raised an army in Meath and Leinster, and marched to Athlone, and there erected a bridge across the ford, and a castle on the site of O'Conor's castle."

In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, a somewhat different account of King John's actions in Ireland is entered under the year 1211, which the Editor is tempted to insert here; for, although he has some suspicions of its authenticity, he thinks that the compiler had original documents which are now lost, or, at least, not preserved in Ireland.

"A. D. 1211" [*recte* 1210]. "John, King of England, with a large fleet and a numerous army, set sail for Ireland, and landed at Waterford. Thither Donough Cairbreach, the son of Donnell More O'Brien, repaired, to make his submission to him, and received a charter for Carrigogonnell, and the lordship thereunto belonging, for which he was to pay a yearly rent of sixty marks.

"Cathal Crovderg, the son of Turlough More O'Conor, King of Connaught, repaired with a great body of troops to make his obeisance unto him.

"King John proceeded from Waterford to Dublin, with the intention of banishing from

do, 7 tanaic o athchlaíť go tioppaíte ulltain i mÍohe. Do coirh Catal croidísícc ó Concobair ina tsch. Ro hionnarbhađ ualepa de lati ar in mÍohe hi Sařain. Do coirh iapań an Rí 7 na maíte bai ina pappab go cappaic fířřřřřřř co po díocuir hugo de lati a hulltaib hi Sařain. Aodh ó néill do dol po tořairm an Ríř 7 a řeacť por ccúlaib řan řiallaoh. An Ríř do bíť i bporbairi por an ccappaice co po paccbaoh dó í, 7 tucc a muinťir řřin mnte. Tanaicc ó concobair iapań dia řiř buđ řřin.

Do coirh iapań Rí Sařan go paith řřuarpe, 7 tanaicc ua concobair uoríorí dia řřiřřř, 7 po bai an Rí acc iappaib a meic ar ua cconcobair do řřall řři comall dó. Ní řápř ua concobair a mac uađa, acť do pađ cřřřar dia muinťir dia řřonn, .i. Concobair řřođ ó hřřřa řřřřřřř řřřřř, 7 řřřřřřř mac concobair uí Maolřřřřřř řřřřřř řřřřř řřřřř, řřřřř ua cappaicáin, 7 řřřřřřř mac řřř řallřřřřřřř do ař řřřřř uí concobair, 7 do coirh an Rí go Sařain, 7 pucc na bpaířřř řřn laiř.

Ireland Walter de Lacy (who afterwards passed into France). The King marched from Dublin into Meath, and dispatched a large fleet northwards to a fortress of the English called Carlingford, to command the sons of Hugh de Lacy, viz., Walter, Lord of Meath, and Hugh, Earl of Ulster, and then Lord Deputy of Ireland, to appear before him to answer for the death of the valiant knight, John de Courcy" [Lord of Rathenny and Kilbarrock.—*Grace*], "who was treacherously slain by them, and to answer to such questions as should be asked of them, for their apparent ill conduct. When Hugh de Lacy had discovered that the King was going to the north, he burned his own castles in Ma-chaire Conaille, and in Cúailgne, before the King's eyes, and also the castles which had been erected by the Earl of Ulster and the men of Oriel, and he himself fled to Carrickfergus, leaving the chiefs of his people burning, levelling, and destroying the castles of the country, and, dreading the fury of the King, he himself went over the sea.

"When the King saw this disrespect offered

him, he marched from Drogheda to Carlingford, where he made a bridge of his ships, across the harbour, by which he landed some of his troops on the other side, and proceeded thence to Carrickfergus, partly by sea and partly by land, and laid siege to the castle, which he took."

According to the Itinerary of King John, by the accurate and trustworthy T. D. Hardy, Esq., the King was at Crook, near Waterford, on the 20th of June, 1210, and was on his return, at Fishguard, on the 26th of August, the same year. For an account of his movements in Ireland at this period, the reader is referred to the Rev. Mr. Butler's curious work on the History of the Castle of Trim.

Hanmer, Cox, and Leland, assert that O'Neill submitted to King John on this occasion; but, if we believe the Irish accounts, he refused to give him hostages.

^u *Tiopraid Ulltain*, i. e. St. Ulltan's well.—There was a place so called in Westmeath in Colgan's time.—See his *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 242, note 25; and Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. iii. p. 52. There is a holy well

of his voyage, and then set out for Tioprait Ulltain^u in Meath, where Cathal Crovderg O'Connor came into his house [i. e. *made his submission to him*]. He banished Walter de Lacy to England, and then proceeded, with his nobles, to Carrickfergus, whence he also banished Hugo de Lacy to England. Hugh O'Neill repaired *hither* at the King's summons, but returned home without giving him hostages. The King besieged Carrick until it surrendered, and he placed his own people in it. O'Connor then returned home.

The King of England then went to Rathguaire^w, whither O'Connor repaired again to meet him; and the King requested O'Connor to deliver him up his son, to be kept as a hostage. O'Connor did not give him his son, but delivered up four of his people instead, namely, Conor God O'Hara, Lord of Leyny; Dermot, son of Conor O'Mulrony, Lord of Moylurg; Finn O'Carman; and Torvenn, son of the King of the Gall-Gaels^x, one of O'Connor's servants of trust. The King then returned to England, bringing these hostages with him.

called Tobar Ulltain in the townland of Ballynaska, near the old church of Rathcore in Meath.—See Ordnance Map of Meath, sheet 48; and there is also a townland called Tobar Ulltain in the parish of Killinkere, in the barony of Castlerahan, and county of Cavan, and not far from the boundary of the county of Meath. This townland contains a holy well dedicated to St. Ulltan, which was formerly visited by pilgrims; but it is more than probable that Magoghegan is right in making the Tobar Ulltain, visited by King John on this occasion, another name for Ardbraccan.—See p. 162, *supra*.

^u *Rathguaire* is so called by those who speak Irish at the present day, but anglicised *Rathwire*. It lies in the parish of Killucan, in the east of the county of Westmeath, and about three miles north north-west of Kinnegad.—See *Circuit of Ireland by Muirheartach Mac Neill*, published by the Irish Archaeological Society in 1841, p. 49, note 151. The castle of Rathwire is thus described by Sir Henry Piers in 1682, in his Chorographical Description of the County of Westmeath: "Rathwire is the

first place of note that presents itself to our view, and that at a distance, if you come from the east, situate in the barony of Farbill, on a high rising ground, built as of design not to overlook, but to awe the whole country; founded (as tradition goes) by Sir Hugh de Lacy, who was one of the first English conquerors, and fixed in this country in or very near the reign of Henry the Second. It seems, by what to this day remains of the ruins, to have been a strong, well-built fort, for the manner of building at that time capacious and of good receipt; now only remain some portions of the outwalls and heaps of rubbish."—*Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, p. 61. See also a notice of this place at the year 1450, where it is mentioned that this town was plundered and burned by Magoghegan. There is scarcely a vestige of it now remaining.

^x *Gall-Gaels*. — Of this people O'Flaherty writes as follows: "Gallgaidelios vero existimo Gaidelios insulas Britanniae adjacentes tum incolentes, Nam Donaldum filium Thadæi O'Brian, quem Anno Christi 1075 Manniæ, ac Insularum

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSD, 1210.

Αοιρ Crioρd, mīle, da céo, a deich.

Γοιλλ do τεαάτ co caoluircece. Αοó ó néill, γ domnall ua domnaill do éionol éuca go po marbait leo na goill im Henri mbecc. Ro poimhriot a monnmura, γ α νέβάλα for na plozaibh.

Τοιρρδελbach mac Ruaidri ui concobair do denaím cpece i muiγ luirce, γ pucc lñr ip in Seγair í do íaighið diarmata a bratair. Luið Αοó mac catail ina deaðhað co ndeachað τοιρρδελbac ip in tuairceapc ap teicheð poimhe.

Ópaighde Connacht do éoiðeáτ i nepinn, concobair goð o hñγpa tiγearna luighne, γ diarmait mac concobair ui maolpuanaid, piono ua capmacáin, γ aipeaáτach mac domchaíð.

Muircfrtach muimhnech mac τοιρρδεalbair moip do ecc.

Coccað mór do eirγe eirip Riγ Saxan γ Ri bñstan, τεαάτa do éoáτ o Righ Saxan ap cño an gaillearpuicc, γ maíte gall nepeann imon ngaillepccop do ðol po éoγairm Righ Saxan, γ Riocapo diúid do íaccbail ina iurcip i nepinn, γ an iurcip do éoáτ co háτ luain ap óáigh go ccuirpeað a

procere regni sui protectorem acceperunt, Inse Gall, & Gallgadelu regem Hibernicè dictum reperio. Hebrides vero sunt, quas nostri Inse-gall dixerunt."—*Ogygia*, c. 75, p. 360.

[†] *Caol-uige*, i. e. *narrow water*,—now called Caol-na-h-Eirné,—is that part of Lough Erne near Castle Caldwell, where the lake becomes narrow. No remains of the castle are now visible; nor does it appear that it was left standing for any considerable period.

^{*} *Henry Beg*.—This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1210. The Castle of Keyleuskie was made by Gilbert Mac Cosdealvie" [now Costello]. "O'Neale came with his forces to the place, caused them to desist from building thereof, killed the builders with the constable of the

place, called Henry the younger."

In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen this castle is said to have been built by Henry, the King of England's son, upon an island [*recte* caol?] of Lough Erne, and that he was slain by O'Neill and Mac Mahon.

^{*} *Mac Donough*.—This passage is copied incorrectly by the Four Masters, from mere carelessness: indeed they have left many entries imperfect throughout their compilation. It stands more correctly in the Annals of Kilronan, as follows:

"A. D. 1211. Ópaighde Connaáτ do éoiγeáτ i n Eñinn .i. Diarmaib mac Concuðair mic Diarmada mñγ muiγe luirc, γ Concuðair O heaγpa m luigni γ pino O Capmacan, γ τοιρbeapo mac Gallgoeib. Aipeactac mac Duinnácaiaγ occipup epe.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1210.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred ten.

The English came to Cael-uisge¹. Hugh O'Neill and Donnell O'Donnell, assembling their forces, marched thither, and slew the English, together with Henry Beg², and distributed their goods and property among their troops.

Turlough, the son of Roderic O'Conor, took a prey in Moylurg, and carried it with him to Seghais [the Curlieus], to his brother Dermot. Hugh, the son of Cathal, pursued him; but Turlough fled before him to the North.

The hostages of Connaught arrived in Ireland, viz. Conor God O'Hara, Lord of Leyny; Dermot, son of Conor O'Mulrony; Finn O'Cormacan; and Aireachtach Mac Donough³.

Murtough Muimhneach⁴, son of Turlough More [O'Conor], died.

A great war broke out between the King of England and the King of Wales: and ambassadors came from the King of England into Ireland for the English bishop; and the chiefs of the English of Ireland repaired, with the English bishop, to attend the summons of the King of England: and Richard Tuíte⁵ was left in Ireland as Lord Chief Justice.

"A. D. 1211. The hostages of Connaught arrived in Ireland, viz., Dermot, son of Conor Mac Dermot, King of Moylurg; Conor O'Hara, King of Leyny; Finn O'Cormacan, and Torbert, son of the Gall-Gael. Aireaghtagh Mac Doncahy *occidit est.*" Here it is to be observed that the death of Aireaghtagh is a distinct entry, and has nothing to do with the account of the returning of the hostages. The list of these hostages is given correctly by the Four Masters under the last year.

¹ *Murtough Muimhneach*, i. e. the Momonian, so called because he was fostered in Munster. He was the son of Turlough More O'Conor, Monarch of Ireland and the ancestor of the warlike and restless clan of the O'Conors called Clann Muircheartaigh. In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghagan, his

death is entered as follows: "A. D. 1210. Murtagh Moynneagh mac Terlagh, Tanist, or next successor of the kingdom of Connought, died."

This Murtough Muimhneach⁶ had four sons, namely, Manus, Conor Roe, Donough Reagh, and Conor Gearr, who raised great disturbances in Connaught in their time.—See the Book of Lecan, fol. 72, *et sequen.*, and Duaid Mac Físbis's Genealogical Book, Lord Roden's copy, p. 219.

⁵ *Richard Tuíte*.—This is a mistake of the Four Masters, for Richard Tuíte was not Lord Justice of Ireland. His name does not appear in the list published in Harris's edition of Ware's works, vol. ii., or in any of the older Irish annals. This entry is given as follows in Mageoghagan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which is more correct than the ac-

braithe co luimnech, go port láirge, 7 co loc garman 7 co mbiadh fín in Atheliat, 7 in Aë luain. Do pala dó gur po éitirfe cloca cairlén aë luain ina éinn gur bo marb gan anmain Riocabo diuid cona facart, 7 co nórúim dia muintir imuille púirp epia miorbailib dé, naoimh pfoair, 7 naoimh éapain.

Clann Ruaidrí uí concobair, 7 tadg mac concobair Maonmuige do éoct ear Sionaid anair ip na tuataib, 7 úrúim do muintir angaile imuille púu 7 puccrat epiech leo i nditreibh éinneoil doëta. Do éaso Aod mac catail,

count of the transaction manufactured by the Four Masters: "A. D. 1210. The English Bushopp that was Deputie and Richard Tuite founded a stone castle in Athlone, wherein there was a Tower of stone built, which soon after fell and killed the said Richard Tuite, with eight Englishmen more. My author sayeth that this befell by the miracles of St. Queran, of St. Peter, and St. Paule, upon whose Land the said Castle was built." After this it is stated that the English bishop went to England. The Annals of Kilronan also state that the bridge of Athlone was erected by the English bishop this year, and also its castle, on the site of O'Connor's castle, namely, on the site of one erected in 1129 by Turlough More O'Connor, then King of Connaught.

The fact is, that the Four Masters have disarranged this passage, as appears by the original Irish of it given in the margin of Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise. It is as follows: Cairlén cloice do éanam ag aë luain la gallaib .i. lap an ngallerpog, 7 la Riocabo De Uioe. Top cloice do éanam ip an éairlén, 7 a éitirúim co po marb Riocabo 7 octap gall maille púirp .i. epia pauptaib éapain, Poil 7 Peabair pa pauptann ap a nbeapnac an cairlen pín. In the Annals of Kilronan, and in Grace's Annals, it is stated that Richard Tuite was killed by the fall of a stone at Athlone, in the year 1211. The Four Masters should have arranged the passage as follows, as is evident from the older

annals: "Previous to his being called to England, this Lord Justice (John de Gray) went to Athlone to erect a castle there, that he might send his brothers [or relations] to Limerick, Waterford, and Wexford, and that he himself might make Dublin and Athlone his principal quarters. For this purpose he raised forces in Leinster and Meath (where Richard Tuite had been the most powerful Englishman since the flight of the De Lacys to France), and marched to Athlone, where he erected a bridge across the Shannon, and a castle on the site of the one which had been built by Turlough More O'Connor, in the year 1129. But it happened, through the effects of the anathema pronounced against this warlike bishop by the Coarb of St. Peter, and the miraculous interposition of St. Peter and St. Kieran, into whose sanctuaries he was extending the outworks of the castle, that he lost, on this occasion, Richard Tuite, the most distinguished of his barons, as also Tuite's chaplain, and seven other Englishmen, for one of the towers of the castle fell, and overwhelmed them in the ruins."

This Richard Tuite received large grants of land in Teffia in Westmeath, and was made baron of Moyashell. His pedigree is traced by Mac Firbis to Charlemagne, but upon what authority the Editor has not been able to discover. Thus, the pedigree of Andrew Boy Tuite, of the castle of Moneylea, near Mullingar, runs as follows: "Andrew Boy, son of Walter, son of An-

The Justice went to Athlone, with the intention of sending his brothers to Limerick, Waterford, and Wexford, that he himself might reside in Dublin and Athlone (alternately); but it happened, through the miracles of God, St. Peter, and St. Kieran, that some of the stones of the castle of Athlone fell upon his head, and killed on the spot Richard Tuite, with his priest and some of his people, along with him.

The sons of Roderic O'Connor and Teige, the son of Conor Moinmoy, accompanied by some of the people of Annaly, came across the Shannon, from the east side, into the Tuathas^d, and carried a prey with them into the wilderness of Kinel-Dofa^e. Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, pursued them; and a battle

drew, son of Edmond, son of Andrew, son of Geoffry, commonly called *an Gilla Gorm*, son of Thomas, son of James, son of Thomas, son of John, son of Richard, son of Rickard, surnamed *of the Castles*, son of Thomas, son of Maurice, son of Rickard More, son of John Tuite, son of the King of Denmark, son of Drobard, son of Richard, son of Luibineus, or Lamard, son of Arcobal, son of Rolandus, son of Oliver, son of Carolus Magnus, King of France.

In the Annals of Kilronan is the following curious account of the affairs of Connaught at this period: "A. D. 1210. Donough Cairbreach O'Brien with his forces, and Geoffry Mares with his forces, composed of the English of Munster, and Hugh, son of Roderic O'Connor, joined by the son of O'Flaherty, marched into Connaught as far as Tuam, and proceeding thence to Loch na n-Airneadh in Ciarraighe, they seized upon great preys, and remained a fortnight, or nearly twenty nights, in Ciarraighe, the Connacians opposing them. After this O'Connor and his people came on terms of peace with Donough Cairbreach and Geoffry Mares, and the conditions were these, that they should be permitted to pass to Athlone to the English bishop, and that O'Brien and Geoffry Mares should make peace between O'Connor and the English bishop. This was accordingly done,

and Turlough, the son of Cathal Crovderg, and the sons of other distinguished men of Connaught, were given into the hands of the English bishop."

^d *Into the Tuathas*, *ip na tuathas*.—There were three territories of this name on the west side of the Shannon. The sentence would be more correct thus, "*no éoit cap Shionann aniar ip na tuathas*," i. e. came across the Shannon westwards into the Tuathas. For the situation and exact extent of the territory called the Tuathas, in the county of Roscommon, the reader is referred to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed for the Irish Archaeological Society in 1843, p. 90, note ^b, and the map prefixed to the same. The celebrated mountain anciently called *Sliaġ Óáġna na b-Tuath*, now Slieve Baune, extends through the Tuathas from north to south, nearly parallel with the Shannon. The word *tuatha* is the plural of *tuath*, a territory or district, and the districts or Tuathas here referred to were three in number, namely, Tir Briuin na Sinna, Corca Eachlann, and Kinel-Dofa. See the next note.

^e *Kinel-Dofa*, *cenel doġta*.—This was in latter ages called Doohy-Hanly, from its chief, O'Hanly, the senior of the Kinel-Dofa. It was the ancient name of a territory in the present county of Roscommon, extending along the Shannon from Caradh na-dtuath (now

ερωιδούρεε ινα νδιαθ, γ το βεαρτερε δεαθαθ δια ποιε γ πο μεαθαθ αρ
μακαιβη Ρυαθρι ζυρ πο κυρεαθ θαρ Σιοναην γαιρ ποριθιρι ιατε ιαρ πφαε-
βαλ. θαοινη γ each.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΘ, 1211.

Αοιρ Κυιορθ, mile, δά chev, a haon noécc.

Σιρπιοεε ua laigenám comarba comgaill do ecc.

Caiplen cluana heoar do dénam lá gallaib γ lár an ngailleppoc, γ
ερσίηρλυαίεcheaθ do denam leó ι επιρ εογαν. Αοθ ό νέλλ do βρειε ορηα, γ
πο ρραοινεαθ ρεμε φορ gallaib, γ πο έυιρ α νάρ ιμ Μαοιλιρ mac Robsr.

Tomar mac uctraigh go macaib Raгнаill mic Somairlich do τεετ co
voipe coluim cille ποιρσίην ρέ long ρεαέτμογατ, γ an baile do ορηαν γ do
milleaθ leo. Λοδαρ αρριθε co himir εογαν, γ πο millpct ιν ινρι uile.

called Caranadoc Bridge) to Drumdaff, in the southern extremity of the parish of Kilgefin. It was divided from Carcachlann, or Corca Sheachlann, the country of Mac Brannan, by the ridge of the mountain, called Slieve Baune, the western face of which belonged to Mac Brannan, and the eastern to O'Hanly; and tradition says that there were standing stones and crosses on the ridge of the mountain which marked the boundary between them. According to the most intelligent of the natives, the following are the townlands of this mountain, which were in Corcachlann, viz.: Aghadangan, Corrowhawnagh (in Bumlin parish); Cloonycarron, Carryward, Ballymore, Ballybeg (in Lissonuffly parish); Leckan, Aghalahard, Reagh, Killultagh, Aghaclogher (in Cloonfinlough parish). All the other townlands of the mountain lying east of these belonged to Kinel-Dofa. Treanacreeva at Scramoge Bridge was also on the boundary between both territories.

Kinel-Dofa, or O'Hanly's country, comprised the following parishes, viz., the entire of the parishes of Kilglass and Termonbarry, Cloontuskert and Kilgefin; one townland of the pa-

rish of Bumlin, now called North Yard; the east half of the parish of Lissonuffly (as divided by the ridge of Slieve Baune, as aforesaid). The desert or wilderness of Kinel-Dofa (in which St. Berach, or Barry, founded his church of Cluain Coirpthe), is thus described by the Rev. John Keogh, of Strokestown, author of the Irish Herbal, who wrote in 1682:

"The woods, the chiefest in the county of Roscommon, are lodged about the saide mountaine (Slieve Bawn), situate most upon the northeast side of it, and beyond the north part thereof, Montaugh (móinceač), is an aggregate of many and great bogs several miles long, and in some parts thereof two miles in breadth, intercepted betwixt the said mountain and the River Shannon, interspersed here and there with some little islands of profitable land, interrupted one from another by interpositions of the said bogs."

O'Dugan speaks of O'Hanly's country as follows:

Δυεαθ do'n ρεάθαη αρημξέρ,
Cenel nobéa nolút ampeó;
óí cóimfeapc um έρθε
Αρ οipeačé ó n-amlixe.

was fought between them, in which the sons of Roderic were defeated, and again driven eastwards across the Shannon, leaving some of their men and horses behind.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1211.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred eleven.

Sitric O'Laighenain^f, Coarb of St. Comgall [of Bangor], died.

The castle of Clones was erected by the English and the English bishop, and they made a predatory incursion into Tyrone; but Hugh O'Neill overtook them, and routed and slaughtered them, *and slew, among others*, Meyler, the son of Robert.

Thomas Mac Uchtry and the sons of Randal Mac Sorley^g came to Derry with a fleet of seventy-six ships, and plundered and destroyed the town. They passed thence into Inishowen, and ravaged the entire island [*recte* peninsula].

"The country of the tribe of sharp weapons
Is Kinel-Dofa fast and uneven;
There dwells affection in my heart
For the people of O'Hanly."

The following pedigree, as given by Duald Mac Firbis, will shew how O'Hanly descends from Dofa:

Loughlin, son of

Hugh, or Aedh, who was the son of

Conor, or Conchobhar.

Donnell, or Domhnall.

Ivor, or Imhar.

Donnell.

Amlaff, or Amhlaoibh.

Ivor mor.

Murtough, or Muircheartach, who found the white steed which Teige O'Conor had, and from which he was styled *an eic ghl*, or of the White Steed.

Ragnall, who fought at the battle of Clontarf in 1014.

Morough, or Murchadh.

Teige, or Tadhg.

Donnell.

Teige.

Murtough, or Muircheartach.

Anly, or Ainlighe, a *quo* O'Hanly.

Hurly, or Urthuile.

Muldoon, or Maelduin.

Cluthechar.

Funis.

Dofa, or Dobhtha, the progenitor of the Kinel-Dofa, and from whom St. Berach, or Barry, the patron saint of the district, was the fifth in descent.

Aengus.

Ere the Red.

Brian.

Eochy Muighmheadhain, Monarch of Ireland in the fourth century.

^f *O'Laighenain*, now anglicised Lynam.

^g *Mac Sorley*, *mac Samuile*, anglicised Mac

An army was led by the Connacians, at the summons of the English bishop and Gilbert Mac Costello, to Assaroe; and they erected a castle at Cael-uisge^b.

Roderic, the son of Roderic, who was son of Turlough O'Connor, was slain by the inhabitants of Leyny, in Connaught.

Cormac, the son of Art O'Melaghlin, wrested Delvin from the English; and Melaghlin, the son of Art, defeated the English, who were maintaining possession of that territory, and killed their constable, Robert of Duncomar^c.

Cugaela O'Heyne died.

Raghnaill^d and Caillech De^e, two daughters of Roderic O'Connor, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1212.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred twelve.

Drumquin^a, with its churches, was burned by the Kinel-Owen, without the consent^a of O'Neill.

Farrell O'Kane, Lord of Kienaghta and Firmacreeva, was slain by the English.

Gilbert Mac Costello was slain in the castle of Cael-uisge; and the castle itself was burned by O'Hegny.

The castle of Clones^o was burned by Hugh O'Neill and the [men of the] north of Ireland.

Donough O'Heyne was deprived of sight by the son of Cathal Crovderg, without the consent of the O'Connor.

The victory of Caill-na-gerann^p was gained by Cormac, the son of Art

appear to be the feminine form of Cele De, which is Latinized Deicola by Giraldus Cambrensis, and Anglicised Culdee.

^a *Drumquin*, *opuim éaom*.—This is the name of a townland and village in the barony of Omagh, in the county of Tyrone, and about six miles to the west of the town of Omagh.—See Ordnance Map of Tyrone, sheet 33.

^a *Without the consent*, *gan cead bui neill*, "*O'Nello invito*." *Gan cead* is an idiomatic expression, generally denoting "*in despite of*," or "*in defiance of*." This passage is thus ren-

dered in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1212. Drumkyn with its church burnt by Kindred Owen, without O'Neil's licence."

^o *Clones*.—A well-known town in the county of Monaghan. A round tower and large stone cross, with antique ornaments, and now or lately used as the market cross, point out the antiquity of this town.

^p *Caill-na-geran*, *caill na ccapann*, written *coill na ccapann*, in the Annals of Kilronan, i. e. *the wood of the [great] trees*.—This place is now called

laínn 7 la hAod mac Concobair maonmaige ar gallaib dú in po láo a nár im piarup Maran 7 im macaib Sleimne.

Donnchað mac cana toipeac cénél Aongyua do ecc.

Domnall ó daimín do marbað la macaib méz laclainn i ndorup pecler a doipe.

Crfch lair in ngiolla piacloch ua mbaoigill co ndorup do cénél cconail a maille ppiir pop araill do cénél eoigan bair pop comairce uí éaircáirt, .i. an giolla piabach toipeac cloinne Sníthgile 7 cloinne fíngin. Rucc imorpo ó taircáirt forpa, 7 fíraib deabaib ppiú 7 marbáir é buó dñirín ag cor-namh a emigh.

Teach do gabáil la diarmait mac Ruatón uí Concobair pop Aod mac Mağnura uí Concobair hi ceill colmain fínn hi ccorann gup po loipecc cuicc ppiir décc ar píciit ann.

Maíom do éabairt do domnall mac domnall brígarí i maílechlainn pop éopmac Ua maíleachlainn dú in po marbað giolla cpiopó mac colgan co rocaide ele amaille ppiir.

Domnall mac domnall uí maíleaclainn do marbað ar críic la muintir Maíolp.

Sluacácað la gallaib Muíman go Ropré go ndearraat carlén ann.

Kilmore, or Great Wood, and is situated in the parish of Killoughy, barony of Ballyboy, and King's County.—See Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 24. The name Coill na g-crann has been long obsolete, but we have the clearest evidence to prove its situation and modern name. Thus, the writer of the old Irish story called the Battle of Moylena (*Cath Maighe Lena*), in describing the rout of the Munster forces coming to the battle field of Moylena, which is about two miles to the north of Tullamore, states that they marched by Coill na g-crann, which was then, he says, called *Coill Mhor* (or Great Wood). But, if we had no other evidence, the following passage in the Annals of Clonmacnoise would be sufficient to shew the situation and modern name of this place. In these annals the above passages are given more fully than by the Four Masters,

and were thus translated, in the year 1627, by Connell Mageoghegan of Lismoynty, who knew this place well :

"A. D. 1211. The English Bushop came over into this land again, and was Deputie thereof, and went, with all the English forces, of Ireland to Cloneis, in the north, where he built a castle. The English Bushop sent certain of the army to Magmahon's Land to take the preys of the Land; they were overtaken and mett by Magmahon, [who] slew divers of them about Myler mac Robert, and Myler himself, and divers of the Englishmen of Lynster, took and caused them to leave the prey and horses, and gave them many fierce onsets as well by night as by day from thence forward.

"The said Deputie came from thence to Lynster, and sent for the forces of Munster, who

O'Melaghlin, and Hugh, the son of Conor Moinmoy, over the English, in which the latter, together with Pierce Mason and the sons of Sleviny, were slaughtered.

Donough Mac Cann, Chief of Kinel-Aengusa^a, died.

Donnell O'Devine was slain by the sons of Mac Loughlin in the doorway of the abbey-church of Derry.

A prey was taken by Gillafiacslagh O'Boyle, accompanied by a party of the Kinel-Connell, from some of the Kinel-Owen, who were under the protection of O'Taircheirt (Gillareagh), Chief of Clann-Sneidhghile and Clann-Fineen. O'Taircheirt overtook them (the plunderers), and gave them battle, but was killed while defending his guarantee^c.

Dermot, the son of Roderic O'Conor, *forcibly* took the house of Hugh, the son of Manus O'Conor, at Kilcolman-Finn^d, in Corran. Thirty-five men were burned in the house on this occasion.

Donnell, the son of Donnell Breaghagh [the Bregian] O'Melaghlin, defeated Cormac O'Melaghlin in a battle, in which Gilchreest Mac Colgan and many others were slain.

Donnell, the son of Donnell O'Melaghlin, was slain, while on a predatory excursion, by the people of Mèyler.

An army was led by the English of Munster to Roscrea, where they erected

came accordingly, with Donnogh Carbreagh O'Bryen, and marched with all their forces to Killnegrann in Ffercall, now called Kilmore, where they were met by Cormac mac Art O'Melaghlyn, who discomfitted them, where they left all their cows, horses, gold, silver, and other things to the said Cormac.^b

^a *Kinel-Aengusa*.—This is anglicised Kindred Eneas in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster. It was the tribe name of the Mac Canns and their correlatives, who were seated in the present county of Armagh, where the Upper Bann enters Lough Neagh. There were several other tribes of this name in the province of Ulster, as well as in other parts of Ireland.

^c *While defending his guarantee*, *ag cornaib* *a emig*, while defending those whom he had guaranteed to protect.—This, which is a Bre-

honic legal phrase, occurs very frequently throughout the Irish annals. This passage is rendered as follows in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1212. An army by Gillafiacslagh O'Boyle, and some of Kindred Connell, vppon Tirowen, being in protection with the Conells and especially of O'Tirchert" [7 riat ap emac ceneoil conaill uile 7 hui eampcept co pnapaib]. "O'Tirchert came upon them, fought with them, where Gillariaivagh O'Tirchert was alayne, King of Snedgale and Clansynin, in saving his credit."

^d *Kilcolman-Finn*, *cill Colmáin Finn*.—This is certainly the present Kilcolman, an old church near Ballagherreen, in the barony of Costello, and county of Mayo; but it is at least nine miles from the nearest boundary of the present barony of Corran, in the county of Sligo. The festival

Arpaide go cill achaid go pucc Muirchútaic mac briain oppa cona ploid go taro deabaid doib. Ro loiteadh Maoileachlainn mac catail cappaig gur bó marb dia gonaib. *Annals of the Four Masters.*

AOIS CRÍOSD, 1213.

Αοιρ Crioρd, mīle, dá cétt, a tpi decc.

Gilla na nash ua Ruadhan eppcop luigne, 7 Muiriccen ua muiriccein eppcop cluana mic noir do écc.

Ainmire ua cobtaigh abb Reclera doipe coluim cille uapail clépeé togaide ap éraabó, ap éshra, ap éshre, ap eccna, 7 ap gac maie apésha [do ecc].

Tomár mac uchtraigh 7 Ruaidrí mac Ragnaill do orccain doipe coluim cilli 7 do breith féso muimire doipe, 7 tuaircirt Epeann apésha a lár tshpaill an Reclera, 7 a mbriú leo go cúil paréin.

of St. Colman Finn, or Colman the Fair, is marked in the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys at the 4th of April.

* *Killeigh*, cill acán, anciently called cill acánó opoma pooda, and referred to in the *Féilire Aenguis*, at 25th of June, as in *Ui Failghe*.—It is a fair-town in the barony of Geshil, in the King's County, about four miles to the south of Tullamore. Here are still some remains of a great abbey, and also a holy well dedicated to the two St. Sinchells. This place is to be distinguished from Killoughy in the barony of Ballyboy, in the same neighbourhood. The Murtough, son of Brian, who opposed the English here, was son of Brian Breifneach O'Connor, who died in 1184.

It is to be suspected that this entry refers to the same event as that already given under the year 1211, namely, the victory of Coill na gerann, for we find the different compilers of the annals of Ireland, whose works have been amalgamated (frequently without much skill) by the Four Masters, often repeat the same events, as having

found them entered in different forms and under different years in the compilations of more ancient writers. The present entry is given somewhat differently in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

"A. D. 1212. The Englishmen of Ireland made a voyage" [an expedition] "to Roscre, where they built a castle.

"The Englishmen of Meath with their greatest forces took their journey to Killnegrann in Ffercall, where they were mett by Cormack mac Art O'Melaghlyn, and were quite overthrown by Cormack, with a slaughter of the chiefest and principallest Englishmen in Meath, as Ferrus Mersey, the two sons of Leyvníe Wanie, and William Howard, and many others of them; that they left all their cattle, both horses and cowes, gold and silver, and shirts of mail; and pursued them to the abbey of Kilbeggan, and the place called Bealagh-monie-ne-Sirrhyde. Melaghlyn mac Cahall Carragh O'Connor was killed by Geffray March of that journey."

According to the Annals of Kilronan the per-

a castle. From thence they proceeded to Killeigh¹, where they were overtaken by Murtough, the son of Brian [O'Connor], and his army, who gave them battle; in which Melaghlin, the son of Cathal Carragh [O'Connor] received wounds of which he died².

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1213.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred thirteen.

Gilla-na-naev O'Rowan, Bishop of Leyny, and Muirigen O'Muirigen, Bishop of Clonmacnoise, died.

Ainmire O'Cooley, Abbot of the Church of Derry-Columbkille, a noble ecclesiastic, distinguished for his piety, meekness, charity, wisdom, and every other good quality [died]³.

Thomas Mac Uchtry and Rory Mac Randal plundered Derry-Columbkille, and carried off, from the middle of the church of Derry, all the precious articles of the people of Derry, and of the north of Ireland, which they brought to Coleraine⁴.

sons slain were Perris Messat and Walter Dunel.

* Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise record the death of William Petitt, and contain the two entries following, which the Four Masters have very much shortened:

"A. D. 1212. Mortagh O'Bryen, Donnell mac Donnell O'Melaghlyn, Cowlen O'Dempsie, and Donnell Clannagh Mac Gillepatrick, gave an overthrow to Cormack mac Art O'Melaghlyn, where were killed Gillechrist mac Murrugh Macoghlan, and Donslevey mac Connor O'Melaghlyn, with many others.

"Donnell mac Donnell Bregagh O'Melaghlyn, next in succession of Meath and Irish of Ireland, made a journey to take a prey from Meyler, was overtaken by Meyler himself, and great forces of both English and Irishmen, who killed the said Donnell with many others with him, at the River of Rahan in Ffercall."

² *Died.*—This passage is thus translated by Colgan: "Anmirus O'Cobhthaich, Abbas Do-

rensis, vir sapientia, religione, mansuetudine, et eleemosynis selectissimus, obiit."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 505. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the character of this Ainmire O'Cooley is thus given: "A noble ecclesiastic, distinguished for his piety, descent, meekness, majesty, mildness, charity, and every other goodness, post optimam penitentiam ingressus est viam universe carnis in Dubrecles Colum Cille."

⁴ *Coleraine*, cúil paíem, now locally but corruptly called in Irish cúil-paíem, but more correctly anglicised *Coleraine*. This name is translated "*Secessus siliis*," in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, lib. ii. c. 136, published by Colgan in his *Trias Thaum.*, where its situation is distinctly pointed out as "*in aquilonari Bannæi fluminis margine*," i. e. on the north (eastern) side of the River Bann. Colgan, who was well acquainted with the situation of places in the north of Ireland, shews that Cuilraithin is the place now called Coleraine: "*civitas Dalriedæ seu Reuta,*

Ua catáin, 7 fíir na cphasíde do éaáct go doipe do gabail tighé ar macaibh méig lachlainn. Ro marbáð cellóir mór Recclera doipe stoppa occa nstapgoipe. Do poine dia 7 colum cille miorbail innirín uair po marbáð an fíir tionoil 7 toichírtail baí leo, .i. Matgámain mág aine i neneach colum cille i ndorur in duibreccléra.

Cairlen cuile Ratáin do denam la tomár mac uétraig 7 la gallaib ulað, 7 po pccaoileáð peisce, 7 cumdaigíte an baile uile do cum an cairlein rin cenmoéa an tsimpall.

Aoð ua neill do éabairt maðma ar gallaib 7 po la a ndíccár, 7 po doirceáð beór lair an capplongport irin ló cettna eittir dáoinibh, 7 móbilbh.

Donn ó bhrírléin taoipeac fánatt do marbáð da muinntir fíin i meabail.

Fionn ua bpolcáin maor í domnaill (.i. domnaill mór) do dól i cconnac-taib do éuingið cíora í domnaill. Arreáð do cóid cettur co cairppe droma clab. Ro tabaill ríde cona éaoiméctoibh do tigh an fíilí Múirí-dhaig líra an doill ua [uí] dálaig, 7 po gab for miócortað mór fíir an bhríil ar ba haiteach rom a huét eplóin (gion gur bo hé a tíccírna po éom-aipeicc do). Ro lonnaigéað an fíir dána fíir, 7 pon gab biail mbítgéir ina laim co tapatt bím noó go pparceais marb gan anmain. Títt fíirín iarrín ar iongabail uí domnaill hi cclonn Riocaird. Iar na fíor rin dUa domnaill do ponáð léiríonol plóig lair ina deaðhaíð, 7 ní po airir co painice

Culrairie vulgo dicta.—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 183, col. 2, note 127.

O'Kane.—In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster this passage is rendered thus:

“O’Kathan and the men of Kriv came to Dyry to take house vpon the Maglaghlans, and killed between them the great *Caller* of the Church of Dyry. God and Columkille shewed a great miracle, viz., the gatherer and bringer, Mahon Magaithne, [was] killed at Columkill his prayer justly in the church doore.”

Prior, celloir in the original. It is thus explained in O’Brien’s Dictionary. “Cealloir, the superior of a cell or monastery; ex., ní ceallóir na pub-éalloir éu; you are neither superior

nor vicar.”

Castle.—This passage is thus rendered in the old translation of the Ulster Annals:

“A. D. 1213. The castle of Cailrathan, built by Thomas Mac Ughtry and Galls of Vlster, and” [they] “broke down all the stones, pavements, and fences, of all the town for that work, the church only excepted.”

The Irish text is thus given in the Dublin copy of the same annals:

Cairtel cula paéain do oenum le Tomar mac uétraig 7 le gallaib Ulað 7 po pccaoileáð peisce 7 clacána 7 cumdaicí in baile uile cenmoéa in tempall amain cuice fein.

Carlongphort, now Carlingford, a decayed

O'Kane^y and the [sept of] Firnaereeva, came to Derry to take the house of the son of Mac Loughlin. The great prior^z of the abbey church of Derry, who interposed to make peace between them, was killed. God and St. Columbkille wrought a miracle on this occasion; for Mahon Magaithne, the person who had gathered and mustered the army, was killed in the doorway of the church of Duvregles, in revenge of Columbkille.

The castle^z of Coleraine was erected by Thomas Mac Uchtry, and the English of Ulidia; and all the cemeteries and buildings of the town were thrown down excepting only the church to supply materials for erecting this castle.

Hugh O'Neill defeated and dreadfully slaughtered the English, and, on the same day, burned Carlongphort^b (Carlingford) both people and cattle.

Donn O'Breslen, Chief of Fanad, was treacherously killed by his own people.

Finn O'Brollaghan, steward of O'Donnell (Donnell More) went to Connaught to collect O'Donnell's tribute. He first went to Carbury of Drumcliff, where, with his attendants, he visited the house of the poet Murray O'Daly of Lissadill^c; and, being a plebeian representative of a hero, he began to wrangle with the poet very much (although his lord had given him no instructions to do so). The poet, being enraged at his conduct, seized a very sharp axe, and dealt him a blow which killed him on the spot, and then, to avoid O'Donnell, he fled into Clanrickard. When O'Donnell received intelligence of this, he collected a large body of his forces, and pursued him to Derrydonnell^d in

town in the barony of Lower Dundalk, and county of Louth. This passage is rendered as follows in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster:

"A. D. 1213. Hugh O'Neile broke of the Galls, and had a great slaughter of them, and burnt the Cairlongfort the same day, both men and cattle."

The same work gives the following entry immediately after the foregoing:

"John, King of England, gave England and Ireland into the Pope's hands, and the Pope surrendered them to himself againe, and 1000 marks to him, and after every yeare 700 out of England, and 300 out of Ireland."

But this passage is not in the Dublin copy of

the Annals of Ulster, or in the Annals of Kilronan.

^c *Lissadill*, liap a doill, i. e. the *Lis*, or fort of the blindman; it is situated in the south-west of the barony of Carbury, near the Bay of Sligo. On an old map of the coast of the counties of Mayo, Sligo, and Donegal, made in the reign of Elizabeth or James I., preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, Lissadill is marked as a castle.

^d *Derrydonnell*, doipe uí doinnéill, i. e. *Roboretum Odonnelli*.—A townland containing the ruins of a castle in the parish of Athenry, and about three miles to the east of Oranmore, in the county of Galway. The territory of Clan-

doirpe í domnaill i ccolonn Riocaird, conaó uad po gab ainmniuccaó, ar a beir adhaíó longpoirt ann. Ro gab pop creaclorccaó an típe gur bo riapac Mac uilliam dó pó dsoíó, 7 co po díocuir Muiríóhaó dia éomairge i ttauadnúmáin. Do éad uá domnaill ina díúíó, 7 geibíó pop inuiraó, 7 orccain na epiche ípín copop aécuir donnacháó cairbreé uá bpiain Muiríóhaó uadá i núct muintipe luimnió. Ro lín uá domnaill é co dopur luimnió, 7 baí i ppopbairri 7 hi bpoplongpoirt ag móin uí domnaill conaó uad ainmniógh-éirí. Ro díocuirpíot luét luimnió Muiríóhaó uadab pop popcóngpa ui domnaill co nach ppuar a imóirín aét a éairbire ó láim do láim go riact ath chath dúbline.

Soar ó domnaill don chup rin iar ríóh, 7 iar ceop cuarta connacht uile go hiomlan. Do ronaó Slóiceáó ele lair dopíóipe gan iompúireac gan popuccaó ip in mbliadain céttina bfor co hAetheliaé gur ba húccín do luét Aetha chiat Muiríóhaó do éop uadab go halbain, 7 baí annraíóe co ndírna tópa ópécta admolta do éuingíóh ríóha, 7 maichme nanacail ar Ua ndomnaill, 7 ba hé an tpeap dán díbh ríóhe, A domnaill deablam po ríth, 7c. Do rabadh ríth dórómh ar a admoltaibh, 7 gabab Ó domnaill ina muintípar é iaróm, 7 do pad popba, 7 pfiann do peib po ba data lair.

Cpeach la Cophmac uá maileachlainn pop éairlen chinn clair go po

rickard comprised six baronies in the county of Galway, namely, Leitrim, Loughreagh, Dunkel-lin, Killartan, Clare, and Athenry.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed for the Irish Archaeological Society in 1843, pp. 17, 18; and Map to the same, on which doirpe uí domnaill is shewn due east of the town of Galway, and on the boundary between the territories of Clann Fergaile and Hy-Many; see also Ordnance Survey of the county of Galway, sheet 95.

^e *Mac William*.—This was Richard de Burgo, the son of William Fitz-Adelm, and the great Lord to whom King Henry III. granted the province of Connaught in the year 1225. On this occasion O'Daly addressed a poem to De Burgo, stating the cause of his flight, and im-

ploring his protection. It begins, cpeaó agabí aóióig a gcéin? i. e. "What brings a guest to you from afar?" In this poem (of which there is a good copy on paper in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy), the poet calls himself O'Daly of Meath (see note ^a, under the year 1185, pp. 66, 67), and states that he was wont to frequent the courts of the English, and to drink wine from the hands of kings and knights, of bishops and abbots; that, not wishing to remain to be trampled under the feet of the Race of Conn, he fled to one who, with his mail-clad warriors, was able to protect him against the fury of the King of Derry and Assaroe, who had threatened him with his vengeance, though indeed the cause of his enmity was but trifling,

Clanrickard,—a place which was named from him, because he encamped there for a night;—and he proceeded to plunder and burn the country, until at last Mac William^c submitted to him, having previously sent Murray to seek for refuge in Thomond. O'Donnell pursued him, and proceeded to plunder and ravage that country also, until Donough Cairbreach O'Brien sent Murray away to the people of Limerick. O'Donnell followed him to the gate of Limerick, and, pitching his camp at Monyddonnell (which is named from him), laid siege to that town; upon which the people of Limerick, at O'Donnell's command, expelled Murray, who found no asylum anywhere, but was sent from hand to hand, until he arrived in Dublin.

O'Donnell returned home on this occasion, having first traversed and completed the visitation of all Connaught. He mustered another army without much delay in the same year, and, marching to Dublin, compelled the people of Dublin to banish Murray into Scotland; and here he remained until he composed three poems in praise of O'Donnell, imploring peace and forgiveness from him. The third of these poems is the one beginning, "Oh! Donnell, kind hand for [granting] peace," &c. He obtained peace for his panegyrics, and O'Donnell afterwards received him into his friendship, and gave him lands and possessions, as was pleasing to him.

Cormac O'Melaghlin plundered the castle of Kinelare^f, burned the bawn,

for that the fugitive had only killed a plebeian of his people who had the audacity to affront him!

beag ap b'pala n'p an b'p'ap,
baclac do b'eir dom áineas,
mé do m'ap'baó an mo'gaó;
a óé! an áó'ap an'polaó?

"Small is our difference with the man,
A shepherd was abusing me,
And I killed that clown;
O God! is this a cause for enmity?"

He calls upon the puissant knight Rickard, the son of William, to respect the order of the poets, who are never treated with harshness by chieftains, and to protect the weak against the strong. He next bestows some verses of panegyric upon him,—describes the splendour of

his house and its inmates,—calls him the chief of the English, the lord of Leinster, the King of Connaught, the proprietor of the forts of Croghan, of Tara, of Mac Coisi's wall of stone, and of Mur mic an Duinn, then called Caiden Ui Chonaing,—and hints that he might yet invite the poets of the five provinces to his house. He then tells Rickard that whatever deeds of valour any one may have achieved, he cannot be truly renowned without protecting the venerable or the feeble; and that he now has an opportunity of making himself illustrious by protecting O'Daly of Meath, a poet, whose verses demand attention, and who throws himself on his generosity. He concludes by reminding him of his duties as King of the famous province of Connaught.

^f *Of Kinelare, chunn clánp.*—This name is now

laipce an baðboun, 7 go raoinnð for na gallaib co tuccead eic 7 eitte iomða uatha.

Morrluaigeað la gallaib Eireann dionnraicchið Corbmaic mic Airt gur comraicriot acc dpoichfe tine. Feachap iomaipce scoppa, 7 po meabard for mac airt, 7 do poðair Ruathor ua ciarða ir in deabard rin, 7 po díocuircead mac Airt a dealbna, 7 po haircefoh a muintir. Do éoidriot na goill go hat luann, 7 do ponad cairlen leó ann. Do ponrat bfoir cairlen cinneitig, cairlen bioprae, 7 cairlen durnmaige.

Creach la corbmac mac Airt i ndealbna co po aipce Maolpreachlann bscé 7 go po ionnarb ar an tír. Ro marb oná uilliam Muilinn, 7 po gab rin cigfhmar dealbna.

obsolete, but the situation of the place is distinctly pointed out in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, in which it is stated that it was originally called Claire Athmoynie, and situated to the west of Lismoyne (which was the name of Mageoghegan's own house), and is still that of a townland in the parish of Ardnurcher, or Horseleap, in the barony of Moycashel, county of Westmeath.—See Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 37. The transactions of the O'Melaghlyns in this year are given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise as follows:

"A. D. 1213. Cormack mac Art O'Melaghlyn took a great prey from the town of Ardinurcher, and the next morrow after took the spoyles of the Castle of Ardinurcher, and markett of the same; he tooke many other small preys and booties.

"The said Cormack mac Art tooke a prey from the Castle of Kynncclare, together with the spoiles of the Bawne and Markett of the said town, and also killed many of the Englishmen, that they left him twenty-eight horses, with eight other harnished horses, and shirts of Mail, and burnt many men in the said town, [and] returned to his own house without loss. All the forces of the English of Ulster, Munster, Lynster, and Meath, together with all the Irish

forces that owed service to the King of England throughout all the provinces and parts of Ireland, assembled, and mett together at the bridge of Tynnie to assault the said Cormack mac Art O'Melaghlyn, whom they did also meet at a place then called Clare Athmoynie, now called Killclare [*sic*], adjoining to Lissmoynie and weast, fought courageously withall, wherefour principall men of the said Cormack's army were slain, as Rowrie O'Kiergy, and others. The English army came from thence to Delvyn Mac Coghlan, and so to Clonvicknose, where they built a Castle; also they finished and aided the Castles of Dorrowe, Byrre, and Kynnety of that voyage [expedition]."

"Cormack mac Art O'Melaghlyn went to Athboye" [Ballyboy] "and there devised a stratagem to make the Ward come out of the Castle, and killed ten of them immediately, and took all theirs and spoyles of the towne with him. Soone after he departed the contrey, and came after a long space into the contrey again, tooke all the spoyles of Melaughlyn Begg O'Melaghlyn, and killed some of his people, and among the rest, killed the knight called William Moylyn, and took the possession of the country again against them."

"Cormack mac Art tooke the spoyles of the

and defeated the English, and carried away from them many horses and accoutrements.

The English of Ireland led a great army against Cormac, the son of Art [O'Melaghlin]. They met him at the bridge of Tine^a, where a battle was fought between them, in which the son of Art was defeated, and Rory O'Keary was killed. The son of Art was then banished from Delvin, and his people were plundered. The English then went to Athlone, where they erected a castle. They also erected the castle of Kinnity^b, the castle of Birr^c, and the castle of Durrow^d.

Cormac, the son of Art, went on a predatory excursion into Delvin, and plundered Melaghlin Beg, whom he banished from that country: he also slew William of the Mill, and assumed the lordship of Delvin himself'.

Castle of Smerhie, together with all the cowes, horses, and other cattle in the towne, was overtaken and fought withall by the English of the towne, where the English forces were overthrown, three of their knights slain, with their Constable and Cheif man, and Cormack broght himself, men, and prey home safe and sound."

^a *Bridge of Tine*, *opochet Tine*.—This name would be anglicised Dredhtinny. It must have been the name of some old wooden bridge on the Brosna or on the Silver River; but there is no bridge or place at present bearing the name in the King's County, or in the county of Westmeath. The name Tinnycross, a townland in the parish of Kilbride, barony of Ballycowan, and King's County, would seem to retain a portion of this name, viz., *Tinny*; but as Tinnycross is but an anglicised form of *tiġ na cpoipe*, i. e. *house of the cross*, it cannot be considered as bearing any analogy to *opochet Tine*.

^b *Kinnity*, *cenn eteġ*, i. e. the head of Etech, so called, according to a note in the *Feilire Aenguis*, at the 7th of April, from Etech, an ancient Irish heroine, whose head was interred here.—It is the name of a townland and parish in the barony of Ballybrit, in the King's County.

^c *Birr*, *bioppa*.—Now generally called Parsonstown, from the family name of the present noble and distinguished proprietor, Lord Ross. This name is explained by O'Clery as "a watery plain," thus: *bioppae* .i. *maġ uirġe*: *oir op ionann bir 7 uirġe*: *ionann for rae 7 maġ*. "Biorra, i. e. a plain of water: for *bir* means water; and *rae* means a plain." A monastery was founded here, according to the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, by St. Brendan, the son of Neman, who died on the 29th of November, A. D. 572.

^d *Durrow*, *oupmatġ*.—A castle had been finished at this place by Sir Hugh de Lacy, the elder, so early as the year 1186. In the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, as translated by Connell Maggeoghegan, it is stated, more correctly, that the English on this occasion "finished and aided the Castles of Dorrowe, Byrre, and Kynnety."

^e Under this year the *Annals of Clonmacnoise* state, that Finn O'Dempsey, and his brother Donough, were most deceitfully taken by Geoffrey March [De Marisco], who conveyed Finn to Dublin, where he was bound to a horse's tail, and so dragged through all the streets, and afterwards hanged.

AOS CRÍOSD, 1214.

Aoir Críord, míle, dá céo, a ceathair decc.

An t-eppcop ó ceallaig .i. eappcop ó ppiácpach do ecc.

Arbogar ua concobair eppcop ísl Muiríosaig do ecc.

Ónmiúe ingén eccnigh bñ aoda uí neill bainiúgearna oilig décc iar n-óigbíchaid.

Creach do denamh la hAod mac Maoilreachlainn uí laclainn por comorba cóluim cille, 7 Aod buóisirín do marbaid la gallaib pía ccinn bliadhna tria píoptaibh dé 7 cóluim cille.

Catal mac diarmatta mic taidg ticcínna Muige luícc, tuir orðain Connacht do écc.

Órian mac Ruaidrí í plaitébsírtaiḡ mac ticcínna iartair Connacht do ecc.

Creach epiche cairppe do denam la hualgarcc ua puairc ap pílir mac goirdeibaiḡ co pucc bú ionda lair.

AOS CRÍOSD, 1215.

Aoir Críord, míle, dá céo, a cuicc decc.

Dioniriur ua longargáin airdeppoc cairil decc hí Róim.

Concobair ua henne eppcop cille dálua do écc ap pligíobh occ tionntuó do iarran ccítramaó comairle genearalte bai in ecclair latepanenpír.

^m *Bishop of Hy-Fiachrach*, eappog ua ppiácpach.—He was Bishop of the Hy-Fiachrach Aidhne, whose country was co-extensive with the diocese of Kilmacduagh. He could not have been bishop of the northern Hy-Fiachrach, or Killala, as Cormac O'Tarpaidh was bishop of that see from 1207 to 1226.—See Harris's Edition of Ware's Bishops, pp. 649, 650.

ⁿ *Of [O] Hegny*, egnig.—The Four Masters have omitted the uí by mere oversight. In the Annals of Ulster the reading is, bñmíúe ingén hui Egnig, &c., and in those of Kilronan:

“Ónmiúe ingén hí Eicníc .i. bñ Oeda hí néill, .i. pí Oilig, in bona penitentia quieuit.”

^o *Elagh*, oiléach.—This was one of the four royal palaces of Ireland, and its ruins are situated on a hill about six miles north of Derry. Colgan thus speaks of it in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 181, col. 1, note 169: “A priscis scriptoribus *Ailech Neid*, hodie vulgo *Ailech* appellatur. Fuit perantiqua Regum Hiberniæ sedes, et post tempora fidei per easdem derelicta, Temoria denuo repetita et restaurata. Jacet in Peninsula Borealis Ultoniæ *Inis Eoghain* dicta

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1214.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred fourteen.

O'Kelly, Bishop of Hy-Fiachrach^m, died.

Ardgar O'Connor, Bishop of Sil-Murray [Elphin], died.

Benmee, daughter of [O'] Hegny^a, and wife of Hugh O'Neill, Queen of Aileach^c, died, after having spent a virtuous life.

A depredation was committed by Hugh, the son of Melaghlin O'Loughlin, on the coarb of Columbkille; but Hugh himself was killed before the expiration of a year afterwards, through the miracles of God and Columbkille.

Cathal Mac Dermot, the son of Teige, Lord of Moylurg, and tower of the glory^p of Connaught, died.

Brian, the son of Rory O'Flaherty, the son of the Lord of West Connaught, died.

The territory of Carbury [Co. Sligo], the possession of Philip Mac Costello, was preyed by Ualgarg O'Rourke, who carried off a number of cows^q.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1215.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred fifteen.

Dionysius O'Lonargan, Archbishop of Cashel, died at Rome.

Conar (Cornelius) O'Heney, Bishop of Killaloe, died on his return from the fourth General Council of Lateran.

tertio lapide a civitate Dorensi."

^p *Glory, opoan.*—The word *opoan*, which occurs so frequently in these Annals, is explained *glóip*, *no aipeachap*, glory, nobility, in the Gloss to Fiach's Hymn, in the *Liber Hymnorum*; *uapal gpað*, i. e. noble grade or dignity, in a MS. in Trin. Col. Dublin, H. 3, 18, p. 550; it is glossed *apb annm*, i. e. high name or fame, in the *Amhra Shenain*, preserved in the *Leabhar Breac*, fol. 121, a; *gpað no uaple*, dignity or nobility, by Michael O'Clery, in his Glossary of ancient Irish words; and *apb uaple*, *no aipeacáp*, high

nobleness, or dignity, in a paper MS. in Trinity College, Dublin, H. 1, 15, p. 946. Colgan translates *cuius opoan 7 oipeachap capéacp doimán*, supremum caput *ordinum* & procerum occidentis."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 298.

^q Under this year (1214) the Annals of Kilronan record the erection, by the English, of the castles of Clonmacnoise and Durrow; and they add that, shortly after the completion of the castle of Clonmacnoise, Cormac, the son of Art O'Melaghlin, who had been expelled from Delvin, returned into that territory, and plundered

Annud ua muirsohaiḡ eppcop Conmaicne, ⁊ Maolpóil ua muirsohaiḡ
ppioir dúine ḡmíin do ecc.

Trad ua maolpábaill toipeḡ cénéil ḡrḡura cona braitḡib, ⁊ co nḡruing
móir ele immaille ppíu do mārbaḡ la Muireadac mac mormaḡr lánna.

Donnchaḡ ua duibḡiorḡa toipeac na mḡrédac do écc, ⁊ nduibḡeccler
doipe.

Aongur ua capelláin toipeac cloinne diarmata do mārbaḡ la a braitḡ-
rib pen.

Murchaḡ mac caḡmaoḡl toipeḡ ceneoḡl ḡsraḡhaiḡ do écc.

Maḡ cana toipeḡ cénéil aḡḡura do mārbaḡ la a braitḡibh.

Ruaḡḡor ua ploinn ticcḡina dḡrlaiḡ do ecc.

ḡilla cuiḡriḡh mac carḡḡaḡna taoipeḡ muintipe maolḡrionna decc.

ḡiolla caoimḡin ua ceallaḡ bḡḡ do ḡabáil la ḡallaib ⁊ mainḡḡir pḡ-
taiḡ acc athluain, ⁊ a cḡochaḡ leo in athḡruim.

Taḡ mac eiḡḡein taoipeac cloinne diarmata do ecc.

the castle of Clonmacnoise of its cattle, and de-
feated the English who were defending it.

Under this year, also, the Annals of Ulster and of Kilronan mention the appearance of a certain character, called *Aedh Breige*, or the false, or pretended, Hugh, who was styled the Cobhartach, the Aider, Liberator, or Deliverer. He was evidently some person who wished to make it appear that he came to fulfil some Irish prophecy, but failed to make the intended impression.

¹ *Bishop of Conmaicne*.—That is, bishop of the see of Ardagh, which comprises the country of the eastern Conmaicne; that is, Annaly, the territory of O'Farrell, in the county of Longford; and Muintir Eolais, that of Mac Rannall, in the county of Leitrim. These two families descend from Cormac, the illegitimate son of Fergus, the dethroned King of Ulster, by Meave, Queen of Connaught, in the first century.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 46, where, by a mere oversight in the construction of a Latin sentence, the situation of these territories is re-

versed. The diocese of Ardagh, however, was extended beyond the country of these tribes at the synod of Rath Breasail, about the year 1118, when it was defined thus: "the diocese of Ardagh, from Ardcan to Slieve-an-ierin, and from Ceis Coran to Urchoilten."

² *O'Mulfavill, Ua maolpábaill*.—This name, which is Anglicised Moylfavill in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, is still common in Inishowen, but Anglicised Mulfaal, and sometimes Mac Paul. The same name is Anglicised Lavelle in Connaught, though pronounced in Irish O'Mullaville. The territory of the Kinel-Fergus, of whom O'Mulfaal was chief, was called Carraic Bhrachaidhe, and comprised the north-west part of Inishowen.

³ *The Great Steward of Lennox*, mormaḡr leamna.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 81. *Leamain*, now the Leven, is a river flowing out of Loch Lomond, and uniting with the Clyde at the town of Dumbarton. It gave name to a district coextensive with the present Dumbartonshire in Scotland. O'Flaherty thinks that the great

Annudh O'Murray, Bishop of Conmaicne' [Ardagh], and Maelpoil O'Murray, Prior of Dungiven, died.

Trad O'Mulfavill*, Chief of Kinel-Fergusa, with his brothers, and a great number of people who were with them, were slain by Murray, the son of the Great Steward of Lennox†.

Donough O'Duvdirma‡, Chief of Bredagh, died in the Duvregles of Derry.

Aengus O'Carellan, Chief of the Clann-Dermot¶, was slain by his own kinsmen.

Murrough Mac Cawell, Chief of Kinel-Farry, died.

Mac Cann, Chief of Kinel-Aengusa, was slain by his kinsmen.

Rory O'Flynn [O'Lynn], Lord of Derlas*, died. Gillacutry Mac Carroon, Chief of Muintir Maoil-t-sionna, died.

Gillakevin O'Kelly of Bregia, was taken prisoner in the monastery of St. Peter at Athlone, by the English, and afterwards hanged by them at Trim.

Teige Mac Etigen, Chief of Clann-Dermot, died¶.

Stewarts of Leamhain, or Lennox, were descended from Maine Leamhna, the son of Core, King of Munster, by Mongfinna, the daughter of Feradhach, King of the Piets. In the year 1014 Muireadhach (a name which the Scotch write Murdoch), the *mormaer* of Leamhain, assisted Brian Borumha in the battle of Clontarf against the Danes, which the Irish writers urge as an evidence of his Munster descent; and some have thought that they discovered a strong resemblance between the pronunciation of the dialect of the Gaelic which is spoken in this territory, and that spoken in Munster.

* *O'Duedirma*.—This name is yet common in Inishowen, but sometimes corrupted to Mac Dermot. Bredach was the north-east part of Inishowen.

¶ *Clann-Dermot*, *clann diarmada*, was the tribe name of the Mac Egans, situated in the district lying round Duniry, in the south of the present county of Galway.

† *Derlas*, *deplap*, called *dúplap* in the Annals of Ulster and of Kilronan. It was the name of

the seat of O'Lyn, Chief of Hy-Tuirtre. This name, which signifies a *strong fort*, was applied to many other places in Ireland, and is sometimes Anglicised Thurlea. The Editor has met several forts of this name in Ireland, but none in Hy-Tuirtre in the county of Antrim. The most remarkable fort of the name remaining in Ireland is situated in the parish of Kilruane, in the barony of Lower Ormond, in the county of Tipperary: it consists of three great circular embankments and two deep trenches.

‡ Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen record, that a great war broke out between Dermot of Dundronan, the son of Donnell Moíre na Curra Mac Carthy, and his brother Cormac Finn; that the English were assisting on both sides; and that during this war the English acquired great possessions, and made great conquests of lands, on which they built castles and strong forts for themselves, to defend them against the Irish. The following were the castles erected on this occasion:

The castle of Muintir Bhaire, in Kilcrohane

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSD, 1216.

Αοιρ Cριορ, mile, da cett, a pé decc.

Matgamain ua lairebhtaiḡ tigeapna cloinne domnaill do écc.

Giolla arnán ua maptain ollam Eirenn i mbreicinnur do écc.

Tomaltaḡ mac aoda mic aipeactaiḡ uí roduib do maptaḡ la domhnall mac afoha mic diarmatta.

Eachdonn mac gilluibhir comarba patraice, ḡ priomaiḡ na hEireann do écc hi Roimh iap noḡhbscthaiḡ.

Maolpeaclainn mac diarmatta do maptaḡ dfeapnaib ceall, ḡ do muinir Mhaolip.

Murchoḡ mac Ruairi uí Concobair do écc.

parish, erected by Mac Cuddihy.—See Ordnance Map of the County of Cork, sheet 129.

The castles of Dun na mbarc [Dunnamarc] and Ard Tuilighthe, by Carew.—See Ordnance Map of the county of Cork, sheet 118.

The castles of Dun Ciarain [Dunkerron] and Ceapa na Coise [Cappanacusha], near the Kenmare River, in Kerry, by Carew.—See Ordnance Map of Kerry, sheet 92.

The castle of Dunloe, in Kerry, by Maurice, son of Thomas Fitzgerald.—See Ordnance Map of Kerry, sheet 65.

The castle of Killforgla [Killorglin], and the castle of the Mang [Castlemaine], in Kerry, by the same Maurice.—See Ordnance Map of Kerry, sheets 47, 56.

The castles of Moylahiff, of Cala na feirse [Callanafersy], of Cluain Maolain [Cloonmealane], and of Curreens [now Currans], by the son of Maurice Fitzgerald.—See Ordnance Map of Kerry, sheets 46, 47, 48, 56.

The castle of Arliocho, by Roche.

The castles of Dunnagall and Dun na sead [Baltimore], by Sleviny. The ruins of the former are marked on the Ordnance Map of the County of Cork, sheet 150, on Ringarogy Is-

land, in the parish of Creagh, in the east division of the barony of West Carbery; and the ruins of the castle of Baltimore, which was anciently called *bún na réab*, are shewn on the same sheet, at Baltimore village.

The castle of Traigh-bhaile, near the harbour of Cuan Dor [Glandore], was erected by Barrett. This castle was afterwards called Cloghatradbally, and belonged to Donell na Carton, O'Donovan, Chief of Clann-Loughlin, who died on the 10th of May, 1580, and to his son and grandson. It was situated in the townland of Aghatubridmore, in the parish of Kilfaughnabeg, and is now generally called Glandore Castle. See Ordnance Map of Cork, sheet 142.

The castles of Timoleague and Dundeady were erected by Nicholas Boy de Barry.—For their situation see Ordnance Map of the County of Cork, sheets 123, 144.

* *Clann-Donnell*, *clann domnaill*.—These were a distinguished sept of the Kinel-Moen, originally seated in the present barony of Raphoe, but afterwards driven across the Foyle by the O'Donnells.—See the year 1178, where it is stated that Rory O'Laverty was elected chief of all Kinel-Moen, in place of Donnell

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1216.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred sixteen.

Mahon O'Laverty, Chief of the Clann-Donnell^a, died.

Giolla Arnain O'Martan, Chief Ollave (professor) of law in Ireland, died.

Tomaltagh, the son of Hugh, who was the son of Oireaghtagh O'Rodiv, was slain by Donnell, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot.

Eachdonn Mac Gilluire^a, Coarb of St. Patrick and Primate of Ireland, died at Rome, after a well-spent life.

Melaghlín, the son of Dermot^b, was slain by the men of Fircall^c and the people of Meyler.

Murrough, the son of Roderic O'Conor, died.

O'Gormly, who was deposed. This is sufficient evidence to shew that O'Laverty was of the race of the Kinel-Moen.

^a *Eghdonn Mac Gilla-Uidhir*.—He is called Eugene Mac Gillivider in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 62. His death is entered in the Annals of Ulster, as follows: "A. D. 1216. Echdonn mac Gille uidir, comarba patrúic, 7 ppriarí Eppenn poit genérale consilium Lateranenſe Romæ feliciter obdormiuit." Thus rendered in the old translation: "A. D. 1216. Eghdon Mac Gilluir, Coarb of Patrick and Primate of Ireland, *post generale Consilium Lateranenſe Romæ feliciter obdormiuit*."—See note under the year 1206.

^b *Melaghlínn, the son of Dermot*.—His surname was O'Dempsey, according to Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise.

^c *Fircall*.—The territory of Fears-Ceall, as already observed, comprised the baronies of Ballycowan, Ballyboy, and Fircal, *alias* Eglish, in the King's County. It was the most southern territory of ancient Meath, and the hereditary principality of the O'Molloys, descended from Fiacha, the son of Niall of the Nine Hostages. It was bounded on the north by Muintir-Thadh-

gain, or Fox's country, and Kinel-Fiacha, or Mageoghegan's country, both which it joined near Kilbeggan; on the west by Delvin Eathra, or Mac Coghlan's country; on the east by Offaly, O'Conor Faly's country; on the south-east by Hy-Regan, or Duthaidh Riagain, O'Dunne's country; and on the south by Ely O'Carroll, from which it was separated by the Abhainn Chara, which falls into the Little Brosna, near the town of Birr.—See *Feilire Aenguis*, preserved in the *Leabhar Breac* of the Mac Egans, fol. 9, in which Kinnity (church) is placed on the frontiers of Ely and Fears Ceall: "Finán cam Cúib ezig i ccoicpich heli 7 fep cell." "Finan Cam of Kinnity, on the frontiers of Ely and Fears Ceall." The following places are mentioned by the old Irish writers as in this territory, viz.: Rathain (now Rahen); Durrow; Magh-leana, now the parish of Moylena, *alias* Kilbride, containing the town of Tullamore; Lann Elo (now Lynally); Coill-na-gerann (now called Kilmore and Greatwood, and situated in the parish of Killoughy); Pallis; Ath-buidhe (now Ballyboy); Eglish; Baile-an-duna; Drumcullen. O'Dugan honours the Fears ceall with the following quatrain:

Caírlén cille dala do déanam la Seapraig mapar, 7 an gailleappoc
pór do dénamh tighhe innce ar eiccin.

An trísr Henrry do ríoghadh or Saxain 19. October.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΘΩ, 1217.

Αοιρ Cριορθ, míle, da céo, a pecht décc.

Giolla tigeapnaigh mac giolla Ronain eppcop Aírǵiall, 7 cñn canánac
Epeann do écc iar bpñnnainn, 7 iar naithriche.

Diapmat mac concobair mic diapmata tigeapna muigi luircc do écc.

Mor ingñ uí brian, .i. domnall bñ catail cpoibóircc do écc.

Domnall ua gaðpa do ecc.

Níall mac mic lochlaimn uí Concobair do écc.

Donnchað ua maolbrenainn taoireac cloinne concobair do écc.

Taðg ua fírgail do mapbað la Mupchað carpað ua fírgail.

Giolla Patraicc mac acadaín taoireac cloinne fíрмайге do écc.

Rí bfeap ceall na g-cloídeamí sean
O'Maolmuaíð,—paor an ploimbeað,—
Ro faomað gaé lann leircan;
Rañ na aonar aigeap.

"King of Fears Ceall of ancient swords
Is O'Molloy,—noble the surname,—
Every sword was vanquished by him;
He has a division to himself alone."

^d *The castle of Killaloe.*—This passage is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Connell Mageoghegan, as follows: "A. D. 1216. Geoffrey Marche" [De Marisco] "founded a Castle at Killaloe, and forced the inhabitants to receive an English Bushop." The name of this bishop was Robert Travers. He was afterwards deprived (in 1221), and the see continued to be filled almost exclusively by Irishmen till the Reformation, there having been but one Englishman, namely, Robert de Mulfield, who succeeded in 1409.—See Harris's edition of

Ware's Works, vol. i. pp. 521–593.

* Under the year 1216 the Annals of Kilro-nan contain the following entries, which the Four Masters have omitted:

"A. D. 1216. A synod of the clergy of the world at Rome at Lateran, with the Pope Innocentius, and soon after this synod (council), Pope Innocentius *quieuit in Christo*.

"John, King of England, was deposed by the English this year, and died of a fit. (In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, it is stated that he died in the Abbey of Swynshead, being "poyson'd by drinking of a cup of ale wherein there was a toad pricked with a broach.") "The son of the King of France assumed the government of England, and obtained her hostages."

"Gilla Croichefraich Mac Carroon and the priest O'Celli died, both having been crossed and ordered to go to the River [Jordan].

"The abbot O'Lotan, a learned and pious

The castle of Killaloe^d was erected by Geoffrey Mares. The English Bishop also built a house there by force.

Henry III. was crowned in England on the 19th of October^e.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1217.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred seventeen.

Gillatierny Mac Gillaronan, Bishop of Oriel (Clogher), and head of the canons of Ireland, died, after penance and repentance^f.

Dermot, the son of Conor Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, died.

More, daughter of O'Brien (Donnell), and wife of Cathal Crovderg [O'Conor], died.

Donnell O'Gara died.

Niall, the grandson of Loughlin O'Conor, died.

Donough O'Mulrenin, Chief of the Clann-Conor, died.

Teige O'Farrell was slain by Murrough Carragh O'Farrell.

Gillapatrik Mac Acadhain, Chief of Clann-Fearmaighe^g, died.

man, in *pax quiescit*. Gregory, son of Gilla-na-naingel, abbot of the monks of Ireland, in *pax quiescit*, in the East, being expelled by the monks of Drogheda, through envy and jealousy.

"The Archbishop O'Rooney was cruelly and violently taken prisoner by Maelisa O'Conor, and the Connacians, who cast him in chains, a thing of which we never heard a parallel, i. e. the fettering of an archbishop.

"Patricius, Bishop of Knockmoy, *quiescit*."

^f *Repentance*, *cap bpñamo 7 naethpicche*.—

In the Annals of Ulster at 1218, and of Kilronan in 1217, this phrase is given in Latin thus: "Gilla eigñnang mac Gilla Ronán erpuac ánpíall 7 cñn canánac Epenn in *bona penitentia quiescit*."

^g *Clann-Fearmaighe*.—The natives still remember the name of this territory, and that of the adjoining one of Muintir Kenny, both which are contained in the present barony of Dromahaire,

in the county of Leitrim; Muintir-Kenny lying principally between Lough Allen and the boundary of the county of Roscommon, and Clann-Fermaigh, comprising all the valley of Glanfarne. The following chiefs are placed in the district of West Breifny, and tributary to O'Rourke, in O'Dugan's topographical poem, viz.: Mac Tier-nan of Tealach Dunchadha, now the barony of Tullyhunco, in the county of Cavan; Magauran, Chief of Tealach Eachdhach, now the barony of Tullyhaw, in the same county; Mac Consnamha, now Mac Kinnaw (and sometimes ridiculously anglicised Forde), Chief of Muintir-Kenny, and Mac Cagadhain, Chief of Clann-Fermaighe, both in the present barony of Dromahaire, in the county of Leitrim; Mac Darcey, Chief of Kinel-Luschain, a territory which comprised the present parish of Oughteragh, at the foot of Slieve-an-ierin; and Mac Clancy, and his correlatives in Dartry and Calry, territories nearly all in-

Domnall mac Murchad még coélaín tigeapna upmóir dealbna do mar-
bad do macaib Maoileaclaínn méag coélin i meabail i liathruim.

Catal pionn ó laetna tairpeac an dá bac do marbad la hua pflonn
maighe heleoc i ppuill ina tigh fin.

Corbmac mac Tomaltag doironeoh.

ΑΙΟΙΣ CRIOSΘ, 1218.

Αοιρ Cριορθ, mile, da chétt, a hocht décc.

Clemenr eppcop lughné do écc.

Giolla na naom ua gormgaile Saccart páta lúraig do écc ina oilithe.

cluded in the present barony of Rosslogher, in the north of the county of Leitrim.

^b *Liathdruim*.—There is no place in the territory of Delvin Mac Coghlan, now called Liathdruim, unless we may suppose Leitra, in the parish of Clonmacnoise, to be a corruption of it. See Ordnance Map of the King's County, sheet 13. There is a place called Liathdruim, Anglice Leitrim, in the parish of Monasteroris, in the same county.—See Ordnance Map, sheet 11.

ⁱ *Moy-h Eleog*, mag heleog.—A level district in the parish of Crossmolina, in the barony of Tirawley, in the county of Mayo.—See note under the year 1180. The territory of the Two Backs lies principally between Lough Conn and the River Moy.

^k This entry should be made a part of the second paragraph under this year, relating to Dermot mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, for so it is given in the more ancient and more correct Annals of Ulster and of Kilronan. It stands thus in the Annals of Ulster:

A. D. 1218. Diarmad mac Conchuðair mic Diarmada níg Muige luirg morpuir epe. Corpmac do gabail níg da éir.

In the Annals of Kilronan, which is the Chronicle of the district, this Cormac is called the

son of Tomaltagh of the Rock, the son of Conor.

Under this year the Annals of Kilronan contain the following entries, which have been altogether omitted by the Four Masters;

"A. D. 1217. Oisin, Abbot of Abbeyderg [in the county of Longford], died.

"The fishermen of all Ireland, from Waterford and Wexford in the south, to Derry-Columbkille in the north, went to the Isle of Mann to fish, where they committed aggressions, but were all killed in Mann in retaliation for their violence.

"The Abbots of all Ireland went to England, to the general chapter held there this year; but their attendants were dispersed, and the most of them were slain in England; and the Abbot of Drogheda was deprived of his abbacy at this chapter."

"Every fruit tree produced abundance of fruit this year."

"The English of Ulidia mustered a plundering army, with which they proceeded to Armagh, and totally plundered it. O'Fotuelan was the person who guided them, for he had promised the people of Armagh that the English would not plunder them so long as he should be with them (the English). In a week after, O'Neill

Donnell, the son of Murrough Mac Coghlan, Lord of the greater part of Delvin, was treacherously slain by the sons of Melaghlin Mac Coghlan, at Liathdruim^b.

Cathal Finn O'Laghtna, Chief of the Two Bacs, was treacherously slain in his own house by O'Flynn of Moy-h-Eleog¹.

Cormac, the son of Tomaltagh [Mac Dermot], was inaugurated^k.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1218.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred eighteen.

Clemens, Bishop of Leyny [Achonry], died.

Gilla-na-naev O'Gormally, priest of Rathloury¹, died on his pilgrimage.

Roe and Mac Mahon came and took a great prey from the English, namely, one thousand two hundred cows. The English and O'Fotuelan pursued them, but the Kinel-Owen turned upon them, and killed fourteen men who were clad in coats of mail, besides the Constable of Dundalk; and O'Fotuelan was killed in revenge of St. Patrick."

¹ *Rathloury*, *Ræ lupan*, i. e. St. Lurach's fort.—This church, about the situation of which our topographical writers have committed so many strange blunders, is still well known; it is the head of a deanery in the county of Londonderry, and is situated in the town of Maghera, anciently called Machaire Ratha Luraigh, where the church, grave, and holy well of St. Lurach are still to be seen, and where his festival was celebrated on the 17th of February.—See Calendar of the O'Clerys at this day. The situation of this church, which some have supposed to be the same as Ardstraw, was well known to Ussher.—See his *Primordia*, pp. 856, 857, where he says that the bishopric of Ardstraw, together with that of Rathlurig, then a deanery called *Rathloury*, was annexed to the see of Derry. Its situation was also well known to Ware and even to

Harris.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 286, under *Flathberty O'Brolcain*, where it is stated that "the episcopal see was translated from *Ardstraw* to *Maghera*, which was dedicated to St. *Lurock*, whose festival is celebrated on the 17th of February." In a Latin epitaph on a tombstone in the cemetery of the Roman Catholic chapel of Maghera, the late Dr. Makeever, P. P. of Maghera, is called *Parochus Rathlurensis*. The patron saint is now locally called St. Loury. The cathedral church of the Kinel-Owen was originally at Ardstraw, in the north-west of Tyrone, whence it was afterwards translated to Rath Luraigh, in the present town of Maghera, in the county of Londonderry. In course of time the ancient bishopric of Ardstraw became a part of the see of Clogher; but on the elevation of Derry into a bishop's see in the year 1158, the bishopric of Rath Luraigh was made a part of its diocese; and finally, by the power of German O'Cervallan, and his tribe of the Kinel Owen, the bishopric of Ardstraw was separated from the diocese of Clogher, and annexed to that of Derry, about the year 1266.—See note under the year 1179.

Μαοιλορα ua δαιγρε αρχιννεαχ δοιρε εolum εille do εεc an τοcτμαδ
la do december ιαρ mβiε cεραcαc bλαδαι ινα αρχινδεαc, γ ιαρ nδenaμ
γαcα μαιcερα πορ caμnaccαιp do γmoιm hi ceill γ ι cεuaie.

Τcμπall μαμipτε na buille do εοιpεαcαδ.

Μυipεcεταc ua ploinn ticcεpna ua cεuipτεpe do μαpβαδ la γallaib, γ
Congalach ua cuinn cαοipeαc Μαige lugao, γ pιl ccaεapaicεch uile, cυip
γαιpceδ, einigh, γ oupεapcαιp cυaipciπt Epeann do μαpβαδ la γallaib βεop
ip ιn lό cεona.

Ruaipι, γ Μαοιpεαcλaιnn da mac mεg coclain do εεc ι μαμipτυp εille
bεccain.

Lochlann ua Concoβαip do εεc γ μαμipτυp cnuic muaiδe.

¹⁰ *Maélisa O' Deery*.—This passage is thus translated by Colgan: "Moelisa Hua Doighre Archidnechus Dorensis in hospitalitatis, aliisque bonis operibus prædicabilis, postquam munus Archidnechi quadraginta annis exercuerat; obiit Doria 8 Decembris." The αρχιννεαch was not the archdeacon, as many respectable antiquaries have supposed.

¹¹ *Moy-Lughad, mag lugao*.—This is called Magh Lughach in the Annals of Kilronan. There were several districts in Ireland of this name, but the one here mentioned is a level district in Hy-Tuirtre, in the present county of Antrim, which is mentioned in these Annals at A. M. 2859, and in Keating's History of Ireland (Haliday's edition, p. 178), as cleared of wood in the time of Neimhidh, the leader of the second colony into Ireland. This passage is rendered in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster as follows: "A. D. 1218. Murtagh O'Flynn, King of Turtry, was killed by the Galla, Congalach O'Cuinn, the Candle of feats and courage of the North of Ireland; Prince [πiγ cοipech] of Moye Luga and Kindred Cathasay, all" [both] "killed the same day."

¹² *Kilbeggan, cill beccain*.—Now a town in the south of the county of Westmeath. There is not a vestige of the monastery now remaining,

but its site is pointed out about one hundred perches to the south of the town. Its burial ground still remains, but the site of the monastery is now a green field.

¹³ *Loughlin O'Conor*.—He was the tenth son of Turlough More O'Conor, Monarch of Ireland.—See Book of Lecan, fol. 72, b, col. 4.

¹⁴ *Knockmoy, Cnoc muaiδe, i. e. Collis Muadice*.—Now the Abbey of Knockmoy, in the barony of Tiaquin, in the county of Galway, and about six miles to the south-east of Tuam. This is the first mention made of this monastery by the Four Masters. According to Grace's Annals of Ireland, the Abbey of Knockmoy, which was otherwise called *de Colle Victorie*, was founded by Cathal Crovderg, King of Connaught, in the year 1189; but the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, and Ware's Antiquities at Galway, and also his annals, place its foundation in the year 1190. It is the general opinion of Irish historians that Cathal Crovderg founded this abbey for Cistercian monks, in commemoration of a victory, which he had gained at the hill of Knockmoy, and hence called it *de Colle Victorie*. In a compilation of the sixteenth century, now at the Convent of Esker, near Athenry, it is stated that the Abbey of cnoc buad, i. e. monasterium *de Colle Victorie*, was

Maelisa O'Deery^m, Erenagh of Derry, died on the 18th of December; having been Erenagh of Derry for forty years, and having done all the good in his power, both in Church and State.

The church of the monastery of Boyle was consecrated.

Murtough O'Flynn, Lord of Hy-Tuirtre, was slain by the English; and Congalagh O'Quin, Chief of Magh Lugad^a, and of all Sil-Cathasaigh, and tower of the valour, hospitality, and renown of the north of Ireland, was also slain by the English on the same day.

Rory and Melaghlin, two sons of Mac Coghlan, died in the monastery of Kilbeggan^o.

Loughlin O'Conor^p died in the monastery of Knockmoy^a.

founded by Carolus O'Conor about the year 1220; but this is totally wrong in the name and date of the foundation, for the original Irish name is not *cnoc buaid*, the hill of the victory, but *cnoc muaidhe*, the hill of Muaidh, a woman's name, denoting *good*, or noble (*maire no uapal*); and this name is unquestionably older than the time of Cathal Croiderg, for the plain adjoining the hill of Knockmoy was called Magh Muaidhe at a very early period. The Editor has discovered no contemporaneous or trustworthy account of the battle said to have been fought and won by Cathal Croiderg at this place, and is inclined to think that *Collis Victorix* is but a fanciful translation of the ancient Irish name of the hill, as if it were *cnoc mbuaid*. Of such fanciful translations we have several instances in other parts of Ireland, as *de Rosea Valle*, for *Rop glar*; *de Viridi ligno*, for *Newry*, or *luſap Cmn epaga*; *de Valle salutis*, for *mairtrep an Bealaig*, &c. The Book of Howth, and from it Hanmer, in his Chronicle (Dublin edition of 1809, pp. 338-341), give an account, but without mentioning the place, of a "bloody battaile" between O'Conor and Sir Armoric St. Lawrence, in which Sir Armoric and all his small band of steel-clad warriors were annihilated; but it is a mere romance, and should not be received as his-

tory without being corroborated by some cotemporaneous English or Irish authority. Dr. Ledwich says, that the battle in commemoration of which the Abbey of Knockmoy was built, was fought in Ulster! "In the height of the battle," writes the doctor, "O'Conor vowed to build an abbey in his own country, if he was crowned with success, and he erected Knockmoy, in Irish, *Cnoc-mugha*, the hill of slaughter, and in monkish writers styled 'Monasterium de Colle Victorix,' to perpetuate the remembrance of O'Conor's victory."—*Antiquities of Ireland*, second edition, p. 520.

Dr. Leland, however, with that display of philosophic inference from legendary events, which renders his work worthless as an authority, treats as true history the account of this supposed battle contained in the Book of Howth, which he quotes (but without knowing that it was the Book of Howth), as a MS. in the Lambeth Library, P. No. 628, and draws the following conclusion, which shews that a man may be a sound logician, though a bad judge of the authenticity of historical monuments. After describing the fictitious battle, he writes: "An advantage gained with such difficulty and so little honour, was yet sufficient for the levity and vanity of Cathal. He founded an abbey

Creac do déanam la gallaib mîde, 7 la muirfeirtac carraic ua pfrîgail
ar uib bhrîuin na Sionna, 7 diarmait mac toirpðealbais mic maoileaclainn, 7
dream do ðonnachtuibh do breit forpa go raimit forp na gallaib go toir-
cratar tuillead ar céo eitir mairbað, 7 bádað díob. Do rochair mac uí
Concobair 1 pfrmoctuin na rgainne go ndruing dia muinir a maille ppir.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSΘ, 1219.

Αοιρ Cpiopð, mîle, dá céo, a naoi décc.

Αοð ua maoileóin eppcop cluana mic noir do bátað.

Ponachtán ua bponán comorba colum cille do ecc, 7 plann ua brol-
cháin do oirpnead ina ionað ip in comorbup.

Maelfélainn mac Concobair maonmaige do mairbað la Magnur mac
toirpðealbais í Concobair iar ngabáil tiçe pair 1 ccluam tuaircirt.

Sluacchead la hUa ndomnaill .i. domnall mor 1 ngairðerian connact da

upon the field of action called *de Colle Victoriæ*; and by this weak and inconsiderate mark of triumph, raised a trophy to the romantic valour of his enemies."

Mr. Moore says, in opposition to all writers, that this battle was fought on the site of the abbey, between two rivals of the house of O'Connor, but he quotes no authority, and we must therefore conclude that he drew his account of the event by inference from other collateral facts. The truth would seem to be that there is no evidence to prove that such a battle was ever fought, and it is, therefore, but fair to assume that the name *de Colle Victoriæ* is but a fanciful Latinized translation of cnoc Muaidhe, or Knockmoy.

¹ *Hy-Briuin of the Shannon*, otherwise called *Tír Briuin na Sionna*, now *Tír ui Bhriuin*.—A beautiful district in the county of Roscommon, lying between Elphin and Jamestown, of which O'Manachain, now Monahan, was chief up to the year 1249, but after that period it became the

lordship of O'Beirne. To this circumstance O'Dugan refers in the following lines:

Muinir ðeipn, croða an caéfal,
Ar macaib O'Mannachán;
Tre gileð, tre ðrið, tre ðagar,
Ar leð tir a d-tangavar.

"The O'Beirnes, a brave battalion,
Are over the race of O'Monahan;
By fighting, by vigour, by threatening,
The district into which came is their's."

² Under this year the Annals of Ulster and of Kilronan record the death of Gilla-Ernan O'Martan, chief Brehon of Ireland, who had retired into a monastery; and the latter annals record the death of the poet O'Maelrioc, the most distinguished of the poets of Ireland, next after the O'Dalys; also the death of O'Nioc, Abbot of Kilbeggan; and they also record the burning of that part of the town of Athlone belonging to Meath.

³ *In his place*.—This passage is thus rendered,

A depredation was committed by the English of Meath, and by Murtough Carragh O'Farrell on the Hy-Briuin of the Shannon'. Dermot, the son of Turlough, who was the son of Melaghlin, and some of the Connacians, overtook them, and defeated the English, of whom upwards of one hundred persons were either slain or drowned. The son of O'Conor and some of his people fell fighting, in the heat of the conflict'.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1219.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred nineteen.

Hugh O'Malone, Bishop of Clonmacnoise, was drowned.

Fonaghtan O'Bronan, Coarb of St. Columbkille, died; and Flann O'Brollaghan was appointed in his place'.

Melaghlin, the son of Conor Moinmoy, was slain by Manus^u, the son of Turlough O'Conor, who had taken his house (by force) at Cloontuskert^v.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Donnell More) into the Rough Third of

word for word, in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1219. Fonaghtan O'Bronan, Coarb of Colum-kill, died. Flan O'Brolcan was put in his place in the coarbship;" and thus by Colgan, in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 506: "Fanactanus O'Broin, Abbas Dorensis, obiit; et in ejus locum Flannius O'Brolchain suffactus est."

In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster it is stated, that on the death of O'Bronan, a dispute arose between the people of Derry and the Kinel-Owen, about the election of a successor; that the people of Derry elected Mac Cawell, and that Hugh O'Neill and the Kinel-Owen elected Flann O'Brollaghan, and established him in the coarbship; that soon after a dispute arose between the people of Derry and O'Brollaghan, when the latter was expelled; that after this the people of Derry and the Kinel-Owen elected Murtough O'Milligan, the Lector of Derry, who enjoyed his professorship and the abbacy for a year, *vel paulo plus*, when a dispute arose between

him and Godfrey O'Deery, the Erenagh, about the professorship, when the matter was referred to the Coarb of St. Patrick, who settled their differences, and decided, by consent of all the parties, that John Mac Infhir leighinn should be appointed to the professorship.

^u *Manus*, magnus.—He was the tenth son of Turlough More O'Conor, Monarch of Ireland.—See Book of Lecan, fol. 72, b, col. 4.

^v *Cloontuskert*, cluain tuaiscirt.—There are two places of this name in Connaught, but the one here referred to is unquestionably that situated near the River Suck, about five miles south of Ballinasloe, in the county of Galway, where are the ruins of an extensive monastery erected by O'Kelly. Conor Moinmoy O'Conor, the father of Melaghlin O'Conor, who had his house here, made great efforts to wrest the territory of Moinmoy from the O'Kellys of Hy-Many, and erected a castle at Ballinasloe, in the very heart of their country.

Connaught*, and obtained hostages and submission from O'Rourke and O'Reilly, and from all the race of Aedh Finn'. He afterwards passed through Fermanagh, and destroyed every place through which he passed, both lay and ecclesiastical property, wherein there was any opposition to him.

Walter de Lacy and the son of William Burke returned from England.

Duvdara, the son of Murray* O'Malley, was put to death for his crimes by Cathal Crowderg O'Conor, while in fetters in O'Conor's fortress.

Enda, the son of Danar O'Mulkieran, died^a.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1220.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred twenty.

Jacobus came to Ireland as the Pope's Legate, to regulate and constitute the ecclesiastical discipline of Ireland, and then returned home^b.

Dermot, the son of Roderic (who was son of Turlough More O'Conor), was slain by Thomas Mac Uchtry, as he was coming from the Insi Gall (Hebrides), after having there collected a fleet, for the purpose of acquiring the kingdom of Connaught. Mulrony O'Dowda was drowned on the same expedition.

Melaghlin, the son of Melaghlin Beg [O'Melaghlin], was drowned in Lough Ree.

Dermot, the son of Brian Dall, was treacherously slain by the son of Mahon O'Brien.

An army was led by Walter de Lacy and the English of Meath to

contain the following entries, of which the Four Masters have collected no account: "A. D. 1219. The Coarb of Feichin of Fore *mortuus est*." "Cluain Coirbthe [Kilbarry] was burned, both its houses and church, in this year, and Drogheda was carried away by the flood.

^b *Returned home*.—In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, this passage is given as follows:

"A. D. 1220, Jacob, the Pope's Legate, came to Ireland this year, went about all the Kingdom for the Reformation of the Inhabitants, and constituted many wholesome rules for their

Salvation."

But in the Annals of Kilronan, under the year 1221, this entry is given differently, thus: A. D. 1221. Iacop Penciall do éic map legáio ó Róim do reoúgaib óal eglabacra, 7 eipeagu na n-é d'ór, 7 d'airge do émpugaib óó o éleipció Éirenn tpe Simónacra, 7 iméacra do a h-Éirinn ip in mbliadain céona. "A. D. 1221. Jacob Penciall came to Ireland as a Legate from Rome, to settle the ecclesiastical affairs, and he collected horse-loads of gold and silver from the clergy of Ireland by simony, and he departed from Ireland the same year."

pat upmór cairléin ann. Sluaigeas éle la catal croibbóisce tar Sionainn
poir ip in ccalas, gur gab eccla na goill go nbeairpat pié le hua cconcobh-
air, 7 co po pccaoilpiot connaétaigh an cairlén.

An cairneach riabach mag plannchaða, 7 fírgal mag ramrabadain do
marbad la hAodh ua ruairc .i. mac domnaill mic feargail, 7 la cloinn
fírmairhe.

ΑΙΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΘ, 1221.

Αἰοιρ Crioρθ, mίle, da céo, fice a h-áoin.

Sanct dominic [do ecc].

Corbmac ab comair do marbad.

Mac hugo de laci do techt 7 nEipinn do nínitail Ríð Saxan, 7 táinig
i mbáid aoda uf nell. Do cóidpíob ap aon i. naðas gall Epeann, 7 do

“*At liag*, now called *baile aea liag* and Anglicised Ballyleague. The name *at liag* was originally applied to the ford on the Shannon at Lanesborough. Ballyleague is now the name of that part of the village of Lanesborough, on the west side of the Shannon, in the province of Connaught.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed for the Irish Archaeological Society, in 1843, and the map prefixed to the same work. The Athliag on the Shannon is called *Athliag Finn* in the work called *Dinnsenchus*, where it is explained *the ford of Finn's* [Mac Cumhaill's] *stones*. There is another place on the River Suck, called anciently *Athliag Maenacain*, i. e. St. Maenacan's Stony-ford, now Anglicised Athleague.”

“*Caladh*.—This territory is still well known in the country, and contains the parish of Rathcline, in the west of the county of Longford. This passage is given as follows, in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise.

“A. D. 1220. Walter Delacie and the English of Meath, with their forces, went to Athliag, where they founded a castle, which they finished almost;

whereupon, Cahall Crovederg, King of Connaught, with his forces, went to the west” [*recte east*] “of the river of Synen, and the Englishmen, seeing them encamped at Calace, were strocken with fear, and came to an attonement of Truce; the Englishmen returned to their own houses, and Cahall Crovederg broke down the said Castle.” The passage is better given in the Annals of Kilronan, but under the year 1221, as follows:

A. D. 1221. Cairlen Aea liag do fuabairt do denum do Ualopa Delaci, 7 do fluag na mióe ule. Oo éualadar imoppu Connaéca rin tancodar cairp iniar co rancodar epí lap Muintire h Angoile, 7 a mag mbreagmuíde gur loircedor Daingín hí Chuinn, 7 co nbeacádar tpeimit riap ip in Calas, cup facbas dóib in cairlen ap éicín, 7 tpe cóip píea.

“A. D. 1221. The Castle of Ath liag was attempted to be made by Walter De Lacy and the forces of all Meath. But when the Connacians heard of this, they came across [the Shannon] from the West, and proceeded through the middle of Muintir-Annaly, and Magh Breagh-

Athliag^c, where they erected the greater part of a castle. Another army was led by Cathal Croiderg, eastwards across the Shannon, into the territory of Caladh^d, and the English, being stricken with fear, made peace with him; and the Connacians destroyed the castle.

The Cairneach Riabhach^e Mac Clancy^f, and Farrell Magauran^g, were killed by Hugh, the son of Donnell, who was son of Farrell O'Rourke, and by the Clann-Fermaighe^h.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1221.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred twenty-one.

St. Dominic [died].

Cormac, Abbot of Comarⁱ, was killed.

The son of Hugo de Lacy came to Ireland, without the consent of^k the King of England, and joined Hugh O'Neill. Both set out to oppose the English of

mhuidhe, and burned O'Quin's fortress, and passing through it westwards into the territory of Caladh [i. e. Caladh na h-Anghaile], they compelled the castle to be left to them, on conditions of peace."

^e *The Cairneach Riabhach*, i. e. *sacerdos fuscus*, the swarthy or tan-coloured priest. O'Clery explains the word cáirneac by *παρσις*, a priest. It was the name of a celebrated saint, who flourished in the sixth century, and had his principal church at Dulane, near Kells in Meath.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*. pp. 20, 146.

^f *Mac Clancy*, *mac fíannchaóga*, was chief of Dartry, now the barony of Rossclogher, in the north of the county of Leitrim.

^g *Magauran*, *mac rannpaóim*. This name is sometimes Anglicised Magovern and Magowran. The head of the family was chief of the territory of Tealach Eachdhach, now the barony of Tullyhaw, in the north-west of the county of Cavan.

^h *Clann-Fermaighe*.—See note under the year 1217. Under this year the Annals of Kilronan record the death of Gilehreest Magorman, the

great priest of Taghshinny" [in the county of Longford],—"a senior distinguished by his piety, charity, wisdom, learning, and writings,—on his pilgrimage in the sanctuary of Iniscloghran" [in Lough Ree].

They also record the coming of Lucas de Letreuille [Netterville] into Ireland, as Primate of all Ireland, and remark that he was the first Englishman that became Primate of Ireland. For more of this Primate's history, see Harris's Ware, vol. i. pp. 64, 65.

ⁱ *Comar*.—This place is called *Domhnach Combuir*, in the sixth life of St. Patrick, upon which Colgan writes the following note in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 114, col. 2, note 142: "*Domhnach commuir hodie sine addito vocatur Comar, estque nobile cœnobium Diocesis Dunensis et Connerensis.*" It is now a village on the north-west branch of Lough Cuan, or the Lake of Strangford, in the barony of Castlereagh, and county Down.

^k *Without the consent of*, *na n-áicil*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the phrase is *na m-áicil*, which would mean "in despite

ἡεαάεταρ céur go cúlrátaim, 7 po rcaoilpíot a caiplén. Lottur iapaím
i míde, 7 i laigníb gur po millpíot ile don cup poim. Tíonólaio epá goill
Epeann cíte ceáta píct go dealccaim. Táimce aóó ó neill 7 mac hugo
ceíte ceáta commópa ina nágaib co tuccpat goill annpínn a bpíct pín dua
nell.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΘ, 1222.

Αοιρ Cπίορ, míle, dá céo, píce aóó.

Αη επρρσρ μαζ Ήελαιν επρρσρ cίλλε ναπα δέcc.

Αιλβίη ua maolínuaib επρρσρ pípna δέcc.

Μαοίλpa ua plóinn pπioip eapa mic nepc δέcc.

Ταός ua baogíll ponur 7 taccaó tuaircipe Epeann, τιοόναictεαó pέo,
7 maóine ναορ γαάa δána δέcc.

Νιall ó néll do pápucchaó voipe im ingín uí caátáim. Ro óioγaíl ua 7
colum cille innpín uaip níp bó cian a paogal pom ua ép.

of." The whole passage is thus rendered in the old translation of the Ulster Annals:

"A. D. 1221. Hugo de Lacy his son, came into Ireland against the King of England's will, and came to Hugh O'Neale, and they on both sides went against the Galls of Ireland, and spoyled much in Meath, Leinster, and Vlster, and broke down the castle of Culrathan. And the Galls of Ireland gathered 24 Battles" [battalions] "to Delgain, and Hugh O'Neale and Hugh de Lacye's son came against them, 4 Battles" [battalions] "where the Galls gave O'Neale his own will" [co tuccpat gaill bpeé a beoil fein ó' O'Neill].

¹ Under this year the Annals of Kilronan record the death of Dermot O'Culeachain, "a learned historian and scribe; a man who had more books and knowledge than any one of his time,—he who had transcribed the Mass Book of Knock, and a befitting Office Book for Dermot Mageraghty, his tutor, and for Gillapatrik, his own foster-brother, who were successively coarbs of Achadh

Fabhair" [Aghagower, in the county of Mayo].

^m *Albin O'Mulloy*.—He was raised to this dignity in the year 1186. He was the great rival of Giraldus Cambrensis, to whom the bishopric of Ferns had been offered by John Earl of Moreton, afterwards King John; but Giraldus refusing to accept of it, Albin O'Molloy, then Abbot of Baltinglass, was elected bishop. It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, that this "righteous philosopher preached an excellent sermon at a synod in Dublin, in the year 1185, on the chastity of the clergy, and proved satisfactorily before the archbishop, John Cumin, and the whole convocation, that the Welsh and English clergy, by their vicious lives and bad examples, had corrupted the chaste and unspotted clergy of Ireland, a thing which gave great offence to Giraldus, who was called Cambrensis."

For more particulars of the history of this remarkable prelate, the reader is referred to Harris's Ware, vol. i. pp. 439, 440; and Lanigan's

Ireland, and first went to Coleraine, where they demolished the castle. They afterwards went into Meath and Leinster, and destroyed a great number of persons on that occasion. The English of Ireland mustered twenty-four battalions at Dundalk, whither Hugh O'Neill, and the son of Hugo de Lacy, came to oppose them with four great battalions. The English upon this occasion gave his own demands to O'Neill¹.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1222.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred twenty-two.

Mag-Gelain, Bishop of Kildare, died.

Albin O'Mulloy^m, Bishop of Ferns, died.

Maelisa O'Flynn, Prior of Eas-mac-neirc^a, died.

Teige O'Boyle, the Prosperity and Support of the North of Ireland, and bestower of jewels and riches upon men of every profession, died.

Niall O'Neill violated^r Derry with the daughter of O'Kane, but God and St. Columbkille were avenged for that deed, for he did not live long after it.

Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. iv. p. 277.

^a *Eas-mac-neirc*, now called *Eap uí Fhlomn*, from the family of O'Flynn, who were the hereditary Erenaghs of the place. Ware thought (*Antiq. c. 26*, at Roscommon), that this place might have been the same as Inchmaonerin, an island in Lough Key; but this notion cannot be reconciled with the statements of the older writers, who never speak of it as an island, and agree in placing it near the River *Dúill* (Boyle). Colgan thought that it was the very monastery which, many centuries later, fell into the possession of the Cistercian order, and became so famous under the name of the Abbey of Boyle; "*Eas mac neirc* Monasterium ad ripam Buellii fluvii in Conaciá. Hodié vocatur Monasterium Buellense etque ordinis Cisterciensis."—*Act. SS.* p. 494. But Colgan, who knew but little of the localities about Lough Key, is unquestionably wrong, for the great Cistercian Abbey of Boyle was that called *Ath-da-Learc*. O'Don-

nell, in his *Life of Columbkille*, lib. i. c. 104, distinctly points out the situation of *Eas mic Eirc*, as follows:

"Inde ultra Senannum versus occidentem progressus pervenit [Columba] ad eum locum cui præterlabentis Buellii fluminis vicina catharacta nomen fecit *Eas-mic-Eirc*, cumque Deo sacrauit." The place is now called *Assylyn*, which is but an anglicised form of *Eap uí Fhlomn*, and is situated on the north bank of the River Boyle, about a mile west of the town. The ruins of the church still remain, and, in the memory of the old inhabitants, a part of a round tower was to be seen adjoining it.

^r *Violated*.—In the old translation of the *Annals of Ulster* this passage is rendered as follows: "A. D. 1222. Neal O'Neal forcibly took away O'Cathan his daughter, and God and Columbkille miraculously shortened his days." The word *rapugaó* in this sense means to profane or violate. We cannot understand from this

Giolla mochoimní ua catáil tigeapna éneoil aoda éoir 7 éiar do marbað la Sfeaparac mac giolla na naomh uí Sfechnapraighe iar na bpat ua múirpir pén.

Mop ingean ui b'aoigill bfn Amlaib uí beolláin decc.

AOIS CRÍOBD, 1223.

Áoir Críobd, míle, ua céo, píce, a trí.

Mailiora mac toirpdealbhaig uí Choncobair ppiuir innri m'óoin decc.

Dubtach ua dubtaigh abb conga decc.

Sloichead la hua noinnail (domnall mór) co cruachain connacht,

sentence what Niall O'Neill did to the daughter of O'Kane; it merely states that he profaned Derry by some misconduct towards the daughter of O'Kane. The rapuðað would be committed by taking her a prisoner from the sanctuary, in order to detain her as a hostage; by violating her person, without carrying her away; or by forcing her away in abduction, with a view of marrying her.—See note under 1223, on baðall mop éolmain cille mic Duac.

^p *Maelisa, the son of Turlough O'Conor.*—According to the Book of Lecan, fol. 72, b, col. 4, this Maelisa was the eldest of the three sons of Turlough More O'Conor, monarch of Ireland, by his married wife. It appears that he embraced a religious life in his youth, and left his younger brothers to contend with each other for the sovereignty of Connaught, and crown of Ireland.

^q *Inishmaine, Inp m'óoin, i. e. the middle island.*—It is situated in the east side of Lough Mask, in the county of Mayo, between the islands called Inis Cumhang and Inis Eoghain. It contains the ruins of a small but beautiful abbey.

^r *Croghan, Cruacain, now generally called Rathcroghan.*—It is situated in the parish of Kilcorkey, nearly midway between Belanagare and Elphin, in the county of Roscommon. This

was the ancient palace of the Kings of Connaught, so celebrated in the Bardic histories of Ireland as having been erected in the first century by Eochaidh Feidhleach, monarch of Ireland, the father of the celebrated Meave, Queen of Connaught. As the remains at Rathcroghan have never been minutely described by any of our topographical writers, the Editor is tempted here to give a list of the forts and other ancient remains still visible at the place. It may be described as the ruins of a town of raths, having the large rath called Rathcroghan, placed in the centre. This great rath is at present much effaced by cultivation; all its circumvallations (for such it originally had) are destroyed, and nothing remains of it but a flat, green moat, said to be hollow in the centre, and to contain a large, round chamber with a conical roof. The natives of the district believe that there were apertures all round the moat which admitted light and air to this internal chamber, which is now inhabited only by Queen Mab and her attendant fairies. The following are the present names of the raths and other artificial features which stand around it. Many of them are clearly modern, though the features to which they are applied are ancient.

Gilla Mochoinni O'Cahill, Lord of Kinelea East and West, was slain by Shaughnessy, the son of Gilla-na-naev O'Shaughnessy, after having been betrayed by his own people.

More, daughter of O'Boyle, and wife of Auliffe O'Beollain [Boland], died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1223.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred twenty-three.

Maelisa, the son of Turlough O'Conor^p, Prior of Inishmaine^a, died.

Duffagh O'Duffy, Abbot of Cong, died.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Donnell More) to Croghan^r, in Connaught.

1. Rath Screig, to the north, in the townland of Toberrory ; 2. Cuirt mhaol, near Rath Screig, in the same townland ; 3. Rath Carrain, a fort containing a cave, in the same townland ; 4. Rathbeg, in the townland of Rathcroghan, lying to the north-west of the great central rath ; 5. Rathmore, lying about five hundred paces to the north-west of Rathbeg ; 6. Knockaun-Stanly, i. e. Stanly's Hillock, a fort lying a quarter of a mile to the north-west of Rathcroghan ; 7. Rath-na-dtarbh, i. e. Fort of the Bulls, due west of Rathcroghan ; 8. Rath-na-ndeaig, i. e. Fort of the Thorns, which gives name to a townland, lies a short distance to the west of Rath-na-dtarbh ; 9. Rath fuadach, lies to the south-west of Rathcroghan, in the parish of Baslick, and gives name to the townland in which it is situated ; 10. Caisiol Mhanannain, i. e. Manannan's stone fort, lies to the south-west, about a quarter of a mile from Rathcroghan, in the townland of Glenballythomas. This caisiol or circular cyclopean fort of stone, is now level with the ground, but its outline can yet be traced ; 11. Roilig na Riogh, i. e. the Cemetery of the Kings, lies a quarter of a mile to the south of Rathcroghan. This was the royal cemetery of Connaught in pagan times, and has been much celebrated by the bards. It

is of a circular form, is surrounded with a stone wall now greatly defaced, and it measures one hundred and sixteen paces in diameter. It exhibits several small tumuli, now much effaced by time. One of these was opened by the uncle of the late Mr. O'Conor, of Mount Druid, who found that it contained a small square chamber of stone-work, without cement, in which were some decayed bones.

Close to the north of Roilig-na-Riogh is a small hillock, called Cnocan na georp, i. e. the Hillock of the Corpses, whereon, it is said, the bodies of the kings were wont to be laid while the graves were being dug or opened. About two hundred paces to the north of the circular enclosure called Roilig-na-Riogh is to be seen a small circular enclosure, with a tumulus in the centre, on the top of which is a very remarkable red pillar-stone which marks the grave of Dathi, the last pagan monarch of Ireland, and the ancestor of the O'Dowdas of Tir Fiachrach. This stone stood perpendicularly when seen by the Editor in the year 1837, and measured seven feet in height, and four feet six inches in width at its base, and three feet near the top. It gradually tapered, and was nearly round at the top. It is called the *compe deap*, or red pillar-stone, by

arraighe hi ttuataib connacht, 7 tar Suca riap gur mill 7 gur éiríochairce
gach tír gur a raimce co fpuair a mbraighde 7 a numla.

Seachnupach mac giolla na naom uí feachnupairg do marbhad do éoinn
cúilém, 7 rápucchad na bachla moipe Cholmáin cille mic duach uime.

Murghad carraig ua fírgail do marbhad daon urcon rairgde, ag déanam
gheirri ar Aod mac Amlaioibh uí fírguil.

ANNAŁA RÍOĠHACHTA EIREANN. 1224.

ANNAŁA RÍOĠHACHTA EIREANN. 1224.

Mairiur. S. ppoiriur i nacluan do éoinnrechad lá catál cpoibdearg ua
cconcobair la riġ connacht in eppuccóideacht cluana mic nóir ar brú na
rionna allanoir.

Duald Mac Firis, in his account of the monarch
Dathi, in the pedigree of the O'Dowdas. See
Tribes and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach, printed for
the Irish Archæological Society in 1844, pp. 24,
25, note ^m.

12. Cathair na Babhaloide, the caher or stone
Fort of the feasting Party, lies about three quar-
ters of a mile to the east of Rathcroghan; 13.
Carn Ceit, lies one mile to the south-west of Rath-
croghan; it is a tumulus raised over the cele-
brated Ceat Mac Magach, a Connacian champion
who flourished in the first century, and was con-
temporary with the heroes of the Red Branch in
Ulster.

There are two large stones lying flat on the
ground, about one hundred paces to the north-
west of Rathcroghan, the one a large square rock
called Milleen Meva, the other, measuring nine
feet in length, two feet in breadth, and about
two feet in thickness, is called Misgan Meva.

There are also some curious natural caves near
this fort of Rathcroghan, in connexion with
which there are some wild legends told in the
neighbourhood, and there are also some written
ones in ancient Irish manuscripts. The reader
will find all the above forts accurately shewn on

the Ordnance Map of the county of Roscommon,
sheets 21 and 22.

^a *Clann-'Cuilen*.—Until the year 1318 the
territory of the Claun Cuileain, which belonged
to the Mac Namaras of Thomond, was a small
district lying eastwards of the River Fergus in
the county of Clare, and containing the follow-
ing parishes, viz., Quin, Tulla, Cloney, Dowry,
Kilraghtis, Kiltalagh, now included in the parish
of Inchacronan, Templemaley, Inchacronan, and
Kilmurry-na-Gall. But after the year 1318, in
which the Hy-Bloid were defeated by the descen-
dants of Turlough O'Brien, aided by the Mac
Namaras, the latter got possession of nearly the
entire country lying between the River Fergus
and the Shannon.

^b *Bachal mor*, i. e. the great crozier.—This re-
lic is yet extant, but in very bad preservation.
It is in the cabinet of George Petrie, Esq., Au-
thor of the Essay on the Round Towers, and an-
cient Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland.

^c *Colman Mac Duach*, i. e. Colman the son of
Duach, who founded the church called Kilmac-
duagh, situated in the barony of Kiltartan, in
the county of Galway, about the year 620. He
was of the illustrious tribe of Hy-Fiachrach

thence into the Tuathas of Connaught, and westwards across the Suck, and plundered and burned every territory which he entered, until he had received their hostages and submissions.

Shaughnessy, the son of Gilla-na-naev O'Shaughnessy, was slain by the Clann-Cuilen¹, a deed by which the Bachal mor² of St. Colman³, son of Duach, was profaned⁴.

Murrough Carragh O'Farrell was slain [at Granard, An. Ult.] by an arrow, in a battle against Hugh, the son of Auliffe O'Farrell⁵.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1224.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred twenty-four.

The Monastery of St. Francis at Athlone, was commenced by Cathal Crovderg O'Connor, King of Connaught, in the diocese of Clonmacnoise, on the eastern bank of the Shannon.

Aidhne, in the south of the province of Connaught, and nearly related to Guaire Aidhne, King of that province, so famed in Irish history for unbounded hospitality. See Colgan's *Acta SS.*, p. 248.

* *Was profaned*, do íapugáó.—When parties had sworn on a crozier or any relic to observe certain conditions, such as to offer protection to a man in case he made his appearance, and that such an oath was afterwards violated, the crozier or relic, in the language of these Annals, was said to be profaned. The true application of the word íapugáó will appear from the following passage in these Annals at the year 907 :

A. D. 907. Sápuccáó Ardmacha la Cífnachan mac Duilgen .i. oimbió do éiret ar in cill, 7 a bábaó hi loch Cuip ppí h-ardmachan aniar. Cífnachan do bábaó la Nuall mac Aóda, píg in tuairpne ip in loé ceona in ceionn íapugáóe Pápaice.

It is translated by Colgan as follows in his Annals of Armagh :

" 907. *Basilica Ardmachana sacrilegam vim*

passa per Kernachanum filium Dulgeni ; qui quendam Captivum eo refugij causa effugientem, ex Ecclesia sacrilego ausu extraxit, et in lacu de Loch Kírr orbi versus occidentem adiacenti, suffocavit, sed Kernachanus iustam tanti sacrilegij pœnam, mox luit, per Niellum filium Aidi Regem Aquilonaris partis : et postea totius Hibernia in eodem lacu suffocatus."—*Trias Thaum.* p. 296 ; see also note on Termon Caelainne under the year 1225.

* Under this year the Annals of Kilronan have the following entries, which have been omitted by the Four Masters :

" A. D. 1223. Clonmacnoise was burned, including two churches, and many valuable articles.

" A great storm occurred the day after the festival of St. Matthew, which destroyed all the oats throughout Ireland that remained uncreaped in the fields.

" Finn O'Carman, a steward to the King of Connaught, and who held much land, died.

" Twenty-six feet were added to the church of Tigh Sinche [Taghshinny, in the county of

Μαολμυρε ó connmaic erroc ua bhíacrác γ cenél aodha do écc.

Erroc Conmaicne, .i. an gailleppoc décc.

Muirgiur canánac mac Ruaidrí uí concóbair aon bá deaprenaiḡti do ḡaoidelaib illegionn, i ccanntraieac̃t, γ a nōenān uēppa décc, γ a aōnacal i ccunḡa.

Μαολκαοιμḡin ua Scingin aipcinneac̃ arda capna décc.

Μαοιḡru mac an erpuic uí maolḡaḡmair peapḡn ua bhíacrác γ ua namalḡaōa, γ aōbar erpuic ar eccna, do marbaō do mac donnchaōa uí duōda mar nap nū dō uair nōcar mārḡ neac̃ duib̃ duōda riam̃ cleipeac̃ ḡó rin.

Clot-aōbal aōuaēmar d̃feap̃t̃ain i ccuid do connac̃taib̃, .i. i t̃tir maine i Sōd̃ain, γ in uib̃ diaḡmata ḡc̃. diaḡ ḡár t̃eōm, γ ḡalar aōḡp̃ec̃ do c̃ḡraib̃

Longford], by the priest of the town, namely, Mael-Magorman.

“William de Lacy came to Ireland and made the Crannog [wooden house] of Inis Laeghachain; but the Connacians came upon the island by force, and let out the people who were on it, on parole.”

This latter entry is given in Mageoghegan’s translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 1222, as follows: “A. D. 1222. William Delacie and the English of Meath, with their forces, founded a castle at Loghloygeaghan; the Connoghtmen of the other side came with their forces to Loghloygeachan” [and] “the ward of the said castle came forth to the principalls of Connoght, and as soone as they were out of the Castle the Connoghtmen broke the same, and so departed.”

* *The Bishop of Hy-Fiachrach and Kinelea*, eaproc ua ḡḡiacrác γ éinel aōd̃a.—By this the Annalists mean the Bishop of Kilmacduagh; but they have expressed it incorrectly, for the Kinel-Aodha were Hy-Fiachrach, as much as the inhabitants of the rest of the diocese of Kilmacduagh. They should have called O’Conmaic Bishop of Hy-Fiachrach Aidhne, which would express the diocese of Kilmacduach without adding another word; or have called him Bishop

of Coill Ua bh-Fiachrach and Kinel Aodha na h-Echtghe, which would express and distinguish the two districts of which the diocese consisted, namely, the countries of O’Heyne and O’Shaughnessy: but the fact is, that the Four Masters who compiled this work from various sources, have left many entries imperfectly arranged.

† *Conmaicne*, i. e. of the people and district so called, on the east side of the Shannon. The principal families among the eastern Conmaicne were the O’Farrells and Mac Rannalls, whose territories are comprised in the diocese of Ardagh. The name of this bishop was Robert, but his surname no where appears. He was an Englishman, and had been the eleventh abbot of St. Mary’s Abbey, Dublin, before he was elevated to the see of Ardagh.—See Ware’s Bishops by Harris, p. 250.

‡ *Maurice*.—The natives of Cong still point out his tomb in the Abbey, but some suppose it is the tomb of his father Roderic.

§ *Poetical compositions*, a nōenān uēppa, literally “in making of verses.” In the Annals of Kilronan, the term employed is uēppōñm̃u-ḡeac̃t, i. e. in verse-making. In the Lowland Scotch a *maker* signifies, “a poet.”

ḡ *Ardearne*, Árd̃ capna.—A vicarage in the

Mulmurry O'Conmaic, Bishop of Hy-Fiachrach and Kinelea^a [Kilmacduagh] died.

The Bishop of Conmaicne^a [Ardagh], i. e. the English bishop, died.

Maurice^a, the Canon, son of Roderic O'Connor, the most illustrious of the Irish for learning, psalm-singing, and poetical compositions^a, died, and was interred at Cong.

Mulkevin O'Scingin, Erenagh of Ardcarne^b, died.

Maelisa, son of the Bishop O'Mulfover, parson of Hy-Fiachrach and Hy-Awley, and *materies* of a bishop for his wisdom, was killed by the son of Donough O'Dowda, a deed strange in him, for none of the O'Dowda's had ever before killed an ecclesiastic.

A heavy and awful shower^c fell on a part of Connaught, namely, on Hy-Many^d, Sodan^e, in Hy-Diarmada^f, and other districts, from which arose a mur-

diocese of Elphin, situated in the barony of Boyle and county of Roscommon, and about four miles to the east of the town of Boyle. This church was founded by St. Beo-Aedh, a bishop who died on the 8th of March, 524; and it continued for some time to be the head of a bishop's see. For some account of the patron saint of this church, the reader is referred to Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, at 8th of March; the *Feilire Aenguis*, and Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at the same day; and also to Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. i. p. 462. Archdall places Ardcharn in the county of Westmeath, which is a very strange blunder, as Colgan, his authority, had described it as in Maghluirg, in Connaught.

Considerable ruins of the church of Ardcarne are still to be seen; and in the field lying between the church and the high road are shewn slight remains of the walls of an abbey, and the foundations of some of the houses which constituted the ancient village of Ardcarne.

^a *A heavy and awful shower*, c10c̄ cōbal cōbaēm̄ap.—This shower is also mentioned in the Annals of Kilronan, but not in any con-

nected with the death of Cathal Crovderg, of which the Four Masters represent it as an ominous presage. The literal translation is as follows: "A. D. 1224. A shower fell in parts of Connaught, namely, in Tirmany, in Soghan, in Hy-Diarmada, and in Clann-Teige, of which there grew a great murrain among the cows, after having eaten of the grass and herbage; and the people, after having taken of their milk and flesh, contracted many diseases."

^d *Hy-Many*, u1 maíne.—O'Kelly's country, originally extending from Athenry to the Shannon, and from the borders of Thomond to Lanesborough, on the Shannon.

^e *Sodan*.—This was the country of the O'Mannins, and, as appears from various authorities, was included in the present barony of Tiaquin, in the county of Galway. For a list of the townlands in the occupation of different persons of the name of O'Mannin in this territory, in the year 1617, the reader is referred to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed for the Irish Archaeological Society in 1843, p. 164.

^f *Hy-Diarmada*, u1 Diapmana.—This was the tribe name of the O'Concannons, which also be-

na ceipíoc nempairi iap ccaicín an peóir do phluch an ciot ra dóib. Do gmoó beor laet na ninnleó rin galpaigti inmeoðonca go héxamail do na daoimib do toimleó é. Ba deóbir na deapbaipib ri do teet i cconnaactaib ip in mbliadain ri uair ba móir an tolc, 7 an timneó do pala dóib innte, .i. caatal cpoibdearg mac toirpdealbaig móir uí concobaip, Rí Connaet, aon ap

came that of their country. The head of the O'Concannons was seated at a place called Kiltullagh, in the county of Galway, in 1585, and his country was then considered a part of Hy-Many.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 19, note ¹.

⁸ *Cathal Crovderg*, Caatal cpoibdearg, i.e. Cathal, or Charles of the Red Hand.—The obituary of Cathal Crovderg is thus given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, with which those of Kilronan agree.

“A.D. 1224. Caatal cpoibdearg hua concobaip, pí cónaet, 7 pí gaióel Epenn ap toéuét abbat i mainistir chuc muaid u^o. Kal. Iunii, in taen gaióel ip ferr tainig o brian boroma anuar ap uairli, 7 ap onoir; togbalach eperagmur toéuétac na tuat; robaranae faóbir fuairéig pomeimail na píccana, dóig ip pé penney do gabao deámaio co oligtech ap eúr i n-iaé Epenn; columain connail cpaiobec cepteipiaetac creitirí 7 criptaioeéta; ceptaióeteoir na cmeac, 7 na coibóenach; múg-aigeteoir na méipleé 7 na malapeac; coime-taiócoitcenn caebuaoac in peéta roo óleptaig, o'á euc Dia degonóir i calmain, 7 in plaéiur nemóa éall ap neg in aibie manaió do, iap mbpeit buaoa ó boman 7 o deman.”

Thus rendered in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, in which it is incorrectly placed under the year 1223.

“A.D. 1223. Cathal Crovderg O'Conor, King of Connaught, and King of the Irish of Ireland, died at the Abbey of Knock-moy, 5 Kal. Junij. The best Irishman that was from the time of Brien Boroma, for gentility and honor; the up-

holder, mighty and puissant, of the country; keeper of peace, rich and excellent. For in his time was tieth payd and established in Ireland first legally. Threshold, meek and honest, of belief and Christianity; corrector of transgressors and thieves; the banisher of” [the] “wicked and robbers” [múg-aigeteoir na méipleé 7 na malapeac]; “the defender of the right Law, conning and couragious; to whom God gave great honour in this life, and everlasting” [life] “in heaven, dying in a Munck's habit, overcoming the world and the Devill.”

Cathal Crovderg was the son of Turlough More O'Conor, Monarch of Ireland, and the brother of Roderic O'Conor, the last of the Irish monarchs. According to the traditional story told about him in the neighbourhood of Ballintober, in the county of Mayo, he was the illegitimate son of King Turlough by Gearrog Ny-Moran of the territory of Umhall. The traditional story, which is very vivid, and believed to be true, runs as follows:

“Shortly before the English invasion of Ireland, the King of Connaught, who was of the family of O'Conor, having no issue by his lawful queen, took to his bed a beautiful girl, out of the territory of Umhall, by name Gearrog Ny-Moran, who soon exhibited symptoms of fertility. When the Queen of Connaught heard of this demonstration of her own barrenness, she became, like Sarah of old, jealous in the highest degree, and used every means in her power to persecute the King's concubine. She even had recourse to witches, who were then numerous in the province, but without success, until at last, shortly

rain and dreadful distemper among the cattle of the aforesaid territories, after they had eaten of the grass moistened by this shower, and the milk of these cattle produced a variety of inward maladies in the people who used it. It was no wonder that these ominous signs should appear this year in Connaught, for great was the evil and affliction which they suffered in this year, viz., the death of Cathal Crovderg^s, son of Turlough More O'Connor, King of Connaught, a man

before Gearrog was about to be delivered, a celebrated witch, more skilful than the rest, who lived in the neighbourhood of Ballytoberpatrick, in the county of Mayo, presented the Queen with a magical string, with three intricate knots, telling her, that as long as she kept it in her possession Gearrog Ny-Moran, against whom its magical properties were directed, could never be delivered of a child. Before, however, the string had been fully indued with the intended charm, the King's child thrust his right hand into the external world, but farther he could not move; for, as soon as the last word of the incantation had been pronounced, he was fixed, spell-bound, in his awkward position. He continued thus for several days and nights, and though his mother wished for death she could not die. At length a certain good man, who had heard of the magical string, and of the pitiable condition of O'Moran's daughter, called one day at the palace, with a view to destroy the properties of the string, and the Queen, who held him in high esteem, having no suspicion of his design, bade him welcome and asked him the news. He answered, with some expression of annoyance on his countenance, that the principal news in the west of Connaught, was, that Gearrog Ny-Moran had brought forth a son for the King of Connaught. When the Queen heard this from the lips of one on whom she placed the utmost reliance, she took the magical string, which she was persuaded to believe would for ever prevent O'Moran's daughter from giving birth to a roydamna, and cast it into the fire in his presence, calling down

all sorts of execrations on the head of the old sorceress, who had so much deceived her. No sooner had the last knot of the string been destroyed by the action of the fire, than the King's son, who had been so long kept spell-bound by its influence, was ushered upon the theatre of his future greatness; but his *crov*, or that part of the hand, from the wrist out, which he had thrust into the world before the magical string was perfected, was as red as blood, from which he received the cognomen of *Croib-téap*, or '*the Red-handed*' *Crov-derg*.

"The Queen of Connaught, who was of a most powerful family, continued to persecute the red-handed child and his mother, with all the perseverance of a jealous barren woman; but the child, who had all the appearance of royalty in his countenance, was sheltered by the clergy of the province; and when the Queen discovered that he was lurking in one monastery, he was secretly sent away to another. In this manner was he sheltered for three years in the monasteries of Connaught. At last the Queen's fury rose to such a height against the clergy, that they gave up all hopes of being able to protect the child any longer. His mother then fled with him into Leinster, where, for many years, disguised, she supported him by labouring work. When the boy grew up, although he was constantly told of the royalty of his birth, and of the respectability of the O'Morans, still, having no hopes of being able to return to his native province as long as the Queen lived, he was obliged to apply himself to common

who, of all others, had destroyed most of the rebels and enemies of Ireland, he who had most relieved the wants of the clergy, the poor, and the destitute, he who, of all the Irish nobility that existed in or near his time, had received from God most goodness, and greatest virtues, for he kept himself content with one married wife, and did not defile his chastity after her death until his own death, in whose time most tithes were lawfully received in Ireland; this just and upright king, this discreet, pious, and justly-judging hero, died on the 28th day of the summer (on Monday), in the habit of a Grey Friar, in the monastery of Knockmoy^b, (which monastery, together with its site and lands, he himself had

such efforts to save him from the fury of the Queen. He erected several monasteries for them on an extensive scale, and in magnificent style, namely, the monastery of Ballintober in Mayo, which was three years in building, and which was roofed and shingled with oak timber; the monastery of Athlone, on the Shannon; and also that of Knockmoy, in the county of Galway."

Notwithstanding the evidence of this vivid tradition, we must conclude from the Book of Lecan, fol. 72, b, col. 4, that Turlough More O'Connor, King of Ireland, had three sons by his married wife, namely, Maelisa, Coarb of St. Coman, who was his eldest son and heir, Aedh Dall, and Tadhg Aluinn.

Dr. O'Connor, in his suppressed work, *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare*, who was his own grandfather, alludes to the traditions preserved in the country about the valour of "Charles the Red-handed," but makes no allusion whatever to the story above given, which, though in great part fabulous, is generally believed to be true by the story-tellers and farmers in the counties of Mayo and Galway. But to enter upon the proofs of the legitimacy or illegitimacy of Cathal Crovderg would swell this note to a length which would interfere with the elucidation of other entries in those Annals, and the Editor must, therefore, reserve the discussion of the

question for another work.

Ledwich, in his *Antiquities of Ireland*, second edition, p. 520, says, that there is a monument to Cathal Crovderg in the Abbey of Knockmoy; but the monument in that abbey to which he alludes, but which he evidently never saw, is that of Malachy O'Kelly, who died in 1401, and of his wife Finola, the daughter of O'Connor, who died in 1402. Ledwich was of opinion that the fresco paintings on the north wall of the choir of this abbey, were executed in the seventeenth century, "when,"^b he says, "the confederate Catholics possessed themselves of the abbeys of Ireland, which they everywhere repaired, and, in many instances, adorned with elegant sculptures;" but it is quite clear, from the style of these paintings, and from the legible portion of the inscriptions, among which may be clearly read, in the black letter, *orati pro anima Malachie*, that they belong to the period of the aforesaid Malachy O'Kelly, by whom the abbey of Knockmoy seems to have been repaired if not in great part re-edified; for it is quite obvious, from the style of the abbey of Ballintober, which unquestionably exhibits the architecture of the latter part of the twelfth century, that there is no part of that of Knockmoy as old as the period of Cathal Crovderg.

^b *Knockmoy*.—According to the *Annals of Clonmacnois*, as translated by Mageoghegan,

muaid̃e iar na heðbairt dó bué̃n do dia, ⁊ do na manchaib̃ poime riñ gna
ponn ⁊ fearonn, ⁊ a adnacal inñte co huaṛal onópac̃. A bpuṛt loça
meṛca do geneaḃ caṭal cpoib̃dearcc, ⁊ a oil̃m̃ain in uib̃ diarmata aḡtaðcc
ua coinceanainn. Aod̃ ó concobair a mac do gabáil riḡi Connaḃt tap a éṛ
gan cáir̃be uair̃ báḃar bṛaiḡbe Connaḃt ap̃ a láim̃ pé nécc a aṭar. Ar pé
huḃt gabala riḡe don aod̃ pa tucc fó deapa mac ui mannaḃáim̃ do ḃallaḃ
tṛé écc̃fn mná do tabairt, ⁊ a láma ⁊ a cōpa do b̃én do neoc̃ oile iar
nd̃éanam̃ méple dó. Do coim̃éd̃ rmaḃta plata inñrin.

Aod̃ mac Concobair maonm̃oiḡi décc aḡ toideḃt ó Iepurálém, ⁊ ó rpuṛt
Iord̃anén dó.

Doñd̃c̃at̃aiḡ mac aṛis̃c̃at̃aiḡ uí Raḃuib̃ toíṛeḃ cloinne tomalt̃aiḡ décc ma
oil̃t̃ri acc topur̃ Pat̃t̃raicc.

Maol̃t̃racl̃ainn mac tañḡ uí ceall̃aiḡ tiḡearna ó maine do écc.

Ḣiolla na naom̃h cṛom̃ ó Seaḃnup̃aiḡ tiḡearna leṭe iap̃t̃ap̃aiḡe cenél
aod̃a na heḃt̃ḡi décc.

Dom̃nall ó ceall̃aiḡ tiḡearna ó maine décc.

Cúcñann ua coineḃñainn décc.

Mat̃ḡam̃ain mac ceṭ̃s̃ñaiḡ uí céṛin tiḡearna ciap̃p̃aiḡe loça na naip̃neāḃ
décc.

Cathal Crovderg died at Broyeoll in Connoght. Bruigheol, or Briola, is in Clann-Uadagh, near the River Suck, in the county of Roscommon. The entry is as follows:

"A. D. 1223. Cahall Crovederge O'Connor, King of Connoght, and King of the Irish of Ireland, one that used reverence and bounty towards the Church, and both ritch, fortunate, and happy, died in Broyeoll in Connought, and Hugh mac Cahall, his son, was constituted King of Connoght in his place."

¹ *Harbour of Lough Mask*, pope locha meṛca. —This place is now called Caladh Locha Measca, and Ballincalla, and is a parish in the barony of Kilmaine, and county of Mayo, verging on Lough Mask. Calāḃ, in this part of Ireland, signifies a landing place for boats, and is synonymous with pope; though in the county of Ros-

common it means a wet meadow, or a strath or holm on the margin of a lake or river.

² *A robbery*, iar nd̃éanam̃ méple. —This passage is given more satisfactorily in the Annals of Kilronan, as follows: "Hugh O'Connor, his own son, assumed the government of Connaught after him, and right worthy of the dignity he was, for he had been a king for his efficiency, might, and puissance, in his father's life-time, and he had the hostages of Connaught in his hands. And God permitted his succession, for such was the strictness of his law, that no evils were committed in Connaught at his accession, but one act of plunder on the road to Croagh-patrick, for which the perpetrator had his hands and feet cut off; and one woman was violated by the son of O'Monahan, for which he was deprived of sight."

granted to God and the monks), and was interred therein nobly and honourably. Cathal Crowderg was born at the Harbour of Lough Mask¹, and fostered in Hy-Diarmada by Teige O'Concannon. The government of Connaught was assumed without delay by Hugh O'Conor, his son, for the hostages of Connaught were in his (Hugh's) hands at the time of his father's death. Hugh, upon his accession to the government, commanded the son of O'Monahan should be deprived of sight as a punishment for his having violated a female, and ordered the hands and feet of another person to be cut off for having committed a robbery*. This *was done* to maintain the authority of a prince.

Hugh, the son of Conor Moinmoy [O'Conor], died on his return from Jerusalem and the River Jordan.

Donncahy, the son of Aireaghtagh O'Rodiv, Chief of Clann-Tomalty¹, died on his pilgrimage, at Toberpatrick^m.

Melaghlin, the son of Teige O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, died.

Gilla na-naev Crom [the Stooped] O'Shaughnessy, Lord of the Western half of Kinelea of Echtge, died.

Donnell O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, died.

Cucannon O'Concannon died.

Mahon, the son of Kehernagh O'Kerrin, Lord of Kerry of Lough-na-narneyⁿ, died.

¹ *Clann-Tomalty*, clann 'tomalteag. — This tribe was situated in the plains of Roscommon, not far from Rathcroghan, but they sunk into obscurity, and were deprived of property at so early a period, that the extent, or even exact position, of their cantred, cannot now be determined.

^m *Toberpatrick*, topar patratic, i. e. St. Patrick's well. — This is certainly the Abbey of Ballintober, in the county of Mayo. There are countless other places in Connaught so called.

ⁿ *Kerry of Lough-na-narney*, ciapparge loca na náipneab. — This territory is now simply called ciapparge by the natives of it, who speak the Irish language remarkably well. It comprises the parishes of Annagh, Began, and Aghamore, which form about the southern half of the ba-

rony of Costello, in the south-east of the county of Mayo. Colgan, and after him O'Flaherty, have supposed, that the territory of Kierrigia de Loch nairne was co-extensive with the barony of Belathamhnais, otherwise called Costello, in the county of Mayo. — See *Trias Thaum.*, p. 137; and *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 46, p. 276. But this, which is put as a mere conjecture by Colgan, is certainly incorrect; for the mountainous district of Sliabh Lugha, which belonged to the Galengæ, and of which the Kierrigii never possessed any portion, formed the greater part of that barony. The boundary of the diocese of Achonry runs across the barony of Costello, in such a manner as to divide it into two almost equal parts. That part of the barony to the north of this boundary is, even at this very day, called Sliabh Lugha,

An earbhar gan buain go feil bhríde, 7 an treabadh aga denam do bhrí an éoccaib, 7 na doiminde.

Mannistir do éogbáil la Muirir mac ghráil (ó tótt ghráilais cille vana, 7 gearraileis d'írmuman) in eóchail in eaprcoboitteacht cluana ip in Mumain do bhráirib S. ppoirriar.

and was O'Gara's original country; and the part of the barony lying to the south of the said boundary is Kerry of Lough-na-narney." The lake of loe na n-áinneab, i. e. *Lake of the Sloes*, from which this territory took its name, is situated on the boundary between the parishes of Began and Aghamore, in the barony of Costello, and is now more generally called Mannin Lough. Downing, who wrote about the year 1682, when the name of this lake was well remembered, puts the situation of this lake beyond dispute by stating that the castle of Mannin is in Lough Arny. "There is likewise," he says, "a small lough in the barony, called Lough Arny in former times. In the west end thereof stands an antient ruin of a castle called Mannin." See Map to the *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1844, on which this lake and its castle are shewn, as well as the true boundary line between Kerry of Lough-na-narney and Sliabh Lugha, or O'Gara's country.

° *Maurice Fitzgerald*.—He was the grandson of the Maurice Fitzgerald who came to Ireland with the Earl Strongbow, and who died on the 1st of September, 1177. For the origin of the family of Fitzgerald the reader is referred to the History of the Earls of Desmond, by the celebrated Daniel O'Daly, published at Lisbon in 1655, under the title of "*Initium Incrementum et Exitus Familiæ Giraldinorum, Desmonice Comitum Palatinorum Kyerria in Hiberniâ, ac persecutionis Hæreticorum Descriptio, ex nonnullis fragmentis collecta, ac Latinitate donata.*" In this work O'Daly deduces the pedigree of the Fitzgeralds from Troy, and places their ancestors among the followers of

Æneas into Italy, where they settled in Tuscany, or Etruria, from whence some of the family passed into Normandy, thence into England, and, in process of time, into Ireland. But the Editor is of opinion that there is no authentic monument of the history of this family earlier than the time of William the Conqueror, with whom they seem to have come into England, though Mr. Burke, in his pedigree of the Duke of Leinster, asserts that his ancestor Otho was a Baron of England in the 16th year of Edward the Confessor.

The character of Maurice Fitzgerald, the first of this family that came to Ireland, and who was one of the principal heroes of the English Conquest, is given as follows by his contemporary, Giraldus Cambrensis :

"Erat autem Mauritius vir venerabilis & verecundus : vultu colorato, decentique : mediocri quodam modicitate, tam mediocribus minor quam modicis maior. Vir tam animo quam corpore modificato : nec illo elato, nec hoc dilatato : Innata vir bonitate bonus & tamen longe cura propensior bonus fieri, quam videri malens. Mauricio modus, in omnibus servare modum : ut credi possit suarum partium, suique temporis tam censura morum, quam facetiarum exemplum. Vir brevilocus et sermone perpauco sed ornato : puta, plus pectoris habens quam oris, plus rationis quam orationis : plus sapientia [sapientiæ ?] quam eloquentia. Et tamen cum sermonem res exigebat : ad sententiam dicendam, sicut serus, sic scientissimus. Rebus quoque in Martiis, vir animosus : et nulli fere strenuitate secundus. Ad capessenda tamen pericula, nec impetuosus nec præceps : sed sicut prouidus in aggrediendis :

The corn remained unreaped until the Festival of St. Bridget [1st February], when the ploughing was going on, in consequence of the war and inclement weather.

A monastery was erected by Maurice Fitzgerald², from whom the Fitzgeralds of Kildare and Desmond are descended, at Youghal³, in the diocese of Cloyne, in Munster⁴, for Franciscan friars⁵.

sic pertinax erat in aggressis. Vir sobrius, modestus, et castus: stabilis, firmus, atque fidelis. Vir quidem non expers criminis: crimine tamen omni notabili carens et enormi."—*Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. i. c. 42.

It is stated by some popular Irish writers that this first Maurice Fitzgerald was appointed Chief Governor of Ireland by Henry II. in 1173; but this seems to be an error, as no original authority has yet been found for it, and his name does not appear in the list of Chief Governors of Ireland given in Harris's Ware, vol. ii. c. 15, p. 102, nor in any other trustworthy authority that the Editor has ever seen; but his grandson, the Maurice mentioned in the text, was Lord Justice of Ireland in the year 1229, and again in 1232. This Maurice is said to have been the first who brought the orders of Friars Minors and Preachers into Ireland. By a mandatory letter of Henry III., dated 26th November, 1216, he was put into possession of Maynooth, and all the other lands of which his father died seised in Ireland; and was put also into possession of the castle of Crome in the county of Limerick. According to the tradition among the O'Donovans, as stated in the Pedigree of the late General O'Donovan, by John Collins, he was the first that drove the head of that family from the castle of Crome, or Croom, in the county of Limerick; but the Editor has not been able to find any cotemporaneous authority for this statement, nor any authority whatever older than a manuscript, entitled *Carbrius Notitia*, written in 1686, which formed No. 591 of

the Sale Catalogue of the books and MSS. of the late Lord Kingsborough, in which it is stated as follows: "But let us pass from the rough seas to the smooth plains, whereof we shall find few till we pass Clancabill, a territory belonging to the Donovans, a family of Royall Extraction amongst the Irish. They came hither from Coshma, in the county of Limerick, and" "built there the famous Castle of Crome, which afterwards falling to the Earle of Kildare, gave him his motto of CROME-A-BOO, still used in his scutcheon." Dr. Smith, who has used the information in this MS. throughout his Natural and Civil History of Cork, repeats the same passage, vol. i. p. 25, but quotes no authority whatever.

This Maurice died on the 20th of May, 1257, in the habit of St. Francis, and was succeeded by his son Maurice Fitz-Maurice Fitzgerald, who was appointed Lord Justice of Ireland on the 23rd of June, 1272.—See Lodge's Peerage, and a curious pedigree of the Fitzgeralds, in the handwriting of Peregrine O'Clery, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, and another in the copy from the Autograph of Duaid Mac Firbis, in the same Library.

² *Youghal*, Goéaill, a well-known town in the county of Cork, situated on the River Blackwater, about twenty miles east of Cork.

³ *In Munster*, *in mumin*, i. e. *in*, in the, and *mumin Munster*; the article *an* or *in* being sometimes prefixed to names of territories and countries in the Irish language.

⁵ Under this year the Annals of Kilronan contain the following entry relative to the son of

ΑΟΙΣ ΓΡΙΟΣΘ, 1225.

Αοιρ Γριορθ, míle, dá céo, píce a cúig.

Αίηλοιβ υα beóllám aipcinneac droma cliað, Saoi eccna, 7 biatrac coitcéinn décc.

Υα Μαοιβρέναιμν ab mairpce na buille décc do biéin cuiplinne do leiccead óó.

Μαοιβρίγδε υα maiccin ab topair παρραιcc, mac oige 7 eccnaíde décc. Αρ ler po tioneppnað ceampal tobair παρραιc, 7 po φορβαίð ζονα Shanctair, 7 cpoραιβ ιαρ μορ παοταρ α νόνοιρ παρραιc, 7 Μυιρε, eóin, 7 na naprtal.

Ζιolla an coimíed mac ziolla cáppaiç uapal páccapc 7 peaprpún tiçe baotéin deç.

Όιοιρ ó μαοιλίαραιν αιρcinneac αρδα capna décc.

Ζιollacoirpce υα μυçποιν decc, 7 α αónacal ι cconga pecín.

Coimérçe mór pluaiç do dénaím lá hua néll ι cconnactaib do congnam le cloinn Ruatðri uí concobair, .i. τοιρρdealbac 7 αοð επé φορconçpa duinn óiç mécc oipeactaiç píoçtaoípeac Sil Muipedhaiç α noioçail α peaprainn do dén de duu concobair (.i. αοð). Act éina ó po iompaíð macc oipectaiç

Hugh de Lacy: "A. D. 1224. The son of Hugo came to Ireland, despite of the King of England, and a great war and contention arose between him and the English of Ireland, all of whom rose up against him and banished him to O'Neill, King of Aileach. Thither the English and Irish of Ireland pursued them, with their forces, namely, Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, King of Connaught; Donough Cairbreach O'Brien, King of Munster; Dermot Cluasach Mac Carthy, King of Desmond; and all the other chiefs of Ireland, except the Kinel-Connell and Kinel-Owen. They marched to Muirtheimbne and Dundalk, where they demanded hostages of the sons of Hugo and of O'Neill. Then came O'Neill with his English and Irish forces, and distributed them on the passes of Sliabh Fuaid and the Gates of Emania, and the woods of Conaille; and the

English were challenged to approach them in those places. However, when the English of Ireland perceived that they occupied such strong positions, they came to the resolution of making peace with the sons of Hugo, and to leave the conditions to the award of the King of England. The English of Ireland then dispersed without obtaining tribute or reward from Hugh O'Neill."

* *Biatagh*, *biatrac*, a public victualler.—Sir Richard Cox thought that this term was the same as *Buddagh*, a clown or villain; but the two words are essentially different in their application and derivation, *biatrac* being derived from *biað*, food, and *booaé*, which is a name of contempt, from a different radix. The *Biatagh* was endowed with a quantity of land called a *baile biataiç*, or *ballybetagh*, which was the thirtieth part of a *triocha ced*, or barony, and contained

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1225.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred twenty-five.

Auliffe O'Beollan (Boland) Erenagh of Drumcliff, a wise and learned man, and a general Biatagh¹, died.

O'Mulrenin, abbot of the monastery of Boyle, died in consequence of having been blooded.

Maelbrighde O'Maigin, Abbot of Toberpatrick², a son of chastity and wisdom, died. By him the church of Toberpatrick, together with its sanctuary and crosses, had been, with great exertions, begun and finished, in honour of St. Patrick, the Blessed Virgin Mary, St. John, and the Apostles.

Gilla-an-Choimhdhe Mac Gillacarry, a noble priest, and parson of Teach Baoithin, died.

Dionysius O'Mulkieran³, Erenagh of Ardcarne, died.

Gilla-Coirpthe O'Muron, died, and was buried at Conga-Fechin (Cong).

O'Neill mustered a great force at the request of Donn Oge Mageraghty, royal Chieftain of Sil-Murray, who wanted to be revenged of O'Conor (i. e. Hugh⁴), for having deprived him (Mageraghty) of his lands, and marched into Connaught to assist the sons of Roderic, viz., Turlough and Hugh. But

four quarters or seiscraighs, each containing one hundred and twenty acres of land. The ancient Irish had two kinds of farmers, the one called Biataghs and the other Brughaidhs (Brocees), who seem to have held their lands of the chief under different tenures; the former, who were comparatively few in number, would appear to have held their lands free of rent, but were obliged to entertain travellers, and the chief's soldiers, when on their march in his direction; and the latter would appear to have been subject to a stipulated rent and service. According to the *Leabhar Buidhe*, or the Yellow Book of the Mac Fiebises of Lecan, preserved in the Manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 3, 18, p. 921, it appears that the Brughaidh, or farmer, called *brughaidh ceadaí*,

was bound by law to keep one hundred labourers, and one hundred of each kind of domestic animals. For a curious dissertation on the tenure of the Irish Biataghs, the reader is referred to Harris's Ware, vol. ii. c. 10, pp. 157, 158; and *Statute of Kilkenny*, edited by Mr. Hardiman for the Irish Archaeological Society, pp. 4, 5.

¹ *Toberpatrick*.—Now Ballintober, in the county of Mayo, where the ruins of a great abbey and of a small church, dedicated to St. Patrick, may be seen.

² *O'Mulkieran*, O maoltírapáin.—This name is still common in the vicinity of Boyle and Ardcarne.

³ *Hugh*, Cloó, i. e. Hugh, the son of Cathal Crowderg, who succeeded his father as King of Connaught.

in aḡaib aōḡa do pónpac síol muirḡohaiḡ ḡ iapṡar cónnachṡ im aōḡ ua plaiṡḡḡṡaiḡ tḡḡearna iapṡar Connacṡ, ḡ ḡaibḡil an cuicciḡ doṡmóṡ coiméṡḡi ina aḡaib acṡ mac diapmata, .i. corḡmac mac tomaltaiḡ. Dála uí nell níṡ hapiṡṡeaḡ leṡ ḡo paṡniḡ lár píṡ muirḡeahaiḡ. Aṡiḡe ḡo ṡeaḡha aṡa luam, ḡo mbaíḡ dá oíḡe aḡ Muilleann ḡuanac ḡup lomaiṡccḡṡṡur loc nén ḡo pucc ṡéóíḡ uí concobaṡ ar. Teccaiḡ aṡiḡe ḡo capṡ ṡṡaich. Ríḡṡar toṡṡṡealbac mac Ruaiḡṡi annṡi, ḡ téd aōḡ ua nell cona muṡṡiṡ dia

* *Faes of Athlone*, ṡeaḡa aṡa luam, i. e. the woods of Athlone.—This was the name of O'Naghtan's country, containing thirty quarters of land in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See Inquisition taken at Athlone, on the 26th of October, 1587, and another taken at Roscommon, on the 23rd of October, 1604; also *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1843, pp. 175, 176, and the map prefixed to the same.

† *Muilleann Guanach*.—In the Annals of Ulster and of Kilronan this name is written muillḡ uanac, and muillḡ uanḡe, in the Annals of Connaught. The Editor has not been able to find this name in any form in the *Faes*, or in any part of the county of Roscommon. The whole passage is given somewhat more intelligibly in the Annals of Ulster, and thus Englished in the old translation:

"A. D. 1224. A great army by Hugh O'Neale into Connought with the sons of Rory O'Coner, and consent of all Sylmurea, only Mac Dermot, viz., Cormac mac Tumultach, that he went along Conought southerly into the woods of Athlone, that they were two nights at the Mills of Vonagh, and prayed Loghnen, and brought O'Coner's Juells and goods out of it. He came after to Carnefrich and prayed" [*recte* inaugurated] "Tirlagh mac Roary there, and went in haste home, hearing" [that] "a great army of Galls and Mounstermen about Donogh Kerbregh O'Brian and Geffry Mares, with Hugh O'Coner and Mac Dermot coming upon him; and" [these] "having

not overtaken O'Neale, they followed Roary's son until they dog'd him to O'Neale againe. Mounster in that journey killed Eghmarkagh O'Branan, Chief of Corkaghlyn at Kill-Kelly, after banishing Roary's son out of Connaght, Hugh mac Cathall Crovderg reigned in Connaght after him." The account of the coming of O'Neill into Connaught on this occasion is also given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but incorrectly entered under the year 1224, as follows: "A. D. 1224. Hugh O'Neale and Tyreowen" [*recte* the Kinel-Owen], "with their forces, accompanied with Terlagh O'Connor and his brothers, the sons of Rowrie O'Connor, with their forces also, wasted and destroyed all Moyntyrr Arteagh, and the most part of the countrey of Moynoye. Donn Mac Oyreaghty made a retraite upon Hugh O'Connor, and afterwards went to O'Neale. O'Connor returned to the Deputie, Geffrey March his house in Athlone; whereupon the said Geffrey March sent his letters to all parts of Ireland, and assembled together his forces of the five Provinces, which being so assembled and gathered together, the Deputie and O'Connor, with their great forces, sought to banish O'Neal and the sons of Rowrie O'Connor, from out of Connought," [and] "pursued them. O'Neale returned to his own house, and left the sons of Rowrie O'Connor in Connought, between whom and the forces of the Deputie and O'Connor all Connought was wasted. Upon the Deputies and O'Connor's going to

when Mageraghty turned against Hugh, the Sil-Murray also, and the inhabitants of West Connaught, with Hugh O'Flaherty, Lord of West Connaught, as well as all the Irish of the province, with the exception of Mac Dermot (Cormac, the son of Tomaltagh), conjointly rose out against him. As to O'Neill he made no delay until he arrived in the very centre of Sil-Murray, whence he marched to the Faes of Athlone^{*}; and he remained two nights at Muilleann Guanach', and totally plundered Lough Nen^{*}, from whence he carried off O'Connor's jewels. Thence he proceeded to Carnfree^{*}, where Turlough, the son of Roderic, was inaugurated; and then O'Neill, with his people, returned home; for all their own people were faithful to the sons of Roderic,

Twayme, from Esroe to Clonvicknose, in so much that there was not in all those Contreys, the door of a church unburnt, with great slaughters of both partys. Eachmarkagh Mac Brannan, Chieftaine of Corckaghlan, was killed. Mories Mac Murrogh, with his brothers, Mahon Mac Connor Menmoye, Neal O'Teig, Teig mac Gilleroe O'Connor, Flann O'Ffallawyn, and others, were all killed. The sons of Rowrie O'Connor left Connought. Hugh O'Connor took hostages of all the Provence, and Geffrey March the Deputie, with the most part of the English, returned to their houses."

^{*} *Lough Nen, loch nén.*—This is the place now called *Loch-na-n-éan*, or lake of the birds. It lies to the west of the castle of Roscommon, and is said to have been originally a deep lake; but at present it is generally dried up in summer, in consequence of drains which were sunk to carry off the water; but in winter the drains are not sufficient for this purpose, and the land becomes inundated.

^{*} *Carnfree.*—This carn, which was called after Fraech, the son of Fiodhach of the Red Hair, was the one on which the O'Connor was inaugurated. It is situated in the townland of Carna, in the parish of Ogulla, in the barony and county of Roscommon. The situation of this carn, so often mentioned in Irish history, was

never before pointed out by any of our topographical writers. One of the legends given in the *Dinnseanchus* points out its situation very distinctly in the following words: "They conveyed the body of *Fraech* to *Cnoc na Dala* (Hill of the Meeting) to the SOUTH-EAST of *Cruachain*, and interred him there; so that it is from him the *carn* is named: unde dicitur *Carn Fraeich*, i.e. the *carn* of *Fraech*."—*Book of Lecan*, fol. 243, p. a, col. a.

It is a small carn of stones and earth, situated to the south of the village of Tulsk, and about three miles to the south-east of Rathcroghan, in the townland of Carna, to which this carn and a small green mound, or tumulus, situated to the east of the carn, give name. This carn, though small, is a very conspicuous object in the plain of Croghan; and a good view of it, as well as of Rathcroghan, may be had from the street of Elphin. Not far from this carn, in the same field, is a long standing stone, called *cloch pára na gcarn*, which was probably erected here as a boundary. The Editor visited this place on the 10th of August, 1837, and made every search for the inauguration stone of the O'Conors, but could find no such stone, nor tradition respecting it. It is probable that it was either destroyed or carried away several centuries since. The green moat to the east of Carnfree is the *Dumha Sealga*, so

ttiḡib. (o roba tairiri lá cloinn Ruaidrí a nairécta buóén) áct maó aor ḡraða aóda namá, .i. mac diarmada, 7 dáuit ua floinn, 7c.

Arís comairle ar ar cinnead annrin le mac catail croidbóirḡ, dul i cceann gall co cúirt aḡa luain, óir do pala ḡo roðánac dóraim maite gall Epeann do beit comḡruinn annriðe an ionbað rin, 7 báttar capaid a nupmór dóraim alor a aḡar, 7 ar apon perin uair bá tuaruprelac tiod-laicteḡ iad apason dóib. Riadhaidib ḡoill roime rin ḡo lútgáiréḡ 7 congbaib ftoppa é ḡo lán ḡraðac aḡhaið iar rin. Tuccraim an iurcír 7 inar lór lair do maiteib gall ar éḡna ina commbaib annrin, donnchað cairbpreḡ ua briaín, 7 ua maolreclainn ḡona roḡraibib.

Iar celor an comḡruinniḡḡi rin do lúct moirí haí, 7 do tuataib Connaḡt, ro teḡriod pompa i cḡriḡ luighe, 7 i tḡir naḡmalḡaið ḡona mbuar 7 innleada, 7 ro paccabḡriod meic Ruaidrí in uatað roḡraib. Teccaid clann Ruaidrí uí concobair pompa iarom an líon báttur co cill ceallaiḡ ar cúl a mbó 7 a mbuar. Imtura aóda ḡo ngallaið uime cuirib riorḡa riublaḡa uata darccain aora ḡráib cloinne Ruaidrí, 7 congbaib tḡom a plóig ina tḡimḡel re hionnraigib do tabairt oppa buóén. Téa aóð mac Ruaidrí mic Muirceartaiḡ, doinnall ua flaitḡbḡrtaiḡ, tḡḡearnán mac catail miccárain, 7 mac toirpḡealbaiḡ mic Ruaidrí danacul coḡa dá naor ḡraið. Teccaid ḡoill im aóð mac catail croidbóirḡ iarrin i tḡimḡeal toirp-

celebrated in the Dinnseanchus and Lives of St. Patrick.

^b *Had paid them wages, &c., uair ba tuaruprelac, tiodlaicteac iad apason dóib.*—The tuaruprel was the stipend or wages paid by the superior to his assistant. It never means tribute, or even rent, but a stipend or salary for work or service done. The Annalists here look upon the English as hireling soldiers, who were employed in the service of the King of Connaught. They do not appear to have been aware of the mandate, dated 12th June, 1225, issued by King Henry III., directing William Earl Marshall, the Lord Justice, to seize on the whole country of Connaught, stated to have been forfeited by O'Connor, and to deliver it to Richard de Burgo; or, if they were aware of it, they may not have

been willing to acknowledge the King's right to make such a grant.

^c *Troops.*—All this is much better told in the Annals of Kilronan, in which it is stated that the sons of Roderic were left with a few Roydamnas, chieftains, horse-boys, and servants: 7 ro faḡbuit meic Ruaidrí ḡan timol aipeḡta, 7 ni paibe na ḡarppað áct uatað riubainnað 7 tairéḡ, 7 gille ech, 7 gille pḡiceolma.

^d *Kilkelly, cill ceallaiḡ, i. e. the church of St. Ceallach.*—An old church in a village and parish of the same name, in the barony of Costello, and county of Mayo. See it marked on the map prefixed to *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1844, and noted in the explanatory Index to the same Map, p. 484.

excepting only the supporters of Hugh, namely, Mac Dermot, David O'Flynn, &c.

The resolution then adopted by the son of Cathal Crowderg, was to repair to the English to the Court of Athlone; for it happened, fortunately for him, that the chiefs of the English of Ireland were at that very time assembled there, and the greater part of them were friendly to him, on his father's account as well as on his own, for both had paid them wages^b [for military services], and had been bountiful towards them. The English received him with joy, and kept him among them with much affection for some time afterwards. He then engaged in his cause the Lord Justice, and as many of the chiefs of the English of Ireland as he considered necessary, together with Donough Cairbreach O'Brien, and O'Melaghlin, with their forces.

When the inhabitants of Moynai and of the Tuathas of Connaught had heard of this muster, they fled into the territory of Leyny and Tirawley, with their cows and other cattle, and left the sons of Roderic attended by only a few troops^c. The sons of Roderic O'Conor afterwards proceeded to Kilkelly^d with all the troops they had, and placed themselves in defence of their cows and flocks. As for Hugh [O'Conor], and the English who accompanied him, they despatched light marauding parties to plunder the retainers of the sons of Roderic, but detained the main body of their army about them for the purpose of making an attack upon [the sons of Roderic] themselves. Hugh, the son of Roderic, Donnell O'Flaherty, Tiernan, the son of Cathal Miccarain^e, and the son of Turlough, son of Roderic, went to protect some of their Aes graidh^f.

^b *Cathal Miccarain*.—He is called Cathal Miogharan by Duaid Mac Firbis, in his Pedigree of the O'Conors, in Lord Roden's copy of his Genealogical Book, p. 219. He was the fifteenth son of Turlough More O'Conor, Monarch of Ireland.—See also the Book of Lecan, fol. 72, b, col. 4. This Cathal, who was one of the illegitimate sons of King Turlough, left one son, Conor, of whose descendants no account is preserved.

^f *To protect some of their Aes gradha*, *banacul cōba da naor gnaib*, i. e. to protect their stewards and chief servants of trust. *Cōr gnaib* is used throughout these Annals in the sense of

"servants of trust." It is stated in the Annals of Kilronan that they went on this occasion to protect the cows and people of Farrell O'Teige, who had taken an oath to be faithful to them, but that he was the first of the Connacians that violated his oath to the sons of Roderic; and that he brought in their stead Hugh, the son of Cathal Crowderg, and the English, to protect his cows and people; that it was on this occasion the English came in collision with Turlough, the son of Roderic, who, perceiving the treachery of O'Teige, made a judicious and clever retreat by the help of Donn Oge Mageraghty, Flaherty

dealbais. Iar na airmuicib do b'fáil cuipir a ghláiré i réiméir roime. Donn ócc mág oipeacais gona anraib, plaitbeartaic ua plannagáin, 7 uataib damraib eoganaic baol ina focair, ordaigir iad dia nimhóidh ina ndéid go ttearnadar iamlaid óna mbuobbaib gan aon do éiríom díob. Do pala an lá rin d'póng do ríoréib aóda uí concóbaire i cclinn eacmarcaic mic hpanáin go ndeachaib do c'ornam a bóicpece orra go ttorcaire eacmarcaic don anbpoplann galcead baol na agaid. Leanair aó d' concóbaire go ngalluib uime mac ruaidrí an oíche rin go mílecc go mbaoi téora hoibce iarrin ag argain luigne do gac leé. Bá hiondoconais do pala d' eagra annrin. Síe do denam iar ná argain tar cenn an tioruairrí do fáccbaó da himmib illuighiu.

Ar ann báttar meic Ruaidrí mun amra a ccomgar do loc mic fearaib 7 nglínd na mochar. Comairligir aó pé na galluib annrin na tuata dionnraigib dia nargain, Síol Muireadhaic, 7 clann tomaltaic dionnraib mar an cedna ó do báttar ar tteóid roime. Iar c'innead na comairle rí lottar pompa 7 pligib na c'ruainpead gall co brát dul t'pembe .i. hi b'riob ngatlaic go ríac'rat áé tíge in meirraic gur airc'riob cúl cernaóda iar ndilgínn a báoine díob. Gac ar gab go dubconga do lué

O'Flanagan, and some of the Tyronian route of soldiers, who covered their retreat.

^a *Tyronian soldiers.*—These were some of the soldiers left by O'Neill to assist Turlough, the son of Roderic, whom he had set up as King of Connaught. In the Annals of Kilronan these are called beagán don Rúe Eoganaic, i. e. some of the Eugénian, or Kinel-Owenian, route, turma, or company of soldiers.

^b *Him.*—In the Annals of Kilronan it is stated that Mac Brannan displayed great valour in defending himself, but that he was overwhelmed by too many men of might.

^c *Meelick, Miltuc.*—A church, near which are the ruins of one of the ancient Round Towers, in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo.

^d *Then left, do fáccbaó.*—That is, the number not seized upon by the plunderers previously

to the ratification of the peace.

^e *Lough Macfarra,* loc mic Fearaib, called loc mic Epaib, in the Annals of Connaught, and loc mic Aipeaib, in those of Kilronan. This name is now forgotten; but the Editor thinks that it was the old name of the Lake of Templehouse, in the county of Sligo.

^f *Inhabitants of the Tuathas.*—This is better told in the Annals of Kilronan, thus: "The resolution which the son of Cathal Crovderg then adopted, was to go with the English in pursuit of the cows of the Tuathas, of the Sil-Murray, and of the Clann-Tomalta, by a way which no Englishman had ever passed before, that is, by Fídh Gadlaigh, until they arrived at Attymas, and they received neither javelin nor arrow on that rout. They plundered Coolcarney, where they seized upon the cows and destroyed the people. Some attempted to escape from them into the Backs;

The English, with Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, then set out to surround Turlough; but the latter, on perceiving this, ordered his recruits in the van, and Donn Oge Mageraghty, with his Calones, Flaherty O'Flanagan, and a few Tyronian soldiers^d, who were with him in the rear, to cover the retreat, by which means they escaped from the enemy without the loss of a man. On the same day some of Hugh O'Connor's marauding parties encountered Eachmarcach Mac Branan, who had gone to protect his cows against them; and Eachmarcach fell by the overwhelming force of the warriors who fought against him^e. Hugh O'Connor, and the English, pursued the sons of Roderic that night to Meelick^f, and for three nights afterwards continued plundering Leyny in all directions. This was unfortunate to O'Hara, who had to make peace with them, in consideration of the inconsiderable number of its cattle then left^g in Leyny.

The sons of Roderic were at this time stationed near Lough Macfarry^h, in Gleann-na-Mochart. Hugh then proposed to the English that they should pursue and plunder the inhabitants of the Tuathas^m, the Sil-Murray, and Clann-Tomalty, as they had fled before him [with their cattle]; and this being agreed upon, they set out, taking a road which the English *alone* would never have thought of taking^a, viz. they passed through Fiodh Gatlaigh, and marched until they reached Attymas^c; and they plundered Coolcarney^p, after

but such of these as were not drowned in the attempt were killed or plundered. It was pitiful! Such of them as proceeded to Dubhchonga were drowned, and the fishing weirs with their baskets, were found full of drowned children. Such of the flitting Clann-Tomalty as escaped the English and the drowning, fled to Tirawley, where they were attacked by O'Dowda, and left without a single cow.^q

^a *Would never have thought of taking*, naé pmuainfead gall co bpáe bul tpeimpe, that is, Hugh, who was intimately acquainted with the passes and population of the country, conducted the English by a rout which they themselves would never have thought of. The Annals of Connaught and of Kilronan describe these transactions more fully than those of the Four Masters.

^c *Attymas*, air tige an mhearaig.—A parish forming about the southern half of the territory of Coolcarney, in the barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo.—See Map to *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed in the year 1844, and Explanatory Index to the same, p. 477.

^p *Coolcarney*, Cúil Cearnaða.—This territory retains its name to the present day. It is situated in the barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo, and comprises the parishes of Kilgarvan and Attymas, which are divided from the county of Sligo by a stream called Sruthan geal. According to the Book of Hy-Fiachrach, Cuil Cearnaða extended from Beul atha na nidheadh, six miles from Ballina, to the road or pass of Breachmhuighe (Breaghwy), which is the name

having *nearly* destroyed its people^a. Some of them fled to Duvconga', but the greater part of these were drowned; and the baskets of the fishing weirs^a were found full of drowned children. Such of them as on this occasion escaped from the English, and the drowning aforesaid, passed into Tirawley, where they were attacked by O'Dowda, who left them not a single cow.

As to the sons of Roderic, the resolution they adopted, at Lough Macfarry, was to separate from each other, until the English should leave Hugh; to send Donn Mageraghty, and others of their chieftains, to O'Flaherty, their sworn friend and partisan; and the sons of Murtough O'Conor, and Tiernan, the son of Cathalⁱ, to take charge of their people and cows, and to obtain peace on their behalf, until the English should leave (Hugh) the son of Cathal Crovderg. Hugh was at this time at Mayo, and the sons of Murtough Muimhneach [O'Conor] went to him under protection and guarantee^u.

As to the inhabitants of the southern side of Connaught, they were not in a state of tranquillity at this period, for the English of Leinster and Munster, with Murtough O'Brien, the English of Desmond, and the sheriff of Cork, had made an irruption upon them, and slew all the people that they caught, and burned their dwellings and villages. Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, was displeased at their coming on this expedition; for it was not he that sent for them, but were themselves excited by envy and rapacity, as soon as they had heard what good things the Lord Justice and his English followers had obtained in Connaught at that time. During this incursion the four sons of Mac Murtough were slain on the same spot.

Woeful was the misfortune, which God permitted to fall upon the best province in Ireland at that time! for the young warriors did not spare each other, but preyed and plundered each other to the utmost of their power. Women and children, the feeble, and the lowly poor^w, perished by cold and famine in this war!

ⁱ *Tiernan, the son of Cathal.*—He was the son of Cathal O'Conor, who was one of the sons of Turlough More O'Conor, Monarch of Ireland.

^u *Under protection and guarantee,* ap *plánaib* 7 *comuipib*, that is, they had persons to guarantee their safety on their arrival in his presence, to make their mock peace. In the Annals of

Kilronan it is stated that the sons of Murtough "went into his house [to make their submission] under sureties and guarantees."

^w *The poor.*—The Annals of Kilronan state, that during this war women, children, young lords, and mighty men, as well as feeble men, perished of cold and famine. *Do cuipit mna*

lap ndul tpa do macaib muirceftaig muimniḡ do látaip aoda ui con-
cobaip do péip map do ráidfinar, do éuaib ap náhápac go cill mldóin.
Compaicit epí plóig na ngall ann rin pe poile, 7 ap bfg nár bó lán an epioá
céo ma mbattar lft ap lft eoir gallaib 7 gaoidealaib. Tainicc aod ó
plaitbearpaicé ap éopaib 7 ap plánaib maíte gall, 7 donnchaod cairbriḡ uí
briain a cairpfa epiofo hi cclnn aoda uí concobaip, 7 an iupóir co ndearna
pít tap cclnn a buaip, 7 a daoine pír, ap macaib Ruaidrí datéop uaib. Imtiḡir
aod iap rin, 7 a goill imaille pír co tuaim dá gualann, 7 leiccir goill laigean,
7 dfrmuíam uaib annrin. Iompaíoir pén ap ccúla do com uí plaitbfitaig
óir níor bó tapipe laip epide, uap battar meic Ruaidrí poime rin allanar
do loc aicce, 7 donn ócc mág oipeactaig apaoi piú.

Annrin po pcar mac magnura pé cloinn Ruaidrí gup innraig hi ttip.
namalgaib ap cclnn a bó, 7 a muintipe go bfuaip iate go poóanac gan
épeachaó gan apccain. Rucc leip iad iapam pó dídean uí Ruairc, 7 é iap
ccpeachaó Dilip meic goirbelbaig.

Donnchaó cairppac uá briain daná do éuir pibe dpong dia muintip poime
go nédalaib aóblib. Iap ná pior rin daod mac Ruaidrí 7 deogan ó eioin
lobup pompa uataó dfgdaoine gup muídeaó por muimnecaib, gor beanaó a
nedala díob, 7 gup congbaó bpaigoe dá maíteb uata. Iap na clor rin do
donnchaó cairbpeac tícc do látaip aoda mic Ruaidrí go ndearna pít báitte
coimbel pír, 7 gup gab do laim gan toídeaó na aghaib dopióir dia léccaó

7 leimb 7 óigtiḡeipn 7 tpeoin 7 ettepoín pe
fuaé 7 pe gopta don éogaó rin.

^x *Of his gossip*, a cairbeara Cpfopo.—This
term is used in the modern language to denote
a gossip, or one who is a sponsor for a child at
baptism.—See O'Brien's Dictionary *in voce*.—
See also Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 72, for *Gossi-
pred*. Hanmer says, that it was a league of
amity highly esteemed in Ireland.—See note ^d
under the year 1178, p. 42, *supra*.

^y *Donn Oge*.—It is stated in the Annals of
Kilronan that Donn Oge Mageraghty was O'Fla-
herty's son-in-law: Uo poime rin comairli
aib ann rin .i. impoó do cum l flaitbepaig
ap eula, uap ní tapip, leip map do páguib e,
uap do babar meic Ruaidrí alla anar do loc

aige, 7 a éhamain fein .i. Donn Og maille
priu. "He then came to another resolution,
namely, to return back to O'Flaherty, for he
did not like how he left him; for he had on
the west side of the lake the sons of Roderic,
and his own son-in-law, that is, Donn Oge along
with them."

^z *Manus*.—According to the Book of Lecan,
fol. 72, b, col. 4, he was the ninth son of Tur-
lough More O'Connor, monarch of Ireland. His
descendants took the surname of Mac Manus,
and were seated in Tír Tuathail, in the north-
east of the barony of Boyle, in the county of
Roscommon.

^a *After having first plundered*, iap ccpeachaó.
That is, on his passage through the present

The sons of Murtough Muimhneach [O'Connor] having come before Hugh O'Connor, as we have stated, he went on the next day to Kilmaine, where the three English armies met; and nearly the whole of the *triocha ched* (cantred) was filled with people, both English and Irish. Hugh O'Flaherty, under the protection and guarantee of the chiefs of the English, and of his gossip^a, Donough Cairbreach O'Brien, came to Hugh O'Connor and the Lord Justice, and made peace with O'Connor, on behalf of his people and cows, on condition that he should expel the sons of Roderic. After this, Hugh and his English went to Tuam, where he dismissed the English of Leinster and Desmond; after which he returned back to (watch) O'Flaherty, for he did not confide in him, as O'Flaherty had, some time before, the sons of Roderic at the west side of the lake, together with Donn Oge^c Mageraghty.

The son of Manus^a then parted from the sons of Roderic, and set out for Tirawley, in quest of his cows and people, and fortunately found them there, without having been plundered or molested. He then took them with him, under the protection of O'Rourke, after having first plundered^a Philip Mac Costello.

Donough Cairbreach O'Brien sent a detachment of his people before him, with immense spoils; but Hugh, the son of Roderic, and Owen O'Heyne, having heard of this movement, went before them with a few select men, defeated the Momonians, deprived them of their spoils, and detained some of their nobles as hostages. When Donough Cairbreach heard of this, he came to Hugh, the son of Roderic, and made a solemn peace^b with him, and bound himself never

barony of Costello, which lay on his way to O'Rourke, he plundered Mac Costello. In the Annals of Kilronan, the language of this passage is much better than that written by the Four Masters. It runs thus: *Ip ann rin po beilig meic Magnusa pe macaib Ruairi, 7 do euaic a teip namalgao ap cenn a mbo 7 a muntear, 7 fuarabai iad go rodanac can inpa can arguin, 7 pugra leo iat a nuet i Ruairc, 7 do pofra cpeic moip ap Philip mac Gormealbh.* "Then the sons of Manus separated from the sons of Roderic, and they went to Tirawley in quest of their cows

and people, and found them in good condition, without having been plundered or molested, and they took them with them to O'Rourke, and on *their way they took a great prey* from Philip Mac Costello."

^b *A solemn peace, pte bairte combel, i. e. a peace of the extinguishing of candles, i. e. a peace so solemn, that he who should violate it would incur excommunication, of which ceremony the extinguishing of the candles formed the last and most terror-striking part. Magoghegan expresses it, "a peace so solemn that whoever would break it was to be excommuni-*

α αορ ζραιθ ουγε. Ίδεαδὴ νί πο κόμαλλ ριόν α κοινγιόλλ δο μακ Ρυαδρί (ιαρ βραζαίλ α μιντιρε δό υαδ) υαίρ ταμνις αρ αν κέδ ρλυαίγεαδ μα αζαδ λα हाοδ μακ κατσίλ κροιβδείρζ.

Τέο αοδ γ αν ιυρσίρ ζονα γαλλαίβ ιαπρίν ζο καλαδ ιννρί κρσίμα ζυρ βέκκιν δό πλαίτβεαρταίςχ ινρ κρσίμα, γ οίλέν να κίρκε ζο ναρέπαίγίβ αν λοα δο ταβαίρτ αρ λαίμ αοδα. Τριάλλαιρ αν ιυρσίρ ιαρ ριν δια τίζ. Τέο αοδ ό κοκκοβαίρ δια ιοδλακαδ υιδε κίαν δά ρλίγίό ζυρ ράγαίβ αν ιύρσίρ υαταδ δο μαίτιβ α μιντιρε αιςκε ιμαίλλε ρε ηιωμαδ ρέννεδ, γ ρεαρόγλαοδ όίρ νίορ βό ταίρριρ λαίρ κοκνακταίζ ακτμαδ βίςκε. Τυκροίμ ανηρίν μαίτε α οίρεακτα ιλλαίμ γαλλ α νγιόλλ ρέ α κτυαπαρτλαίβ, .ι. πλαίτβεαρταδ ό ρλannaκκαίρ, ρίρ-γαλ υα ταίδζ, γ αροίλε δο μαίτιβ κοκνακτ, γ αρ δοίβ ρέν δο βέκκιν α βρυαρ-λακκαδ.

Αρ α हाίτλε ριν ιομπαδρί υα ρλαίτβεαρταίζ, μείςκε μνιρκεαρταίζ, γ να ηυαίρλε αρκίνα αρ αοδ μακ κατσίλ κροιβδείρζ ιαρ νιμτεκτ κροιμέκίονόίλ να νγαλλ υαδ, γ πο ζαβρατ λε μακαίβ Ρυαδρί. Κυρίρ αοδ ο κοκκοβαίρ ανηρίν τεκτα γ ρζριβνε δο ραίγίό αν ιυρσίρ δια ροίλλρμυζαδ ριν όό, γ διαρ-ραδ ρυίλλεαδ ροκραιοι. Νίρ βό हाίτερς ρό λάρ δόραίμ ριν, υαίρ δο ρρεκκπα-

cated with book, bell, and candle."—See note under the year 1200.

^c *Lord Justice*.—He was Geoffry de Marisco, or De Mariscis, or Geffry March, as he is called by Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at the years 1225, 1226. He was succeeded by Richard de Burgo, the great Lord of Connaught, on the 10th of March, 1227. See list of the Chief Governors of Ireland given in Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 103, where it is incorrectly stated that Hubert de Burgh, afterwards Earl of Kent, was appointed Lord Justice of Ireland, on the 10th of March, 1227, and Richard de Burgo appointed Lord Deputy of Ireland, on the same day and year.

^d *Inis Creamha*.—This is a small island in Lough Corrib, near the Castle of Cargina, and belonging to the barony of Clare, in the county of Galway. The name is translated Wildgarlick Isle*by Roderic O'Flaherty, in his Account of West Connaught, where he speaks

of it as follows: "Iniscreawa, or Wildgarlick Isle, is near Cargin, in the barony of Clare; a small island, where the walls and high ditch of a well fortified place are still extant, and encompass almost the whole island. Of this isle, Macamh Iniscreawa, a memorable ancient magician, as they say, had his denomination."—See *Territory of Hiar Connaught*, by Roderic O'Flaherty, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1845, p. 26. The walls here referred to by O'Flaherty still remain, and are of a cyclopean character. The natives assert that this was the castle of Orbsen, from whom Loch Orbsen, now Lough Corrib, took its name.—See Map to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed in 1843, on which the position of this island is shewn.

The transaction narrated in the text is thus stated by O'Flaherty, in his Account of West Connaught: "Anno 1225. The Lord Justice of Ireland coming to the port of Iniscreawa, caused

again to oppose him, on condition that Hugh would restore him his Aes graidh. But he did not adhere to this his covenant with the son of Roderic; for, after obtaining his people from him, he came in the first army that Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, marched against him.

After this, Hugh [the son of Cathal Crovderg O'Conor], and the Lord Justice^c, with his English, set out for the port of Inis Creamha^d; and O'Flaherty was compelled to surrender the island of Inis Creamha, and Oilen na Circe^e, and all the vessels [boats] on the lake, into the hands of Hugh. The Lord Justice then returned home, and was escorted a great part of the way by Hugh O'Conor, with whom he left a few of the chiefs of his people, together with many soldiers^f and warriors; for the Connacians were not faithful to him, except very few. After this Hugh gave up to the English the chiefs of his people, as hostages for the payment of their wages^g, as Flaherty, O'Flanagan, Farrell O'Teige^h, and others of the chiefs of Connaught, who were *subsequently* obliged to ransom themselves.

After the departure of the main army of the English from Hugh, the sons of Cathal Crovderg, O'Flaherty, the son of Murtoughⁱ, and all the other nobles, revolted against him, and joined the sons of Roderic. Hugh O'Conor then despatched messengers and letters to the Lord Justice, to inform him of the circumstance, and request additional^k forces. His request was by no means

Odo O'Flaherty, Lord of West Connaught, to deliver that island, Kirke Island, and the boats of Lough Orbeen, into the hands of Odo O'Conor, King of Connaught (Cathald Redfist's son), for assurance of his fidelity."—p. 25.

^e *Oilen na Circe*, now Castlekirk island, in the north-west part of Lough Corrib, containing the ruins of a very ancient castle.—See *Hiar Connaught*, by Roderic O'Flaherty, pp. 22, 24.

^f *Soldiers*, penneò.—According to the Annals of Kilronan, the Lord Justice left with Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, on this occasion, a few [uaéuò] of the chiefs of the English and many archers [reippearuig imòa]."

^g *Wages*, cuaparcuis.—In the Annals of Kilronan, the reading is, a ngill pe cuaparcuis, i. e. in pledge for their pay or stipend, i. e.

the reward or wages to be paid them by the King of Connaught for their services in war. This had nothing to do with the tribute to be paid to the King of England in accordance with the Treaty of Windsor.

^h *O'Teige* is now anglicised Teige, and sometimes Tighe. The name is common in the neighbourhood of Castlereagh, in the county of Roscommon.

ⁱ *The son of Murtough*, mac Muirchepuig, i. e. the sons of the celebrated Muirchertach Muimhneach, or Murtough the Momonian O'Conor, who, according to the Book of Lecan, was the eleventh son of Turlough More, monarch of Ireland.

^k *Additional*.—Fuilleò is the old form of the modern word cuillead, *more*. In the Annals of

dar goill go roinnm rairéccas é. Áit cna ba tuilleas dóibíom an tuar pin óir pá mór a néala, 7 bá becc a nimpargna. Cuirtear goill laigean cuigíom annpin im uilliam ccar, 7 im macaib grippín. Iar mbre na roccraib pin aipríom ionnpaigib meic Ruairí tar tócar riap, 7 gabair roime in uib diarmata map a ccuala meic Ruairí do beir gan líon roccraide, uair ní rangattar a luét combáda iad mun am roin, 7 cuipir feblimib a bratair, 7 apoile do maibib a muintire, 7 roccraide mór do glaplátaib gall dionnpaib eoigan uí eoin in uib briaépac aibne co mbádar aibig longpuir in apb patáin pa comair na tíre darccain a muca na maibne apccionn.

Poillrigtear dua plaitbearraig, 7 do macaib muircearraig (bavar ag ionnpaigib mac Ruairí) goill do dul do cpeachaib a bpin comluicce, Eoigan ó heidin, 7 a mbeir an apb patáin, nír pallicceas pin piupom oir do lhrat iatc déntoil 7 dénaontasib go rangadar i ccomppoccur dóib. Do gniab comaple pé poile annpin, .i. tuatal mac muircearraig, 7 taicléa ua

Kilronan, the reading is, diappaib tuilleas roccraide.

¹ *Struggle trifling*, bá becc a nimpargna.—In the Annals of Kilronan the reading is: do geibéir éatla 7 ní rangair gab na himearparcain, i. e. “They used to obtain the spoils, but did not expose themselves to the danger of the conflict.” The word *impargna*, which is used by the Four Masters, is thus explained in O’Clery’s Glossary of ancient Irish Words: *impargna*, .i. imearpgain, .i. bpuigean. “*Imseargna*, i. e. striking on every side, i. e. conflict.” Both forms of the word are correctly explained in the Irish Dictionaries of O’Brien and O’Reilly, both having taken them from O’Clery.

^m *William Grace*, Uilliam Ccar.—In the Annals of Kilronan he is called Uilliam Ccar, i. e. *Gulielmus Crassus*. Cras, or Gras, was the soubriquet of Raymond le Gras, and afterwards became a family name, which is now always incorrectly written Grace. It is derived from the French *Gras*, or *Gros*.

ⁿ *The togher*, i. e. the causeway. This causeway, which was called *tochar mona comeada*, is still well known, and its situation pointed out by the natives, though the country is very much improved. It is situated in the parish of Templetogher, in the barony of Ballimoe, and county of Galway. Hugh O’Conor, who had his residence in the plain of Croghan, marched on this occasion across the ford at Ballimoe, and directing his course south-westwards crossed this causeway, and proceeded into Hy-Diarmada, or O’Concannon’s country, where he had heard his rival was staying.—See note ¹, under the year 1177, pp. 34, 35, 36. Also note under the year 1255.

^o *Recruits*, glaplátaib, i. e. raw recruits, or soldiers lately enlisted. The Annals of Kilronan call them *gallpéiréancaib*, i. e. English archers.

^p *Ardrakin*, apb patáin, a fair-town in the barony of Dunkellin, and county of Galway, and a vicarage in the diocese of Kilmacduagh. Here is still to be seen a small portion of the

an ineffectual one, for the English responded to his call cheerfully and expeditiously; and well was their promptness rewarded, for their spoil was great, and their struggle trifling¹. The English of Leinster, under the conduct of William Grace^m and the sons of Griffin, were sent to aid him. On the arrival of these forces, Hugh proceeded westwards, across the Togher^a [the Causeway], against the sons of Roderic, and advanced to Hy-Diarmada, where he had heard they were stationed, without any considerable forces, for their allies had not as yet joined them; and he sent his brother Felim, and others of the chiefs of his people, and a great number of the English recruits^o into Hy-Fiachrach Aidhne, to plunder Owen O'Heyne. These encamped for one night at Ardrahen^p, with a view to plunder the country early in the morning following.

O'Flaherty and the sons of Murtough [O'Conor], who were then on their way to join the sons of Roderic, having received intelligence that the English had gone to plunder their sworn partisan, Owen O'Heyne, and were stationed at Ardrahen, did not abandon their friend, but, with one mind and accord, followed the English until they came very close to them. They then held a council^q, and came to the resolution of sending Tuathal, the son of Murtough^r

ruins of an ancient cloigtheach, or Round Tower.

^q *They then held a council, do gnat comaple pe poile ann rin.*—This attack on the English at Ardrahen is much better described in the *Annals of Kilronan*, particularly in giving the names of persons, which are so confusedly given by the *Four Masters*. It runs as follows: "O'Flaherty and the sons of Murtough [O'Conor], as they were coming to join the sons of Roderic, heard of the English having set out to plunder their sworn ally O'Heine, and of their being at Ardrahen; and they adopted the resolution of going to Ardrahen, attacking the English early in the morning, and burning the town over their heads. They travelled all night, and early in the morning arrived on the green of the town. The resolution they then came to was, to sent first into the town Tuathal, the son of Murtough, and whomsoever of the Irish chieftains he would wish to accompany him, while

O'Flaherty, and the other son of Murtough, was to remain outside the town. The Irishman selected to accompany Tuathal O'Conor, was Taichleach, the son of Hugh O'Dowda; and they entered the town with great courage and boldness, and the English fled out of the town, one party of them passing eastwards and another westwards. They were pursued eastwards. The party who fled to the west came in collision with the Irish who were at the back of the town, and routed them, though there were not living among the Irish any people more vigorous than they; but fortune did not favour them. The party who fled eastwards were pursued by Tuathal [O'Conor] and Taichleach O'Dowda. Tuathal first wounded the constable of the English, who fell by the hand of Taichleach. It was indeed fortunate for the sons of Roderic that they were not in this conflict," &c.

^r *Tuathal, the son of Murtough.*—From the

duðða go noipim amaille piú do ÷ur do ÷oigib an baile cetur ua flaitbear-
taig 7 mac muirceartaig iman mbaile pectair gona poctairib. Luid
tuatal, 7 taicleac gona brianlac go mfnmac meapdana i tpecommure
gall ip in mbaile go ttucrat tiug fuabairt bioðbað oppo. Maibtear for
gallab poip 7 piar ap a haile. Lñaitpiom aop na maðma poip. Luitir
tuatal conrtapla na ngall dá ced purgam. Aegonair taicleac é gur pag-
bað an conrtapla gan anmain de ríde. Dála na ngall ap ap muibeað ap an
mbaile don taoib apail po eipig ua flaitbeartaig, 7 mac muirceartaig doib.
Gíbeað tapla dainpén daibpíde gur bpipeattar goill oppa pó cedóip. Ap
don toipe pin do marbað matgamain mac aoda mic concobair maonmaige,
giolla cpiopd mac diarmada, mall mac feargail ua taibg, 7c. Aét éña
po marbað an fear po marb niall ó taibg, .i. bratair colén uí díomurairg.

Dala mac Ruairi comopecaib ap abapac pe hua pflaitbeartaig, 7 piar
an ceuid oile dá naop comta go ttangatar pompa a ndear go dñim cñan-
nám. Luid aod mac caatail cpiobdeirg gona gallab ina noiaib. Comair-
ligtear ag aipeactaib cloinne Ruairi annpin gac aon diob do paigib a
mfnmata pepin, 7 do gñiat ramlaib aét donn ócc mag oipeactaig namá.
Cið tra aét iar pfragbail na puipeac, .i. cloinne Ruairi uí concobair
annpin in uatað poctairde loap do paigib aoda uí nell, 7 donn mág oipeac-
taig imaille piú.

Ionnpaigir aod mac caatail cpiobdeirg ua flaitbeartaig annpin go ttuc-
gell, 7 edipeaða uaið. Tainic poime iapaib go cill meaðóin, 7 go moig
neó i noiaib mic muirceartaig, 7 tiğfnáin mic caatail miccapain go
ndeapnrat pte tap cñn a mbuair 7 a muirtipe, 7 go ndeactat do laear

manner in which this name is given by the Four Masters, one would suppose that this Tuathal was one of the O'Dowda family; but the more ancient annals shew that he was Tuathal, the son of the celebrated Muirheartach Muirneach O'Conor, and the brother of Manus O'Conor.

⁵ *They joined, comopecaib.*—In the Annals of Kilronan the reading is, po compuiceabar, i. e. they met. The word comopecaib is often used to translate the Latin word *conveniunt*.—

See Book of Lecan, fol. 75, b, a; Book of Ballymote, fol. 23, p. b, col. a, line 29; and Duaid Mac Firbis's Genealogical Book, p. 575.

⁶ *Druim Ceanannain.*—The Editor could not find any place of this name in the county of Galway. There is a Liscananaun in the parish of Lackagh, in the barony of Clare, and county of Galway.

⁷ *Residence.*—Mfnnao, is explained by O'Clery, in his Vocabulary, at the word muircaðac, thus: "Muircaðac .i. tiğearna. muircaðac gac

[O'Connor], and Taichleach O'Dowda, with numerous forces, into the town, while O'Flaherty and the [other] son of Murtough were to remain with their forces outside. Tuathal and Taichleach, with a strong body of their soldiers, marched spiritedly and boldly into the town, and made a powerful attack upon the English there, who were routed east and west. They pursued those who fled eastwards. Tuathal wounded the constable of the English with his first shot; and Taichleach, by another shot, gave him so deep a wound, that he was left lifeless. As to the English who were routed westwards from the town, they were met by O'Flaherty and the [other] son of Murtough; but it happened, through their evil destiny, that the English routed them immediately. On this occasion Mahon, the son of Hugh, who was son of Conor Moinmoy; Gilchreest Mac Dermot; Niall, the son of Farrell O'Teige, and others, were slain; but the man who slew Niall O'Teige, i. e. the brother of Colen O'Dempsey, was slain himself also.

As to the sons of Roderic, they joined O'Flaherty and their other allies the next morning, and proceeded southwards to Druim-Ceanannain; but Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, with his English, set out after them. The tribes who supported the sons of Roderic now held a consultation, and came to the resolution that each of them should return to his own residence, which all accordingly did, excepting Donn Oge Mageraghty; and the princes, i. e. the sons of Roderic, being thus left with only a small force, went to Hugh O'Neill, accompanied by Donn Mageraghty.

Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, then attacked O'Flaherty, and took hostages and pledges from him. He then proceeded to Kilmaine and Mayo, in pursuit of the sons of Murtough and Tiernan, the son of Cathal Migaran [O'Connor] who came before him under the guarantee of Donough Cairbreach,

meannarra, .i. tigeapna ap gac ionadh: mfnad .i. ionadh."

Went to Hugh O'Neill, *lobap do fangró aoba ul neill*.—The compound preposition, or prepositional phrase, *do fangró*, is now obsolete, and *o'ionnfangró*, or *do cum*, used in its place. This passage is given somewhat differently in the Annals of Kilronan, thus: "The resolution they adopted was that each of them should re-

turn to his people and cattle, and leave the sons of Roderic. The sons of Roderic then left the country, for they had no English or Irish forces at hand, and Donn Oge went again to O'Neill. And nothing resulted from this expedition, but that the best province in Ireland was injured and destroyed between them.

Murtough, i. e. the celebrated Muirheartach Muimbneach O'Connor.

αοῦα υἱ Conádaire ar plánaídeáct donnchaḁa cairbriḁ, 7 maíte na ngall. ḁa cumpanaḁ na ionam rin uair ní maíbe cill na tuait i cconnaḁtaib an tan roin gan loc 7 láinnilleḁ.

Teḁm diopulaing do teceḁáil i cepríc cónnaḁt an ionbaḁo pī, .i. tpeaḁlaio tpeom éfraigḁi gur polmaigḁaḁ mór mbailte ḁi gan elaiḁteḁ bḁta oḁágbáil ionnta.

Plann mac amlaioib uí pallamain toipeḁ cloinne huadaḁ do maḁbaḁh opeḁlimiḁ mac caḁail cpoibdeirḁ don coccaḁ rin. Taḁg ua pínnaḁta pear gḁáio ḁaḁo mac Ruaiḁoí do maḁbaḁ lá muinḁir méc aḁḁagáin ip in coccaḁ ceḁna.

Amlaioib mac pearcair uí pallamain toipeḁ a dúteḁura pén do bpearr don cenel ḁa mboi do ecc.

Muireaḁaḁ ua pínnaḁta toipeḁ cloinni mupchaḁa décc in aḁḁraḁ ar loc oirbriḁn, 7 é plán ag ḁol inn.

Teaḁ do ḁabáil por concobaḁ mac taiḁg ^uí ceallaig (tiḁḁḁna ua maine) 7 por aḁḁgal a ḁraḁair lá macaib taiḁg uí ceallaig, 7 a loḁcaḁ ann ar aon.

Duaḁcán ó hḁḁra, taiḁg ó hḁḁra, 7 éḁaóin ingḁean ḁiaḁmata mic ḁoínnail uí eḁḁa décc.

* *A necessary tranquillity*, cumpanaḁ na ionam.—In the Annals of Kilronan the reading is: ip cumpanaḁ pangur a leap rin, uair ní maíbe ceall na tuait gan milleaḁ in lá rin a Connaḁtaib. Iap nauḁniḁ 7 iap maḁbaḁ bo in tpe 7 a ḁaíne, 7 ar cup caic pe fuait 7 pe goḁta, do páp teiḁm móḁḁalair ip in tpe uile .i. cenel tpeḁa tpeḁ a ḁrolmuigḁe na baileaḁa gan ḁume beo oḁaḁbáil inntib.—“This rest was wanting, for there was not a church or territory in Connaught, which had not been destroyed by that day. After the plundering and killing of the cattle, people had been broken down by cold and hunger, and a violent distemper raged throughout the whole country, i. e. a kind of burning disease, by which the towns were desolated, and left without a single living being.”

^v *Clann-Uadach*, a territory in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon, comprising the entire of the parish of Camma, and the greater part, if not the entire, of that of Dysart. Briola, in the parish of Dysart, is referred to in old manuscripts as in this territory.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed for the Irish Archaeological Society, in 1843, p. 19; and map to the same. O’Fallon resided at Milltown, in the parish of Dysert, in the year 1585, as appears from a curious document among the *Inrolments tempore Elizabethæ*, in the Auditor General’s Office, Dublin, dated 6th August, 1585, and entitled “Agreement between the Irish chieftains and inhabitants of Imany, called O’Kelly’s country, on both sides of the River Suck in Connaught, and the Queen’s Majesty.”

^u *Clann-Murrough*, Clann Mupchaḁa.—Ac-

and the chiefs of the English, and on condition that he should spare their people and cattle. This was a necessary tranquillity^a, for there was not a church or territory in Connaught at that time that had not been plundered and desolated.

An oppressive malady raged in the province of Connaught at this time: it was a heavy burning sickness, which left the large towns desolate, without a single survivor.

Flann, the son of Auliffe O'Fallon, Chief of Clann-Uadagh^a, was slain by Felim, the son of Cathal Croiderg, in this war; and Teige O'Finaghty, one of the officers [Aes graidh] of Hugh, the son of Roderic, was slain by the people of Mac Egan during the same war.

Auliffe, the son of Fearcair O'Fallon, chieftain of his own tribe, and the best of them, died.

Murray O'Finaghty, Chief of Clann-Murrough^a, died in a vessel on Lough Oirbsen (Lough Corrib), which he had gone into in good health.

A house was attacked upon the son of Teige O'Kelly (Lord of Hy-Many), and upon Ardgál his brother, by the sons of Teige O'Kelly, and both were burned within it.

Duarcán O'Hara, Teige O'Hara, and Edwina, daughter of Dermot, the son of Donnell O'Hara, died.

According to O'Dugan's topographical Poem, there were two chiefs of the O'Finaghtys in Connaught (*gíó ennuicne ní hionann*), one called Chief of Clann Murchadha, and the other Chief of Clann Conmhaigh. The latter name^a is still remembered and now pronounced Clanconow, but the former is totally forgotten. According to Duál Mac Fírbis, and the tradition in the country, the O'Finaghtys were seated on both sides of the River Suck, and their territory comprised, before the English invasion, forty-eight ballys, or large Irish townlands. Some think that the sept of them called Clann-Murrough were on the east side of the River Suck, in the present county of Roscommon, and that called Clanconow, or Clanconway, on the west of the same river, in the now county of Gal-

way, and that each sept had twenty-four ballys, or ninety-six quarters of land. Both septs were dispossessed soon after the English invasion by that family of the Burkes called Mac Davids, who descended from a furious heroine, named Nuala na meadoige, the daughter of O'Finaghty, who was the mother of David Burke, the ancestor of Mac David, Lord of Clanconow, and by whose treachery the O'Finaghtys, her own tribe, were dispossessed. In the year 1628, Sir Ulick Burke, only son of Edmond Burke, of Glinske, Lord of Clanconow, was created a baronet of Ireland, and from him the present Sir John Burke, of Glinsk Castle, the present head of this family, is descended.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 108, note ^b.

Muinnig 7 goill do ùl po tearmann caolainne, ár na ngall do cor don coirc rin tre feartaib dé 7 caolainne.

An tarbar gá buain a haile na féli bríge.

^a *The Momonians, &c.*—This entry relating to the plundering of Tearmann Caelainne, is entered in the Annals of Kilronan under the year 1224. These annals state that when O'Neill (after having inaugurated Turlough, the son of Roderic, as King of Connaught) had heard that Donough Cairbreach O'Brien and Geoffry Mares were coming into Connaught, he retreated with all possible expedition; and that the Momonians and English not finding O'Neill in Connaught before them, pursued the sons of Roderic, and banished them to O'Neill a second time, &c. &c. They then add: "The English and the Momonians then attacked Tearmann Caoilfinn, but the English were slaughtered through the miracles of Caoilfinn."

^b *Tearmann Caelainne*, i. e. the Termon, or sanctuary of the virgin, St. Caelainn. The situation of this place has not been pointed out by any of our historical or topographical writers. Duaid Mac Fírbis, indeed, in his Genealogies of the Irish Saints, p. 733, states that it is in Connaught. Thus: "Caoilfionn ó Tírmonn Caolainne i tconachtaib," i. e. "Caoilfionn of Termon Caolainne in Connaught." It appears from an Inquisition taken on the 27th of May, 1617, that Termon-Kealand belonged to the monastery of Roscommon. The Editor, when examining the localities of the county of Roscommon for the Ordnance Survey, found that this place is still well known, and that its ancient name is not yet forgotten, though Termonmore is that more generally used. It is situated in the parish of Kilkeevin, and about one mile to the east of the town of Castlereagh, in the county of Roscommon, where the virgin, St. Caellain, is still vividly remembered, and curious legends told about her miracles. Her holy well, called Tobar

Caelainne, is situated in the townland of Moor, in the same parish, and from it an old road led across the bog to the Termon, where her nunnery church stands in ruins.—See Ordnance Map of the county of Roscommon, sheets 20 and 26, whereon the ruins of her church and nunnery, and also her holy well, called Tobar-caelainne, are shewn.

This virgin was the patron saint of the tribes called Ciarraige or Kierrigii, of the original settlement, of whom in this neighbourhood, as well as in the present barony of Costello, in the county of Mayo, the following account is preserved in a vellum MS. in Trinity College, Dublin, H. 3, 17, p. 875.

Cum tancatar Ciappaigi a Conactaib? Ní, I n-ainpí Aedá mic Eacach Tírmcapna. Cia dís cáiníc ap cúp? Ní, ii. Coirbri mac Conaice cáiníc a Muimín a ndear iap na indarba eirí. Tainic éra co n-a muimín uile co hAed mac Eacach Tírmcapna. Dá ingín díspcaríech la comppí; po chainnig Aed ap a hachap hí. Tainic sí fearc aon do éig a haéap. Ro gab a haéap fein coirpí móir i n-a fíadnairí. Ro fíapfáir in ingín de aia dia mbai. Mo beir gan fíparín pop deoraigí-íet ap pé. Tangar on níg ap eínn na hingine iap rin. Ro énd imorpu an ingín na pagab éra biehu co tapda fíparín maré dia haéap. Do béapra do ap Aed, boneod a tuicra timcheall i n-aen lo do na foithnib féa riap, 7 do béapra Caeland epaibíeach ppír na dílrí. Timéallaió rin iapam co mop an eir rin amail a dubpaó ppír 7 do foith pa deoig dia éig. Deipió a muimín ip na fíparnab rin. Cairigib Connacta co mop an eir Aed ap a met leo do pad d'fíparnab do choirpí, 7 ap-beaprair coirpí do marbué. Ní físepaibíer

The Momonians^a and English attacked Tearmann Caelainne^b, but the English were slaughtered on this occasion, through the miracles of God and St. Caelainn.

The corn remained unreaped until after the festival of St. Bridget [the 1st of February^c].

rin, ap Aed, ap ara Caelainn a n-dilri fpir
fein, 7 fpir fphand. Aet cna bntar lino
agaib do, 7 tabar deot neime do acon lino rin,
gur ob marb do. Do gniest iapam amlaib
rin an fls, gur do uplam. Foillrigest iapam
on, eoinib do Chaelainn in ni rin. Tig ribe
do rangib na fleigi. Cib dia nium rapaidir, a
Aed? ap ri. Sapaidferra eura fob nigi mo.
Toigriar buite mo, ap an nigi. Gebad, ap
Caelainn. Deir do breie dno, ap an nigi.
Derad, ap ri. Ar ir eua lino no foibir a
marbad, ap ri, a meath no eag fipemag, ap
ri, .i. ni Connact dia neaba lino Ciappange co
brae; conab do rin na denaw ciappange lino
do nigi Connact do gnr. Fphann dam fein,
ol in eailleac. Ragaid ap an nigi. Do bfr-
tar in Cfrmand mop bi iapam; conab and fil
ceall aniu.

"When first did the Kierrigii come into Connaught? Not difficult. In the time of Aedh, son of Eochy Tirmcharna. Which of them came first? Not difficult. Coirbri, son of Conairi, who came from the south of Munster, when he had been expelled. He came with all his people to Aedh, the son of Eochy Tirmcharna. Coirbri had a famous daughter. Aedh asked her of her father. She came one time to her father's house; her father conceived great grief in her presence; his daughter asked him from what it arose. 'My being without land in exile,' said he. Messengers came afterwards from the King to see the daughter, but she determined that she would not go to the King until he should give a good portion of land to her father. 'I will give him,' said Aedh, 'as much of the wooded lands to the west, as he can pass round in one day; and

Caelainn, the Pious, shall be given as guarantee of it.' Coirbri afterwards went round a great extent of that country, according to the mode directed, and finally returned to his house. He brought his people into these lands. The Connacians greatly criminated Aedh for the too great extent of land, as they deemed, which he had given, and said that Coirbri should be killed. 'This cannot be done,' said Aedh, 'for Caelainn is guarantee for himself and for his land. But, however, let some beer be made by you for him, and give him a poisonous draught in that beer, that he may die of it.' A feast was, therefore, afterwards prepared. This thing was afterwards revealed by the Lord to Caelainn. She came to the feast. 'Why hast thou violated my guarantee,' said she to Aedh. 'I will violate thee as regards thy kingdom.' Accept thy own award, in compensation for it,' said the King. 'I will,' said Caelainn. 'Pass thy sentence, then,' said the King. 'I will,' said she. 'Because it is through the medium of beer thou hast attempted to destroy him [Coirbri], may the King of Connaught meet decline or certain death, if ever he drink of the beer of the Kierrigii.' Hence it happens that the Kierrigii never brew any beer for the Kings of Connaught. 'Grant land to myself,' said the Nun. 'Choose it,' said the King. The Termonmore was afterwards given, where her church is at this day."

"Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghagan, record that Moylemorrey O'Connor of Affalie [Offaly], was killed at Rosseglassie" [now Monasterevin], "by Cowlen O'Dempie."

Under this year also the Dublin copy of the

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΘ, 1226.

Αοιρ Cριορθ mίle da céo píce aré.

Donum dei eppcop na Míde do écc.

Connmach ua tarppa eppoc luigne do écc.

Αοδ mac duinn uí roclacáin aircinneac conga, Saol cántaire, Sccribniḡ,
· 7 céapd nexamail epíde do écc.

Maeta ua maolmoicepḡe do ecc.

· Τίγεapnán mac catail miccapain mic Τοιρρδεαλβαίḡ móir Ríogdanna bá
mó eneach, 7 eangnam, 7 ar mó do rinne do nḡtíḡ puatḡḡta podáanacha
taimic dá cinḡ pé haimpír epíde, do marbaḡ do donnchaḡ ó dubda 7 dá
clonn.

Nuala mḡḡn Ruatḡr uí concḡbair ba mtiḡearna ulaḡ décc i ccongá
pécín, 7 a haḡnacal ḡo honópac i tteampall canánaḡ conga.

Domnall mac Ruatḡr uí plaitḡbearpaitḡ do marbaḡ do macaíḡ muirceḡ-
paitḡ uí plaitḡbearpaitḡ iar nḡabáil tḡḡe pair dḡíḡ pḡn, 7 dpeḡlím mac catail
cpoibḡdeipḡ.

Feapḡal ua taitḡḡ an teaḡlaitḡ, toipeḡ teaḡlaitḡ catail cpoibḡdeipḡ, 7
aod mac catail do marbaḡ lá donnplebe ó nḡaḡpa.

Αοδ mac domnall uí puairc do marbaḡ do catail ó paḡaillḡ 7 do
concḡbair mac corbmaic uí maolpuanaíḡ ar loc aillíne.

Muirḡḡr mac diaḡmata do marbaḡ.

Annals of Innisfallen record the erection of the castles of Dublin and Trim by the English.

^a *Donum Dei*.—He is called “Donum Dei, Bushopp of Meath,” in Mageoghegan’s translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise; but in the Annals of Multifernan he is called “Deodatus electus Midie.”—See Harris’s edition of Ware’s Bishops, p. 142, where it is conjectured that he was never consecrated.

^a *A learned singer*.—In the Annals of Kilronan, it is stated that he made a kind of musical instrument for himself which had never been made before, and that he was skilled in the

arts of poetry, embroidery, and penmanship, and every other known science.

^f *O’Mulmoghery, O Maolmoicepḡe*.—This name is still common in the county of Donegal, but anglicised *Early*, because moicepḡe signifies *early rising*. Maolmoicepḡe signifies *chief of the early rising*. The word maol, when not prefixed to the name of a saint, signifies a king or chief, as in the present instance, but when prefixed to the name of a saint, it means one tonsured in honour of some saint, as we learn from Colgan: “*Mail, seu ut variè scribitur Hibernis maol, mael, moel, idem nunc quod do-*

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1226.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred twenty-six.

Donum Dei^d, Bishop of Meath, died.

Connmagh O'Tarpy (Torpy), Bishop of Leyny, died.

Hugh, the son of Donn O'Sochlaghan, Erenagh of Cong, a learned singer^e, a scribe, and a man expert in many trades, died.

Matthew O'Mulmoghery^f died.

Tiernan, the son of Cathal Miccaruinn, who was son of Turlough More, a Roydamna [prince], the most hospitable man and most expert at arms, and whose exploits had been more various and successful than those of any of his tribe for a long time, was slain by Donough O'Dowda and his sons.

Nuala, daughter of Roderic O'Conor, and Queen of Ulidia^g, died at Congu Fechin [Cong], and was honourably interred in the church of the Canons at Cong.

Donnell, the son of Rory O'Flaherty, was slain by the sons of Murtough O'Flaherty, after they and Felim, the son of Cathal Croiderg, had attacked and taken the house in which he was.

Farrell O'Teige, surnamed an Teaghlaigh, Chief of the household^h of Cathal Croiderg, and Hugh, the son of Cathal, were slain by Donslevy O'Gara.

Hugh, the son of Donnell O'Rourke, was slain on Lough Allenⁱ by Cathal O'Reilly and Conor, the son of Cormac O'Mulrony.

Maurice Mac Dermot was slain.

minus vel rex, idem nunc quod calvus, tonsus, vel coronatus.—*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 188, n. 4. See also p. 386, n. 1, of the same work.

^g *Queen of Ulidia.*—She was the wife of Mac Donslevy, who was at this period styled King of Uladh; but by this is not to be understood the entire province of Ulster, but only that part of it lying eastwards of Glenree, Lough Neagh, and the Lower Bann.

^h *Of the household, teaghlant.*—In the Annals of Kilronan: *Dux loca eige Cateal Croiderg 7 a mic na diaio*, i. e. "Leader or chief of the household of Cathal Croiderg, and of that

of his son after him." The word *loc eige* is anglicised *Loghty*, and *Loghtes* in some Anglo-Irish documents, in which the term is used to denote mensal lands, or lands set apart for the maintenance of the chief's table.—See Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 70. There was a celebrated territory in Oriel, called *luet eige Mleg Mat-guinna*, anglicised "the Loughy," as appears from several ancient maps of Ulster.

ⁱ *Lough Allen, loc allinne.*—A well known lake in the county of Leitrim, near the source of the Shannon.

Cairlén cille móire do leaccað lá catál ó Raigillig.

Aodh mac catáil croidbeirg do gabáil Aodha uí plaitebsteirg, 7 a tabairt i lámh gall.

AOIS CRÍOSD, 1227.

Aoir Criot, mile, dá céo, píce, areacht.

Concobair mac Neill uí chatharnaig do marbhad la hampaid laigheac po baid i pochair Rí Connacht.

Enrí ua maileacloinn 7 muirceirac ua maileacloinn do marbhad la gallaib.

Maolreachlann ua concobair fáilge do marbhad lá cuilén ua noíomuraig.

Giollacolum ua Maolmuaid do marbhad la hua Mórda.

Doill Epeann do comcruinnuicad go háchtai. Aod mac catáil croidbeirg Ri connact do écuircað dóib. Iar noul dó dá raigib po éionnreainriod feallað fair. Uilliam mapurcál a fear capadriod do éocht cuicee gona roirade, 7 é da bpet daimdeoin gall ar lár na cúirte amac, 7 a ioblacad dó go ndeachaib i cconnactaib.

Aod mac catáil croidbeirg do déanam coinne iar rin ag laiaig caicteuib ré huilliam maper mac Seapriod .i. iurcir epenn, 7 ní deachaid riom tar

* *Demolished*, do leaccað, literally, was thrown down. In the Annals of Kilronan, the verb used is do bpiacad, and in the Annals of Ulster do scaileð, and in the old translation the passage is rendered: "The Castle of Kilmore broken down by Cahall O'Rely."

¹ The passage is given as follows in the Annals of Ulster: A. D. 1226. Feidlim hua Concobair do gabail caigi ar Domnall hua plaitebsteirac gur mapb 7 gur loirc é féin 7 a bpaear. Aed hua plaitebsteirac do gabail la hAed mac catáil croidbeirg 7 a tobairt illaim ngall. And thus rendered in the old translation: "Felim O'Connor, taking a house uppon Donell O'Flaithvertay, killed and burned

himself and his brother. Hugh O'Flaithvertay committed by Hugh mac Cathal Crowderg & did deliver him into the hands of the Galls."

^m *Henry O'Melaghlin*.—This entry is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but under the year 1226, "Henry O'Melaghlyn, son of the knight O'Melaghlyn, was killed by the Englishmen of Ardinurcher. Murtagh mac Melaghlyn Begg was also killed by the English."

ⁿ *Assembled at Dublin*.—In the Annals of Kilronan this passage is entered under the year 1226. It begins thus: Cuirte do venam do gallaib aca cliaé 7 Epenn a nAé cliaé, 7 aod mac Catáil Croidbeirg do gairm fuirpe,

The Castle of Kimlore was demolished* by Cathal O'Reilly.

Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, took Hugh O'Flaherty prisoner, and delivered him up into the hands of the English¹.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1227.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred twenty-seven.

Conor, the son of Niall O'Caharny [Fox], was slain by the Leinster soldiers, who were along with the King of Connaught.

Henry O'Melaghlin^m and Murtough O'Melaghlin were slain by the English. Melaghlin O'Conor Faly was slain by Cuilen O'Dempsey.

Gilla-Colum O'Molloy was slain by O'More.

The English of Ireland assembled at Dublin^a and invited thither Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, King of Connaught. As soon as he arrived they began to deal treacherously by him; but William Mareschal, his friend, coming in with his forces, rescued him, in despite of the English, from the middle of the Court, and escorted him to Connaught.

Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, appointed a conference at Lathach Caichtubil^c with William Mares (de Marisco), the son of Geoffry Lord Justice

i. e. A Court [Council] was formed by the English of Dublin and of Ireland, at Dublin, and they summoned Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg to it."

The account of this transaction is more fully given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows: "A. D. 1226. Hugh O'Connor, King of Connaught, went to the English Court of Dublin; by the compulsarie means of the English they tooke his sonn and daughter as hostages, with the hostages of all the principall men in Connought; upon examining of some criminall causes there objected to the said Hugh, he was found guilty in their censure, and being to be apprehended for the same, a speciall friend of his then within, and of great favour and power with the King of

England, did assist Hugh, and by the help of his sword and strength of his hand he conveyed Hugh away from them, and so departed to Connaught in safety. Within a week after the Englishmen kept court in Athlone, whereunto the Connoughtmen came, and tooke captive William March, the Deputie's son, and tooke other principal men belonging to him, and also killed a good knight at his taking."

° *Lathach Caichtubil*.—This *Lathach*, or slough, is now dried up, but the old men living near Athlone still point out its situation and exact extent. The name is still preserved in that of a village and townland lying immediately to the west of Athlone, in the parish of St. Peter, viz. *Beal-Lathaich*, i. e. the *oe*, mouth, or entrance, into the *Lathach*. The name of this village is

laéaig anonn aétmáth uathaó deaǵdaine, .i. corbmac mac tomaltaig, Diarmaid mac maǵnura, maǵnur mac muircéirtaig uí éoncóbaip, taóǵ mac maéǵaimna uí éepin, 7 Ruaidrí ua maolbrenainn. Uilliam mapep do teaét oétap mapcaé ina comóail. O do cúinnig ó concóbaip an feall pémpaite erǵir i ccoinne na nǵall, ǵreipir a muintip róta ionnpaigíó fén uilliam mapep ǵup ǵabartair é ró cédóir. Cioó iad a muintip ann ro péaccap-píod ǵreapaét uí Concóbaip ro lícceríod pona ǵallaib iad ǵup moiríod orpa, mapbaite Conrtapla aéta luain, ǵabaio maigiríod Sleinne 7 hugo airíod. Cuipir aóó na ǵoill rin i mbraigíóthup tap laéaig ruar. Lúio roime ǵon a íocpaide ap a haíte ǵup airǵíodair mapǵaó aéta luain, 7 ǵup loircceapair an baile ǵo hiomlán. Bá ǵmíom rócaip do connáctuib an ǵmíom ro, óir fuairríom a mac, a inǵean, 7 bpaigíde connáct ap éana bat-tap ap lamuibh ǵall do comfuarǵlaó ap na bpaigíóib pémpaite ǵenmóta Síe dpaǵail dfeapuib connáct.

Dónnplébe ó ǵaópa tǵeapna plébe luǵa do mapbaó don ǵiolla ruao mac a deapbraétap fén iap nǵabáil tǵe in oíde fapir, 7 an ǵiolla ruao do map-baó inn iap rin tpe imdeall aóda uí concóbaip.

Aóó mac Ruaidrí uí concóbaip, 7 mac uilliam búpc do éoideét plóǵ lan-mór i tpuairceap Connáct ǵup loirceríot mup míoóin ǵup aircceríod an cpióó i ttanǵadap, 7 ǵup ǵabrat a bpaigíde.

Sluaigead lá reappao mapep 7 la toiprdealbac mac Ruaidrí uí concó-

now correctly enough Anglicised Bellaugh, and sometimes, but incorrectly, Bellough, and even Bullock. The Irish, however, call it distinctly *béal laéaig*, and understand it as referring to the *laéaí* which lay between it and Athlone.—See map prefixed to the *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed for the Irish Archaeological Society in 1843, on which this name is given.

^p *Sliabh Lugha*, i. e. Locee's mountain.—This territory still retains its name, and comprises the northern half of the barony of Costello, in the county of Mayo, viz., the parishes of Kilbeagh, Kilmovee, Kilcolman, and Castlemore-Costello, being the portion of the barony of

Costello included in the diocese of Achonry. The remaining parishes in this barony are in the diocese of Tuam, and constitute the territory of Kerry of Lough-na-narney.—See note under the year 1224.

^q *By the devise*, *Tpe imoeall*.—In the Annals of Ulster the phrase is written *tpe imoeall*. The whole entry is thus rendered in the old translation: "A. D. 1226. Dunleve O'Grada was killed by [the son of] his own brother, and he was killed therefor himselfe soone by the devise of Hugh O'Conner."

^r *The son of William Burke*, i. e. Rickard More, the son of William Fitz-Adelm.

^s *Geoffrey Mares*.—In Mageoghegan's trans-

of Ireland. A few only of his chiefs went with him across the *Lathach* [slough], namely, Cormac, the son of Tomaltagh [Mac Dermot], Dermot, the son of Manus, the son of Murtough O'Connor, Teige, the son of Mahon O'Kerrin, and Rory O'Mulrenin. William Mares set out to meet them, accompanied by eight horsemen. But when O'Connor recollected the treachery already mentioned, he rose up against the English and excited his people to attack them; and he himself attacked William Mares, and at once took him prisoner. His people responded to O'Connor's incitement, rushed upon the English, and defeated them; they killed the constable of Athlone, and took Master Slevin and Hugo Arddin prisoners. Hugh sent these Englishmen across the *Lathach* to be imprisoned; and then, advancing with his troops, he plundered the market of Athlone and burned the whole town. This achievement was of great service to the Connacians, for he [O'Connor] obtained his son and daughter, and all the other hostages of Connaught, who had been in the hands of the English, in exchange for the aforesaid prisoners; and obtained moreover a peace for the men of Connaught.

Donslevy O'Gara, Lord of Sliabh Lugha^p, was slain by Gillaroe, his own brother's son, after the latter had, on the same night, forcibly taken a house from him; and Gillaroe himself was afterwards put to death for this crime by the devise^a of Hugh O'Connor.

Hugh, son of Roderic O'Connor, and the son of William Burke', marched with a great army into the North of Connaught, and they burned Inishmaine, plundered the country into which they came, and took hostages.

An army was led by Geoffrey Mares^a [de Marisco] and Turlough, the son

lation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise these transactions are given somewhat more copiously, as follows:

"A. D. 1226. Geoffrey March, Deputie of Ireland, with a great army, went to Connought to expell Hugh O'Connor from out of that province, which he did accordingly, and established the two sons of Rowrie O'Connor, named Terlagh and Hugh, in the possession and superiority thereof.

Connought, returned from Tyreconnell, into which he was banished by Geoffrey March, brought with him his wife, son, and his brother Felym O'Connor, and came to a place in Connought called Gortyn Cowle Lwachra, out of which place Mac Meran, his porter, fled from him, and betraid him to the sons of Terlagh O'Connor, who came privilie to the said Gortyn, without knowledge of the said Hugh. O'Connor, knowing them to be then about the house, tooke one of his sons, his brother Ffelym took the

"Hugh O'Connor, that was before King of

βαίη ἰ μαῖς αοί γο νδεαρηρατ cairlén ipRinn dúin, ἡ γυρ γαβρατ βραιῖοι píl muirfohaig.

Αοδ mac caatáil cpoibdeirg do ðul ἰ ττιρ conaill doðum uí ðomnáill, ἡ α ιομπόδ bu ðear ðοριðορι, ἡ α βñn do ðabairt ler. Meic τοιρρðealbaiḡ do taccbáil cuicce a ccompoccur na pfgpa, α βñn ἡ α eaðpað do ðén ðe, ἡ an βñn do ðop illam̃ gall.

Sluaicceað oile lá τοιρρðealbac ðeór, ἡ lá gallaib mibe in iap̃tar connact co νδεαρηρατ cpeac mór ap aod mac Ruaiðori ui plaitð̃hritaiḡ. Α noul airðe ἰ ccpich ceapa, ἡ βραιḡðe mac muirceap̃taiḡ do γabáil ðοib, ἡ nuim̃ip do buaib peolmaiḡ ap ceð tpioc̃a céð do τοιρρðealbac uata.

Cúmapa o ðomnáillain do map̃bað ἰ ngemil la Ruaiðori mac ðuiñp̃lebe α ðioḡail α aṡap.

ðrian mac concobaip uí ðiap̃mata do map̃bað.

Cairlén aṡa liacc do ðénaim̃ la Seppaib map̃ér.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΘ, 1228.

Αοιρ Cπιορτ, mile, ða céð, pice α hoct.

Αοδ mac caatáil cpoibdeirg uí ðconcobaip pí connact do map̃bað hi ccuip̃t Seppaib máp̃er tpe meabail ap aṡlac gall iap̃ ná ðioçup do ðonactaib.

other son, and so departed safely, save only that the Lady Ranelt, Hugh his wife, and daughter of O'Fferall, was taken. Melaughlyn mac Hugh mac Bryen O'Connor was killed, and the said Ranelt delivered to the Englishmen.

"The Englishmen immediately founded a castle in Rindowne, now called Teagh Eoyn, or John his house, neer Loghree."

¹ *Moynai*, μαῖς ναοι.—Now Maghery-Connaught, lying between Strokestown and Castle-reagh, and Roscommon and Elphin.

² *Rindowne*, Rinn dúin.—A peninsula on Lough Ree, in the county of Roscommon.—See note under the year 1199. In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at

this year, he calls this castle "Rindowne," and adds, "now called Teagh Eoyn, or John his House, neer Loghree."—See a curious account of this castle, written by Mr. Petrie, in the 10th Number of the Irish Penny Magazine, September 5th, 1840, pp. 73-75.

³ *The sons of Murtough*.—In the Annals of Kilronan they are called clann muirceap̃taiḡ muim̃niḡ, i. e. the sons of Murtough Muimhneach O'Conor, who was one of the sons of Turlough More O'Conor, Monarch of Ireland.

⁴ *Athleague*, now Ballyleague, the western, or Connaught part of the village of Lanesborough, on the Shannon. It is in the parish of Cloontuskert, and the barony of south Ballintober.—

of Roderic O'Connor, into Moynai', erected a castle at Rindown", and took the hostages of the Sil-Murray.

Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, went to Tirconnell to O'Donnell, and returned again southwards, taking his wife with him; but he was met by the sons of Turlough very near Seaghais [Curlew Mountains], who took his wife and his horses from him, and his wife was given up into the hands of the English.

Another army was led by Turlough, and the English of Meath, into the West of Connaught, and they committed a great depredation on Hugh, the son of Rory O'Flaherty. They proceeded thence into the country of Carra; they took hostages from the sons of Murtough", and Turlough obtained from them a number of fat beeves out of every cantred in their possession.

Cumara O'Donnellan was slain, while in fetters, by Rory Mac Donslevy, in revenge of his father.

Brian, the son of Conor O'Diarmada, was slain.

The castle of Athleague* was erected by Geoffrey Mares [De Marisco].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1228.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred twenty-eight.

Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg O'Connor, King of Connaught, was treacherously killed by the English in the court [mansion] of Geoffrey Mares, at the instigation of the English, after he had been expelled by the Connacians'.

See Ordnance Map of the county of Roscommon, sheet 37. According to the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Connell Mageoghegan, this castle was erected by William Delacie and the English of Meath. Under this year the same annals record the erection of the castle of Rahen O'Swaine (now Rahen, near Tullamore, in the King's County), by Symon Clifford, who gave an annuity of four hundred [?] to the Prior and Convent of Dorrova.

* *Connacians*.—The account of the murder of Hugh O'Connor is more satisfactorily given in

Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise as follows:

"A. D. 1227. Hugh O'Connor came to an atonement with Geoffrey March, and was again restored to his kingdom of Connoght by the said Deputie, and being afterwards in the Deputie's house was treacherously killed by an Englishman, for which cause the Deputie the next day hanged the Englishman that killed him for that fowle fact. The cause of killing the King of Connaught was, that after the Wife of that Englishman that was so hanged by the

Coccað mor do eirge hi cconnaçtaib etir da mac Ruaidri uí concobair, .i. etir aod 7 toirpðealbac, iar marbað an aoda pempaithe, ar ní tucc an mac bá ró umla don mac ba rine gur millreat Connaçta eatoppa 7 po páraigeað leó ó earrðara co habainn ua pþiaçpac po ðsþ aæt mað beacc hi Sleib luccha, 7 luæt airtig nama.

Niall mac congalaig uí Ruairc eirgearna darptraicce, 7 cloinne pþimaige do marbað lá dá mac airt mic domnaill uí Ruairc, .i. airt 7 amlaib. Amlaib gþri mac néill mic congalaig do marbað hi poþpaccað lá hamlaib mac airt céðna.

Pþigal mac pþriucca uí ruairc do marbað la macaib néill mic congalaig uí Ruairc.

Muirçsþtaç mac plaitþearptraicch uí plannaccáin do marbað la macaib taibg uí gaðra.

Aod mac donnchað uí pearþgal do marbað lá haod mac amlaib uí pearþgal.

Dauid ua floinn taoipeac þil maolpuain, 7 Ruaidri ua maolþpenainn décc.

Riocapð mac uilliam bupe do tæct ó Ríð Saccpan ina iurtír in epinn.

Aod mac Ruaidri uí concobair do gabail riðe Connaçt do pþir toccha an iurtír go maiteib connaçt ar bélaib toirpðealbga a bþáçar pá rine mar.

Deputie, had so washed his head and body with sweet balls and other things, he, to gratifie her for her service, kissed her, which the Englishman seeing, for meer jealousy, and for none other cause, killed O'Connor presently at un-awares." Dr. Leland had this passage furnished him by Charles O'Connor, of Belanagare, and has given its substance in a note in his History of Ireland, vol. i. p. 208, b. 2, c. 1.

* *Airtach* is a territory in the present county of Roscommon, comprising the parish of Tibohine, lately in the west of the barony of Boyle, but at present in the barony of Frenchpark. It adjoins Sliabh Lughu, which is the northern part of the barony of Costello, in the county of Mayo.—See map to *Tribes and Cus-*

toms of Hy-Fiachrach, on which the relative position of these territories is shewn.

* *Dartry* is generally called Dartry-Mac Clancy, as being the territory of Mac Clancy. It looks wild and romantic at the present day, and was anciently formidable in its mountains and fastnesses. It comprises the entire of the present barony of Rosslogher, in the north of the county of Leitrim, for which it is at present the most usual popular appellation. In this territory were situated the castles of Rosslogher (from which the barony took its name), Dun-Carbry, and the *Crannog* of Inishkeen, an island in Lough Melvin, as well as all the islands of that beautiful lake, with the monasteries of Doire Melle, Carcair Sinchill, Bealach Mith-

A great war broke out in Connaught between the two sons of Roderic O'Connor, Hugh and Turlough, after the death of the Hugh above-mentioned, for the younger son did not yield submission to the elder; and they destroyed Connaught between them, and desolated the *region extending* from Eas dara [Ballysadare], southwards, to the river of Hy-Fiachrach, excepting only a small portion of Sliabh Lugha, and the territory of the people of Airtech^a.

Niall, the son of Congalach O'Rourke, Lord of Dartry^a and Clann Fearmaighe, was slain by the two sons of Art, the son of Donnell O'Rourke, namely, Art and Auliffe; and Auliffe Gearr, the son of Niall, who was son of Congalach, was slain, while bathing, by Auliffe, the son of the same Art.

Farrell, the son of Sitric O'Rourke, was slain by the sons of Niall, the son of Congalach O'Rourke.

Murtough, the son of Flaherty O'Flanagan, was slain by the sons of Teige O'Gara.

Hugh, the son of Donough O'Farrell, was slain by Hugh, the son of Auliffe O'Farrell.

David O'Flynn, Chief of Sil Maelruain, and Rory O'Mulrenin, died.

Richard, the son of William Burke, came to Ireland, from the King of England, as Justiciary^b.

Hugh, the son of Roderic O'Connor, assumed the kingdom of Connaught, by the election of the Justiciary and the chiefs of Connaught, in preference to Turlough, his elder brother^c.

idhein (now Ballaghmeeshin), and Rossinver. The ancestors of the family of Mac Clancy, with their neighbours the Calry Laithim, or Calry of Lough Gile, in the barony of Carbury, in the county of Sligo, who settled in this part of Connaught at a very remote period, have sprung from a stock totally different from the Hy-Bruin-Breifne and Conmaicne, who occupied the remaining part of the county of Leitrim; but we have no accurate record of how they were enabled to settle here. The Mac Clancys, and their correlatives, in this neighbourhood, are not of the race of Milesius of Spain, being, if we can depend on the Bardic pedigrees, descended from Daire,

the Plunderer, who deduced his lineage from Ith, the uncle of that Milesius.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 67. There was another family of this name in the county of Clare, but of a totally different lineage, being descended from the same stock as the Mac Namaras. Both now Anglicise their name Clancy.

^b *Justiciary*.—This passage is given in the Annals of Kilronan under the year 1227. According to the list of the Chief Governors of Ireland, given in Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 103, Richard de Burgo was appointed Lord Deputy of Ireland on the 10th of March, 1227.

^c *Elder brother*.—The sons of Roderic O'Co-

Maolpeaclainn mac toirpdealbaig mic Ruairí uí concobair do marbhad lá haodh ri Connacht.

Ḡorta diopulaince i cconnaictaib tri coccad cloinne Ruairí. Ro hairpeict cealla 7 tuata. Ro diocuiric a clepig 7 a hollaman hi ceptiochaib cianuib comaitib, 7 abat cib apail dib dpuact 7 do ḡorta.

Dauid ua ploind taoipeach ril Mhaeilpuan do éḡ.

Aéð mac donnchað uí fírgail do marbhad la haéð mac amlaioib uí fírgail.

AOIS CRÍOSD, 1229.

AOIR CRÍOET, míle, da céð, píce anaóí.

Maimeiric S. ppanreir hi ceorcaig do togbáil la maḡ captaig móp, diarmaic.

Muirbdað ua garimgaile ppióir innri mic népin raol cónnachc hi ceptað 7 in eccna [decc].

Diarmait ua fiaic abb pecclepa gillamolairi uí ḡiollapann tuam décc, 7 a aðnacal in apócapna.

nor, King of Ireland, are set down in the following order, in the Book of Lecan: Aedh, Tadhg, Concobhar Maenmaighe, Muiredhach, Toirdhelbhach, Murchadh, Diarmaid."—Fol. 73. But it is highly probable that they are set down in the order of their celebrity, rather than in that of their births.

^d *Melaghlin*, Maolpeaclainn.—He was the son of Toirdhealbach, who was the fifth son of Roderic O'Conor, Monarch of Ireland.

^e *Famine*.—Thus rendered in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster:

"A. D. 1228. Hugh mac Roary took the kingdom of Connacht and prayed [preyed] Church and Laity of Connacht, and their Clerks & Learned men were banished into strange countrys."

^f Under this year, 1228, the Annals of Ulster state that the justiciaryship of Ireland was as-

sumed by Rickard, the son of William Burke.

Ḡurcisect na h-Énenn do ḡabail do mac uilliam burc .i. ricard. Thus rendered in the old translation: "The Justiceship of Ireland taken by Mac William Bourk."

A. D. 1228. Under this year the Annals of Kilronan contain the following passages, which have been altogether omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1228. Rinn duin was plundered by Felim O'Conor and Conor Boy, the son of Turlough, and Teige, the son of Cormac, were killed, and the justiciary came to Tearmann Caoluinne, and the town was burned, as was also the church of Imleach Urchadha.

"Felim gained the victory of Cluanacha over the sons of Roderic, and over Conor, the son of Cormac."

^g *O'Gormally*, O Ḡormgaile.—In the Annals

Melaghlín^d, the son of Turlough, who was the son of Roderic O'Conor, was slain by Hugh, King of Connaught.

An intolerable dearth prevailed in Connaught, in consequence of the war of the sons of Roderic. They plundered churches and territories; they banished its clergy and *ollaves* into foreign and remote countries, and others of them perished of cold and famine^e.

David O'Flynn, Chief of Sil-Maelruain, died.

Hugh, son of Donough O'Farrell, was slain by Hugh, son of Auliffe O'Farrell^f.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1229.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred twenty-nine.

The monastery of St. Francis, at Cork, was founded by Mac Carthy More (Dermot).

Murray O'Gormally^g, Prior of Inis-macnerin^h, and the most renowned in Connaught for piety and wisdom, died.

Dermot O'Fiach, Abbot of the church of Gilla-Molaisse O'Gillarain, of Tuaim, died, and was interred at Ardcarne

of Kilonan he is called O'ḡormpúilíg ppiúip peglérra innri mac neipín."

^h *Inis-macnerin*, Inip mac nEipín, now generally called Church Island. It is situated in Lough Key, near Boyle, in the county of Roscommon. Archdall thought that this was the same as Eas-mac-neirc; but it appears, from the meaning of the words and from these Annals, that they were two distinct places. The *island* [inip] of the sons of Erin could not be the same as the *cataraet* [ear] of the son of Ero. The Cistercian Abbey of Boyle was that called by the Irish ma-nipéip aca da laapa. Ear mic neipic is the present Assylín; and Inip mac n-eipín, or more properly inip mac nEipín, is the present Church Island in Lough Key. Ware, Colgan, Archdall, and Wald, have confounded these names, because they had no accurate knowledge of the

localities.—See notes under the years 1209 and 1222. That the correct name of this place is Inip mac nEipín appears from the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys; and, that it received this name from St. Barrfionn Mac Ernin, and his brothers, who were the patrons of the place, and venerated there on the 22nd of September.

"Sept. 22. Barrfhionn Mac Ernin.

— The sons of Ernin of Inis-mac n-Eirnin in Lough Key, in Connaught."

The family of O'Gormally are still numerous in this neighbourhood; but they are to be distinguished from the uí ḡormleacáir, or O'Gormlys of Tyrone, who are of a different lineage. This island, which now goes by the name of Church Island, contains the ruins of a small church of great antiquity.

Diarmait mac Giollaícarraig, aicímneac tige baioitin, ⁊ uasal íacarac décc. A adlacad ⁊ mainirtir na tinnoidé iar ná buain amac ó éarac do na cananacab, do manacab mainirtre na buille, ⁊ boí ríde trí hoide éan adlacad ar babar na manaiḡ agá forbad ina mainirtir feirín.

Ḣiarad ua catáin cananac dob eccnaide ro baio don opo éananac décc.

Duibeara ingean Ruaidrí bean catáil mic diarmata do écc ina caillig duib.

Diarmait maḡ carraig tigearna dírmuían décc.

Dionir ua mórdá eppcop Shíl Muirnehaiḡ do trecced a eppuccóide ar dia.

Loelainn ua mannáin do marbad lá deapbraetar a atar.

AOIS CRIOST, 1230.

AOIR CRIOTE, mile, dá céo, triocá.

Florent ua císballáin eppcop tíre heogain, uasal íshoir toccaide decc iar re bliadnoib ochtmoḡat a aoir.

Giollaioira ua cléiriḡ eppcop Luigne, iorep mac teceadain eppcop conmaicne, Mac Raic Maḡ Seppaiḡ eppcop conmaicne, Rool petit eppcop na míde Riaglóir toccaide, ⁊ milid Criot, Giolla coimdead ua duilennáin comarba peicín, ⁊ ab peiccléra cananac eapradara, Muiríad ua ḡormḡaile ppióir innri mic nepín, Maolmuire ua maoleóin comarba ciaráin cluana mic nóir, Giollaícarraig ua heilḡuráin canánac ⁊ angcoire, donnplebe ua hionmainen manac naomta ⁊ ardmairtírtir raoir mainirtre na buille décc.

¹ *Died.*—His death is entered in the Annals of Ulster, but they make no mention of the contention about his body. The entry is thus given in the old translation: "A. D. 1229. Dermot Mac Gilccarrick, Erhenagh of Tybohin, and gentle priest, and best man for Almes & liberality in those parts of Connaught, in *Christo quieuit.*"

² *Had attempted to retain it,* babar na manaiḡ ag a forbad, literally, "the monks were keeping it in their own monastery;" that is, they wished to have the honour of having so

holy a man interred in their sanctuary.

¹ *Duessa.*—In the Annals of Kilronan she is called the daughter of Roderic O'Conor: Duibeara ingen Ruaidrí hí Conéubair, bean catáil meic Diarmada do eg ina caillig duib.

² *Dionysius O'More.*—In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, he is called, "Denis O'More, Bushopp of Oilfynn." He resigned the duties of his bishopric to apply himself more sedulously to devotion.

³ *Rool Petit.*—He is called Ralph Petit in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 142. In

Dermot Mac Gillacarry, Erenagh of Tibohine, and a noble priest, died¹. He was buried in the monastery of the Holy Trinity, his body having been by right obtained by the canons, from the monks of the monastery of Boyle, after it had remained three nights unburied, because the monks had attempted to retain it² in their own monastery.

Gerard O'Kane, the wisest of the order of canons, died.

Duvesa¹, daughter of Roderic [O'Conor], and wife of Cathal Mac Dermot, died a nun.

Dermot Mac Carthy, Lord of Desmond, died.

Dionysius O'More^m, Bishop of Sil-Murray [Elphin], resigned his bishopric for the sake of God.

Loughlin O'Monahan was killed by his father's brother.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1230.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred thirty.

Florence O'Carolan, Bishop of Tyrone, a noble and select senior, died in the eighty-sixth year of his age.

Gilla-Isa O'Clery, Bishop of Leyny [Achonry]; Joseph Mac Tchedan, Bishop of Conmaicne [Ardagh]; Magrath Mac Sherry, Bishop of Conmaicne; Rool Petit^a (Rodolphus Petit), Bishop of Meath, a select ruler and soldier of Christ; Gilla-Coindeadh O'Duilleannain, Coarb of St. Feichin, and Abbot of the church of the Canons at Easara [Ballysadare]; Murray O'Gormally, Prior of Inis-mac-nerin; Mulmurry O'Malone, Coarb of St. Kieran, of Clonmacnoise; Gilla-Carthy O'Helgiusain, a canon and anchorite; and Donslevy O'Hinmainen^o, a holy monk and the chief master of the carpenters of the monastery of Boyle, died.

the Annals of Kilronan his death is thus entered under the year 1229: "Rool Peitit epr. nri mroib, uir religiosus et caritativissimus, et Dei famulus in Christo quiescit."

¹ This passage is thus correctly translated in Archdall's Monasticon: "Died Donn Sleibhe O'Hionmaine, a reverend and holy monk, and now principal master of the carpenters of this

Abbey."

In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster his death is entered thus: A. D. 1230. Donsleibe hua mmumen naem 7 margreep raep quiescit in Chpicto; and thus rendered in the old translation: "A. D. 1230. Dunleve O'Inmainen, a sacred monk and free master, died." In the Annals of Kilronan, he is styled Manac

Maolpeclaínn mac píedínib uasal raccart 7 maigirtir leiginn décc ina nouirt manaiḡ i mainirtir na buille.

Sloicceadh la hua ndomnaill (domnaill mop) hi ccuicceadh Connacht ind aghaid Aodha mic Ruaidrí í Choncobair baol hi ppríebéirte ppor co po mill maḡ naoi, 7 mopán don tír, aét ara aoi ní po gíallrat clann Ruaidrí don dul rin.

Sloiccheadh la mac uilliam búrc i cconnaectaib gur milleadh mopán do Connaectaib lair, 7 po marbadh donn óḡ maḡ oipectaiḡ, 7 eictaigearn mac an

naom 7 apomáigirtir raop mainiropé na buille. "Monachus sanctus, et archimagister fabrorum Monasterii Buellensis." The word raop means cheap, free, noble, as an adjective, and an artificer, as a noun. It is very probable that it is a noun in this sentence, and in the genitive case plural, governed by maigirtir. But if we take raop to be an adjective, and prefix it to mainiropé, thus: apomáigirtir raop-mainiropé na búille, then it will mean "chief master of the free (or noble) monastery of Boyle; and if we make it an adjective belonging to apomáigirtir, the translation will be "noble or free head master (or teacher) of the monastery of Boyle."

¶ A. D. 1230. The Annals of Kilronan give a much longer account of the death of Donn Oge Mageraghty, and of the contentions between the son of William Burke and the Connacians, but under the year 1229. It is as follows:

"A. D. 1229. Hugh, the son of Roderic, and the Connacians in general, turned against the son of William Burke and the English, through the solicitations of Donn Oge, son of Donnahy Mageraghty, and of Cormac, the son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot of the Rock, and his retainers, for they had pledged their word that they would not belong to any king who would bring them into the house of the English. Hugh, the son of Roderic, and the people of West Connaught, plundered the young son of William and Adam

Duff; and Donn Oge and the sons of Manus [O'Connor], and the young soldiers of the Sil-Murray, plundered Mac Costello and Hy-Many. The son of William, however, mustered the greater part of the English of Ireland, and many of the Irish, and marched into Connaught, accompanied by Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg, to give him the kingdom of Connaught, and to expel Hugh, the son of Roderic, and every Connacian who had joined him and opposed himself [the son of William]. They first advanced to the castle of Bun-Galvy" [i. e. the castle at the mouth of the River Gaillimh, which flows through the town of Galway], "to attack Hugh O'Flaherty. Then Hugh, the son of Roderic, went to the relief of Hugh O'Flaherty, and was joined by the Connacians under the conduct of the sons of Murtough [Muimhneach] O'Connor; and the Connacians were on the west side of the River Galliv, and the English on the east side, and great conflicts were daily carried on between them. The English, having remained here for some time, without having obtained either peace, hostages, or pledges from the Connacians, consulted together, and resolved upon going in pursuit of the cows and the people who had fled into the mountains and fastnesses of the country and upon the islands, and they went that night from the castle of Bungalvy to Droichead Ing-hine Goillin [i. e. the bridge of the daughter of Goillin] where the morning rose upon them.

Melaghlin Mac Firedinn, a noble priest and a professor of literature, died in his monastic noviciate in the monastery of Boyle.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Donnell More) into Connaught, against Hugh, the son of Roderic O'Connor, who was opposed to him, and destroyed Moynai and a great part of the country [province]. The sons of Roderic, however, did not give him hostages on this occasion.

An army was led by the son of William Burke into Connaught, and desolated a large portion of that country, and Donn Oge Mageraghty^p and Egh-

Then the son of William inquired, 'Is there a pass between us and the lake, by which a party of the Connacians could come down?' The Guides answered and said, 'There is.' He then arrayed a party of horse to proceed to Cong and Kilmaine (or Inishmaine). At this time it happened that great numbers of the Connacians were coming early in the morning from Cong, having unwisely and unwarily passed the night before in parties of two and three, and a few of the better sort among them were slain under the conduct of the officers of Murtough, the son of Manus O'Connor, namely, Dermot O'Henaghan, Loughlin Mac Classan, and Teige Mac Gilchreest O'Mulrenin. With respect to the English, they proceeded after this fortunate occurrence to Mayo of the Saxons, and on the day following they went to Toberpatrick [the Abbey of Balintober], where the canons and victuallers of the town came to the son of William and begged of him, for the love of God, not to stay with them that night. This request of theirs was complied with, and the English moved onwards to Muine Maicin; and they would not have marched from Mayo so far, were it not that they had not obtained hostages or pledges from Manus, the son of Murtough Muimhneach. On the next day they proceeded to Achadh Fabhuir [Aghagower], and encamped in the town, on the east side of the church, that is, at Marge-nana, on the margin of Lough Crichan. Hither

Manus, the son of Murtough, came into their house, and gave them hostages. On the day following the English returned to Muine Maicin, and remained there for a night, and on the next day they went to Magh Sine, and thence they passed through Leyny, and Ceis Corann; thence they set out for Coirshliabh [the Curliu mountains], where though the guides missed the common pass, they crossed the whole mountain without meeting any accident. With respect to Hugh, the son of Roderic, and Cormac, the son of Tomaltagh of the Rock, who was the son of Conor Mac Dermot, and Donn Oge Mageraghty, and the Sil-Murray, they were at this time in a wood, and the resolution they proposed was this, as they had sent their cows and people into the fastnesses of Muintir-Eolais, and of Sliabh an Iarainn, not to come in collision with the English on this occasion; but Donn Oge said that he would not agree to this resolution; but that he would proceed to the west side of the English; and he set out forthwith for Fincarn, accompanied by his own brother, the youths of Sil-Murray, his English allies, the son of Donnell Bregach O'Melaghlin with his English, and Brian, the son of Turlough O'Connor. On his arrival at Fincarn, Donn sent forth to battle a body of his troops, who fought well with the English, while he himself remained on the top of the carn, earnestly looking on at the conflict. Then the English sent a countless number of

βρισκῶμαιν ἰ μιοναῖαν ἡ ποχαῖδε οἰλε νάκ ἀνιμῆτρ, ἡ πο ἡιονναρβαδῆ (τρια ανρροπλανν) Αὐὸ mac Ruaidrí Rí Connacht lá mac uilliam, ἡ lá gallaib don éur rin go haoḁ ua néill tpe iompúḁ dḁ ap gallaib, ἡ πο πῖογαḁ πεῖδῑm mac caṁail epḁibḁpce lá mac uilliam.

Αὐὸ ὁ néill τῖγεαρνα τῖπε heogain πῖογαḁmna Εῖρεανν uile, copnamṁac lete cuinn pé gallaib Εῖρεανν, ἡ pé let moḁa nuadac. Εῖρῑ ná tucc geill, eicṁpḁa, ná cḁop do gall na do ḁaoḁeal, εῖρῑ do paḁ maḁmanna, ἡ ára mópa mence pop gallaib. Αἱpceoir gall ἡ ḁaoḁeal. Εῖρῑ πο τῖpall ionnpḁiḁḁ Εῖρεανν uile décc gen sup paḁleacḁ báp naile dpaḁbáil dḁ acṁ a tuitim lá gallaib.

Αῖτ mac αἱτ uí puairc do maṁbaḁ lá paḁnall ua ppḁḁ i meabail.

Maḁlpeacḁlann ua mannaῖain do maṁbaḁ la a ḁṁaṁpḁḁ.

archers and horsemen towards the carn, and they were not perceived until they had the carn surrounded, and Donn Oge was thus left almost alone, being accompanied only by Brian, the son of Turlough O'Connor, and a few of his own relatives; and these were but a short time left thus together. Donn Oge, being left thus unprotected, was soon recognized, and many archers pressed upon him, and five arrows entered him; he was at length overtaken by one horseman, and though he had no weapon but a battle axe, he prevented the horseman from closing upon him, but the horseman drove his spear though him at each push. At last the archers surrounded him on every side, and he fell attempting to defend himself against an overwhelming number."

"With respect to Hugh, the son of Roderic, he was stationed at the east side of the English, and he did not wish to come to an engagement, and indeed it was against his will that Donn had done so, nor did he know that Donn had been killed. The routed forces were driven towards him, but Hugh escaped by the strength of his hand without discredit. One man pressed upon him, but he turned upon that man, and gave him a shot of the javelin which he held in his hand, and

sent its shaft through him, after which he made his escape.

"The English, being fortunate in thus cutting off Donn Oge, carried away great spoils on their way to Sliabh an Iarainn, and they killed women and children, and stripped those they had not killed. They carried great booties to the English camp. In consequence of this spoliation many of the natives perished of cold and famine. On the next day the English departed, leaving the kingdom of Connaught to Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg, and banished Hugh, the son of Roderic, to Hugh O'Neill."

In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, it is stated, under the year 1230, that Donn Og Mac Aireaghtie was killed by Ffelym O'Connor, and by Mac William Burke, at the mount called Slieve Seysie [the Curleus].

^a *Hugh O'Neill*.—The notice of the death and character of this O'Neill is thus given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan: "A. D. 1230. Hugh O Neale, King of Aileagh, the greatest spoyler of the Churchmen and Churches of Connaught, and the only banisher and extyrper of the English, and destroyer of the Irish, died." And thus in the

tighern, the son of the Brehon O'Minaghan, and many others not enumerated, were slain. Hugh, the son of Roderic, King of Connaught, was expelled by the son of William [Burke] and the English (by overwhelming numbers), on this occasion, to Hugh O'Neill, because he had risen up against the English; and Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg, was proclaimed King [of Connaught] by the son of William [Burke].

Hugh O'Neill^a, Lord of Tyrone^r and Roydamna [heir presumptive to the throne] of all Ireland,—the defender of Leth-Chuinn against the English of Ireland and [the people of] Leth-Mhogha Nuadhat; who had never rendered hostages, pledges, or tribute, to English or Irish; who had gained victories over the English, and cut them off with great and frequent slaughter; the plunderer of the English and Irish; a man who had attempted the subjugation of all Ireland,—died^s [a natural death], although it was never supposed that he would die in any other way than to fall by [the hands of] the English.

Art, the son of Art O'Rourke, was treacherously^t slain by Randal O'Finn.

Melaghlin O'Monahan was slain by his relatives^u.

old translation of the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1230. Hugh O Neile, King of the north of Ireland, and King of all Leithquin, and that shou'd bee King of all Ireland; a man that most killed and prayed" [preyed] "Galls, and broke most Castles of the Irish, died, and a man thought less to dye by the Galls." A much more patriotic character of him is given in the Annals of Kilronan under the year 1229, thus: "A. D. 1229. Hugh O'Neill died in this year. He was King of the Kinel-Owen, and inferior to none in renown and goodness; a king who had not given hostages or pledges to any man English or Irish; a king who had gained many victories over the English, and had slain many of them; a king who was the support of all the Irish; who had never been expelled or exiled; a king the most hospitable and defensive that had come of the Irish for a long period."

^r *Tyrone*, *tip Eoghan*, comprised the present counties of Tyrone and Londonderry, and the baronies of Inishowen and Raphoe, in the county

of Donegal. The inhabitants bore the generic name of Kinel-Owen, and had at this period branched off into various families, who were all tributary to one archchief, commonly called *prí cineil eoghan*; and who was sometimes of the family of Mac Loughlin, sometimes of that of O'Neill, and, in one or two instances, of that of O'Flaherty, now Lavery, descended from Aedh Allan, who was one of the sixteen monarchs of the Kinel-Owen race. These once great family names are still numerous in this region; but none bearing them at present are above the rank of farmers, except those who have entered into holy orders.

^s *Dial*, *vécc*.—The phrase used in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, is "*quievit in Christo*."

^t *Treacherously*, *i meabail*.—In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, this sentence is rendered: "Art mac Art O'Roirke killed by Randal O Fin *murtherously*."

^u *Relatives*, *bparérib*.—The word *bparérib* in

AOIS CRIOST, 1231.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, ua céo epioća, a háon.

Όιοιρ ua μορδα eppcop ailpinn do criočnuccatō a bſeātō in oilen na epinōide ap loc cé an .15. do december 7 donnchaō ua concōbair doirōneatō na ionatō.

Flann ua connat̃aiḡ eppcop ua mbriuin bpeirne décc.

Stepán ua bpaoin aipinneč Maige eó [decc].

Célečair ua dobailén aipinnech camća p̃ear deṛcač, cpaibdeac, ecc-naide, epnaig̃et̃eč [decc].

Peēpoilge inḡh concōbair mic diarmata bſh muirceartaig̃ muimniḡ mic toirpdealbaiḡ móir [decc] matairp̃ide Maḡnupa mic Muirceartaig̃, concōbair puatō, ēuaat̃ail, 7 toirpdealbaiḡ ſaccairt, 7 p̃rióir pecclepa p̃eadair 7 póil.

Dubcoblaiḡ inḡh concōbair mic diarmata décc i mainp̃tir na búille.

Flait̃eſp̃tač ua plannaccáin taoipeac cloinne caat̃ail meic muirſdaig̃ muillſtain décc ina oil̃eṛe i mainp̃tir na búille. Dub̃t̃ſmp̃ac inḡean uí cuinn bſh an Flait̃eartaig̃ hip̃in décc.

Ualgarcc ua Ruairc tiḡearna bpeirne décc ina ail̃eṛe ap p̃liḡt̃ō an ep̃poća.

ḡiollaiopa mac paip̃at̃ain tiḡearpa ceallaiḡ ec̃dač, 7 duint̃ín ua Maolconaipe ollam p̃il muirſdhaiḡ muillſtain décc.

ancient manuscripts signifies a brother ; but in the modern Irish language bráeair means a kinsman, and deap̃braeair is the word used to denote a brother.

^w *Bishop of Hy-Briuin Breifney.*—This is the Bishop of Kilmore, called Florence O'Conacty in Harris's Ware, vol. i. p. 226. In the Annals of Ulster he is called Bishop of Breifney, and in those of Kilronan, Bishop of Hy-Briuin.

^x *Of Camma, camća.*—A parish church in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon, dedicated to St. Bridget. The small village of Tober Brighde, generally called in English Brideswell, is in it. We learn from a tract preserved in the Book of Lecan, fol. 92, treating

of O'Kelly, and his people of Hy-Many, that all the Hy-Many were baptized here. "St. Bridget has the baptism of the race of Mainé, and although the children may not (always) be brought to her church to be baptized, her Coarb has the power to collect the baptismal penny from these tribes. This money is divided into three parts, of which she herself (*rectius* her Coarb) has one part, Druim Dreastan (now Drum parish) the second, and Cluain Eamhain (now Cloonoun) the other third part."—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society, p. 78, note ^d, and map to the same work.

^y *Fethfoilge.*—In the Annals of Kilronan she

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1231.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred thirty-one.

Dionysius O'More, Bishop of Elphin, closed his days on the Island of the Blessed Trinity on Lough Key, on the 15th of December, and Donough O'Connor was appointed in his place.

Flann O'Connaghty, Bishop of Hy-Briuin Breifne^y [Kilmore], died.

Stephen O'Breen, Erenagh of Mayo [died].

Kelcher O'Devlin, Erenagh of Camma^z, a charitable, pious, wise, and prayerful man [died].

Fethfoilge', daughter of Conor Mac Dermot, and wife of Murtough Muimhneach, the son of Turlough More [died]. She was the mother of Manus, Conor Roe, Tuathal, and Turlough the Priest, Prior of the Church of SS. Peter and Paul.

Duvcovlagh, daughter of Conor Mac Dermot, died in the monastery of Boyle.

Flaherty O'Flanagan, Chief of the race of Cathal, the son of Muireadhach Muilleathan^z, died on his pilgrimage in the monastery of Boyle. Duvta^ywragh, daughter of O'Quin, and wife of this Flaherty, died.

Ualgarg O'Rourke, Lord of Breifne^y, died on his way to the River [Jordan].

Gilla-Isa Magauran, Lord of Tealach Eachdhach^a, and Duinnin O'Mulconry, Ollave [chief poet] of the race of Muireadhach Muilleathan [the Sil-Murray], died.

is called Fethfailghe (Fefalia), and her death is thus noticed: "A. D. 1231. Fethfailghe, the daughter of Conor Mac Dermot, and the wife of Murtough Muimhneach, the son of Turlough More O'Connor, died this year. She was the largest, the most beautiful, the most hospitable, the most chaste, and the most famous woman of Leith Chuinn. She was the mother of Manus, Conor Roe, Tuathal, and Turlough the priest, i. e. the Prior of the Regles of SS. Peter and Paul."

^a *The race of Cathal, son of Muireadhach Muilleathan.*—This was the tribe name of the O'Fla-

nagans, the O'Morans, and their correlatives. The extent of their territory is still remembered in the neighbourhood of Elphin, Belanagare, and Mantun, between which it principally lies.—See note ^a, under the year 1193, pp. 97, 98.

^a *Tealach Eachdhach*, now sometimes called Tullaghagh, but generally Tullyhaw, a barony in the north-west of the county of Cavan, the ancient inheritance of the family of Magauran, or Magovern. The level part of this barony, containing the village of Ballymagovern, or Ballymagauran, i. e. Magauran's town, was anciently called Magh Sleacht.

Concóbair ƒott ua hƒgra tigeapna luigne décc.

Slóiccéad lá domnall ua ndomnaill tigeapna típe conaill, 7 lá haongur mac gillefinnéin co roépaide fear manac do raigib i Raigillig cátail. Ruccrat lomccf leó for loé uaétair, 7 po aipeccf eó inip. Tucrat ariap lá taob péú maóine 7 ionnmur an baile uile leó.

Peiblimó mac cátail cpoibdeirg do gabail la mac uilliam búpc i mílucc tar plánaib maite gall éreann.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΘ, 1232.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, dá céo, τριόα, αδό.

Paétna ua hallgairé comorba droma mucada, 7 oipicel ua ppiacraé ffr tige aoidé, líginn, 7 lubra, 7 lífraigéte tpuag do écc.

Tempall cille móipe i tír bpiúin na rionna do cóirpeccad lá donnachad

^b *Conor God, Concóbair ƒott.*—In the Annals of Ulster and of Kilronan the name is written Concobor ƒob. The adjective ƒob is used in medical Irish MSS., to translate the Latin *balbus*, or *balbutiens*.

^c *An army was led.*—This event is given somewhat more satisfactorily in the Annals of Kilronan, as follows:

“A. D. 1231. A great army was led by Donnell O'Donnell, King of Tirconnell, and by Aengus Mac Gilla-Finnen, against Cathal O'Reilly, and they brought a fleet [of boats and cots] with them upon Lough Oughter, and plundered Eo-inis, and killed the best white steed that was in Ireland, and carried away Cacht, the daughter of Mac Fiachrach, the wife of O'Reilly, and the jewels and goods of the whole town.”

^d *Mac Gilla-Finnen*, now made Mac Gillinnion. —The name is still very common in the west of the county of Fermanagh; but many have changed it to Leonard. This family is of the Kinel-Connell race, and descend from Flaherty Mac Loingsigh, who was Monarch of Ireland

from the year 727 to 734. For the pedigree of this family see *Battle of Magh Rath*, printed for the Irish Archaeological Society in 1842, p. 335.

^e *Eo-inis.*—Archdall states that Eo-inis, or Inis-eo, was an island in Lough Erne; and even Colgan, in *Acta SS.*, p. 222, places Inis-eo, not Eo-inis, in Lough Erne; but this passage affords evidence to shew that Eo-inis was in Lough Oughter. It is at present the name of an island in Lough Oughter, Anglicised Eanish (Eá-inip, in accordance with the Ultonian pronunciation), but no remains of antiquity are to be seen on it, except an earthen fort.

^f Under this year the Annals of Kilronan record, that Cormac, the son of Tomaltagh [Mac Dermot], commenced the erection of a market-town at Port na Cairrge. This is the place now called Rockingham, the well known and magnificent seat of Lord Lorton.

^g *Faghtna.*—This entry is given somewhat differently and better in the Annals of Kilronan, as follows:

A. D. 1232. Paétna O Hallgairé comarba

Conor God^b O'Hara, Lord of Leyny, died.

An army was led^c by Donnell O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, and Aengus Mac Gilla-Finnen^d, with the forces of Fermanagh, against O'Reilly (Cathal): they brought boats with them upon Lough Oughter, and plundered Eo-inis^e, and, after obtaining their own award, they carried away with them all the jewels, treasures, and wealth of the whole town.

Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg (O'Conor), was taken prisoner by the son of William Burke, at Meelick, in violation of the guarantee given by all the English chieftains in Ireland^f.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1232.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred thirty-two.

Faghtna^g O'Hallgaith, Coarb of Drumacoo^h, and official of Hy-Fiachrach [Aidhne], who had kept an open house for strangers, the sick, and the indigent, and also for the instruction of the people, died.

The church of Kilmoreⁱ, in Hy-Briuin na-Sinna, was consecrated by

opomma mucadha, 7 Oifpípeil ua ffaíacraic, fear tige aiseó, 7 lúbra 7 leiginn 7 leppuige: tipe 7 calman in oc anno quiescit.

"A. D. 1232. Faghtna O'Hallgaith, Coarb of Druim Mucadha, and official of Hy-Fiachrach, a man who had kept a house for the entertainment of strangers and of the sick, and also for the instruction and improvement of the country and the land, *in hoc anno quiescit*."

^h *Of Drumacoo*, Opomma mucadha.—A parish belonging to the diocese of Kilmacduagh, in the barony of Dunkellin, and county of Galway.—See Ordnance Map of the County of Galway, sheet 103; and also *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed for the Irish Archaeological Society in the year 1843, p. 71, note ^b, where it is shewn that the territory of Hy-Fiachrach Aidhne was co-extensive with the present diocese of Kilmacduagh. See also the map prefixed to the same work, on which this church is shewn,

under the name of opuim mocua, as in the district of COILL UA BH-FIACHRACH, a short distance to the south-west of Kilcolgan, and not far from the margin of the Bay of Galway.

ⁱ *Kilmore*, in Hy-Briuin-na-Sinna,—now Kilmore, a parish church in the district now called Tirarune, but anciently Tir-Briuin, situated in the east of the county of Roscommon, stretching along the western bank of the River Shannon, and about six miles east of Elphin. Archdall has confounded this place with Coill-mor, near St. John's, at Lough Ree.

There is a curious stone inserted in the wall of the church-yard of Kilmore, exhibiting a fragment of an inscription in Saxon characters, which runs thus:

"A. D. M: CCG.L: VII. EATHEAN INGEAN MIC BRANAN ME FECIT."

"A. D. 1357. EATHEAN DAUGHTER OF MAC BRANAN, MADE ME."

ua concóbair eppcop aileinn, 7 canánaig do déanam ipin mbaile ceona lá conn ua plannaccain baói na púoir ann.

Thoirraite ua bpaoin comorba commám raói cléircecta, ríncupa, 7 bríetínnaipra décc in mór clothrann ina aileipe.

Aoð mac amlaib mic domnaill uí feargail toirpeac muintipe hangaile do lorcead ar mór loca cúile lá cloinn aoða ciabaig mic murchada uí feargail iar ccateín naói mbliadan i toirpigect na hangaile dísir murchaio capraig i feargail.

Maígnur mac amlaib mic taidg mic maolpuanaio cainbel einig, eang-naíma, 7 cpaio décc.

Donnchaio mac tomaltaiig meic diarmada raói ar eineac, 7 ar íngnam, letrpoman Connaect do ecc ip in aicideect.

Concobar mac Aoða mic Ruaióir do éluo ó gallaib, 7 clanna toirpeac Connaect do éionól ina éimceall. 7 a nvol ip na tuataib ar ionnpaigib. Ro marbaio epa eipioín lap na Tuathaib, 7 giollaceallaiig ua hísioín, giollacpioirt mac donnchaio mic diarmada, 7 pochaioe amaille ppiú. Aré an lá pin po géalrat na tuata na raíntaíca uile, an tan atpubraio fear ram-taige gile do marbaio meic aouha.

Ríge do éabairt aoó mac Ruaióir lá mac uilliam búpc do píóipe, 7 píe do déanam dó pír iar ngabáil fíólim mic caíail cpoibveipig dó.

* *There.*—This passage is rendered as follows in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster: “A. D. 1232. The church of Kilmore sanctified, and canons made in the same by Con O’Flanagan.”

¹ *Coarb of St. Coman*, i.e. the Abbot of Roscommon. Inisclothrann is an island, containing the ruins of seven churches, in Lough Ree, an expansion of the Shannon between the counties of Longford and Roscommon.—See note under the year 1193.

^m *Auliffe*, amlaib.—He was the son of Teige, who was the son of Mulrony, the ancestor after whom the Mac Dermots of Moylurg were called Clann-Mulrony.

ⁿ *Aicideacht.*—Under the year 1206 Mac Dermot is called Lord of Moylurg, Airteach, and

Aicidheacht; and at the year 1273, O’Quin is styled leétoirpeac na haicibeacta, from which it would appear that this was another name for the territory of the Clann Cuain, in which Mac Dermot had a house on an island in the lake called Clauloch, (see entry under the year 1187, p. 79, note^k), and which O’Quin had placed under the protection of Mac Dermot about the year 1150. The word aicibeacta is used in the Annals of Kilronan in such a manner as will shew that it was used to denote chiefry, as in the following passage: “A. D. 1225. Coimeipge cocta veipge ip in mbliadain pi la Toirpoealbac mac Ruaióir mic Toirpoealbaiig, 7 le h Aoð mac Ruaióir 7 le h Aoð O Neill do corpm cuicib Connaect pe h Aoð mac Caíail Cpoibveipig epa forcongrao Duinn Oig meig oirpeactaig, pig-

Donough O'Connor, Bishop of Elphin; and canons were appointed in the same town by Conn O'Flanagan, who was Prior there^k.

Tipraide O'Breen, Coarb of St. Coman^l, who was learned in theology, history, and law, died on the island of Inis-Clothran, on his pilgrimage.

Hugh, the son of Auliffe, who was son of Donnell O'Farrell, Chief of Annaly, was burned on the island of Inis Locha Cuile by the sons of Hugh Ciabach, the son of Morogh O'Ferrall, having been nine years Chief of Annaly, from the death of his predecessor, Morrogh Carrach O'Ferrall.

Manus, son of Auliffe^m, the son of Teige Mac Mulrony, lamp of hospitality, feats of arms, and piety, died.

Donough, son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot, eminent for his hospitality and feats of arms, died in Aicideachtⁿ,—a great loss to Connaught.

Conor, son of Hugh, the son of Roderic, made his escape from the English, and the sons of the chiefs of Connaught assembled around him, and they made an incursion into the Tuathas; but Conor, with Gilla-Kelly O'Heyne, and Gilchreest, the son of Donough Mac Dermot, and many others along with them, were slain by the people of the Tuathas. This was the day on which [the people of] the Tuathas whitened all the handles of their battle-axes, because it was rumoured that it was by a man who carried a white handled battle-axe that the son of Hugh had been slain.

The kingdom [of Connaught] was again given to Hugh, the son of Roderic, by the son of William Burke^p, who made peace with him after he had taken Felim, son of Cathal Crovderg, prisoner.

éaioirg íil Muiréadúig a nóguit a fcapuinn
7 a aicideacht do buain de. i. e. A war was
kindled in this year by Turlough, the son of
Roderic, who was the son of Turlough, and
Hugh, the son of Roderic, and by Hugh O'Neill,
in contesting the province of Connaught with
Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, at the sol-
licitation of Donn Oge Mageraghty, royal chief-
tain of Sil-Murray, in revenge of the loss of his
lands and Aicidheacht."

^o Whitened, po féalpat, i. e. a rumour having
spread abroad, that the person who slew him
carried a white-handled battle axe, each of those

who had opposed him whitened the handle of
his battle-axe, in order that his slayer might
not be identified, from fear of the vengeance of
his father, who was then very powerful, and be-
came King of Connaught immediately after.

^p The son of William Burke.—This was the
celebrated Richard de Burgo, who was called the
Great Lord of Connaught. He was the son of
William Fitz-Adelm de Burgo, by Isabel, natu-
ral daughter of Richard I., and widow of Lle-
wellyn, Prince of Wales. He is said to have
struck off the arm of King Roderic O'Connor, in
the Battle of Leithridh, near Dublin. He was

Cairlén bona gaillme do denam lá Riocard de burc, 7 cairlén dúin iomgáin do tindreictal lá habam Sdonóin.

Siolla na naom ua dálaig faoi pé dán, 7 lé efig aideaó coitcinn do cong-báil do éruaócaib 7 do érénaib décc.

Maeleóin boðar ua Maolconaire do gabail cluana bolcáin.

Fhólimio mac catail cpoibdeirg do léccaó amac lá gallaib.

Concubar mac neill uí gairmlfohaig coircaó cenel Moam décc.

Sloigeaó lá domnall ua laclainn eigeapna eípe heogain co ngallaib, 7 co ngaoidealaib 1 eirí conaill dia po mill móp hi ffánaic, 7 euc bpaigoe domnall uí baioigill, 7 uí cairceirg lár.

Slóicceaó lá hua ndomnaill 1 eirí eogain co ríacé eulaó nócc dia po mairb bú iomda dia po loirc arbhanna, 7 dia po milleaó moran, 7 eainic ar eúla co corceprach.

Mhobec 7 saghinir do orccain lá cinél eogain uair do poctattar a

Lord Deputy of Ireland in 1227, and died on his passage to France in January, 1243, in proceeding to meet the King of England at Bourdeaux, attended by his barons and knights. He married Hodierna, daughter of Robert de Gernon, and grand-daughter, maternally, of Cathal Crovderg O'Connor, King of Connaught, and had by her two sons, Walter and William, the former of whom marrying Maud, daughter and heiress of Hugh de Lacy, Junior, became, in her right, Earl of Ulster on the death of his father-in-law, and had by her one son, Richard, commonly called the Red Earl, who was considered the most powerful subject in Ireland.—See Pedigree of the Earl of Clanrickard by Duaid Mac Fírbia, O'Clery, Lodge, and Burke; and the manuscript entitled *Historia Familiæ De Burgo*, preserved in the MS. Library of Trinity College, Dublin, F. 4, 13.

¹ *Of Bungalvy*, bona gaillme, i.e. of the mouth of the River of Galway, from which river the town takes its name. In Mageoghagan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, this name is Anglicised Bonagalvie, thus: "A. D. 1222. The Castle

of Bonagalvie was made by the son of William Burk;" and in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster it is made Bun-Gallaway. Thus:

"A. D. 1232. An army by William Burke [*recte*, the son of William Burke] to the castle of Bun-Gallaway, and there made another castle." This castle was erected near the mouth of the River Galway, on the east side.

There had been an earlier castle erected here in the year 1124 by the Irish. See the earlier part of these Annals at the years 1124, 1132, 1149; see also O'Flaherty's Account of West Connaught, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1845, p. 31; and Hardiman's History of Galway, p. 47, note ^u; and the old map of Galway in the same work, at p. 30.

¹ *Dunamon*, Dun lomguin.—A place on the River Suck, on the borders of the counties of Roscommon and Galway. Tradition says that Dunamon was originally the residence of O'Finaghty, whose territory, consisting of forty-eight ballys, or townlands, lay on both sides of the River Suck, and this tradition is curiously corroborated by a notice given of this family in

The castle of Bungalvy^a was erected by Rickard de Burgo, and the erection of the castle of Dunamon^r was commenced by Adam Staunton.

Gilla-na-naev O'Daly, a learned poet, who had kept a house of hospitality for the indigent and the mighty, died.

Malone Bodhar [the Deaf] O'Mulconry took Cluain Bolcain^r.

Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg, was set at liberty by the English.

Conor, the son of Niall O'Gormly, Chief of Kinel-Moen, died.

Donnell O'Loughlin, Lord of Tyrone, at the head of an army composed of the English and Irish, made an incursion into Tirconnell, and did much injury in Fanat^r, and carried away the hostages of Donnell O'Boyle and O'Tairchirt.

An army was led by O'Donnell into Tyrone, and arrived at Tullaghoge, on which occasion he killed many cows, burned the corn crops, and did much injury, and *then* returned home in triumph.

Mevagh^u and Aughnish^w were plundered by the Kinel-Owen, for their ships

Mac Firis's Book of Pedigrees, the original of which is in the possession of Lord Roden, and a faithful copy of it in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy. The literal translation of it is as follows:

"Connmhach was the son of Muireadhach, and he was his eldest son, and in consequence of this seniority, the descendants of Connmhach (though inferior in power) are entitled to great privileges from the descendants of the other sons of Muireadhach, viz., to drink the first cup at every feast and banquet of a king: and all the descendants of the other sons of Muireadhach must rise up before the representative of Connmhach, or Chief of Clann Conway. O'Finaghty was the royal chieftain of Clann Conway, and had forty-eight ballys about the Suck before the English Invasion; but the Burkes drove him from his patrimonial inheritance, so that there liveth not of the family of O'Finaghty, at the time of writing this Book (1650), any one more illustrious than the blessed and miraculous priest, James, whose brothers are William and Redmond, sons of Cathal, son of Donough, son of Hugh, son of Rory, son of

Cathal, son of Teige Oge, son of Teige, son of Cathal."

Dunamon, *dun ionghuin*, means the dun or fort of Iomghuin, a man's name: the dun is yet in existence.—See Ordnance Map of the County of Roscommon, sheet 38; and of Galway, sheets 8 and 20.

^a *Fanat*.—A district in the north-east of the barony of Kilmacrenan, in the county of Donegal.—See note ^r, under the year 1186, p. 70.

^r *Cluain Bolcain*.—The O'Mulconrys were, and are still, seated at Clonahee, near Strokes-town, in the county of Roscommon; but there is no place in that neighbourhood now called Cluain Bolcain.

^u *Mevagh*, *míóBeac*.—A parish in the barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal, a part of which forms a well-known promontory called Ros Guill, extending into Sheephaven and the Atlantic Ocean.—See Ordnance Map of the County of Donegal, sheets 7 and 16.

^w *Aughnish*, *Euginis*, *recte ead-inis*, i. e. *horae-island*.—An island in Lough Swilly, near Rathmelton, in the east of the barony of Kilmacrenan,

loingsir an dú rin, 7 do pala orsin do cenél conuill im mac neill uí domnaill
cúca, po laó ár na loingsir lair, 7 po marbaó rom fepirín hī fppioéguin.

Siolla na nain ó dálaig paoi i ndan décc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1233.

Aois Crioστ, mile, dá céu, epioća, atpí.

Soφpπαig ua daigpe aipćinneć doipe colaim cille [decc].

Maoliopa ua Maonaiğ uapal řaccapε nó ġabaó a ppałtair ġac laoi aćt
uia domnaig namá [do écc].

Donnecathaiğ aipćinneć acharó pobair pfi pñiðigće ġaca cúiri, 7 ġaca
cainġne, pfi co naipmivoin, 7 co nonóir decc an .15. do december.

Slóigead lá peiðlimið mac catail epoiðoeipġ i cconnaćtaib, 7 do deacaið
corbmac mac tomaltaiğ (tiġearna maiġe luipġ) ina ðail, 7 tuc ler i maiğ
luipcc é. Do pónaó longpopt leó occ opuim ġpegpαιġe. Ðaoi corbmac,
conćobair a mac, 7 na epí tuata, dá mac muipćipitaiğ meic ðiapmava, .i.
donnćaó, 7 Muipćipitac ina řappaið annpín. Apí comaipte do pónpāt ðol i
nðiaið aóða (pīġ Connaćt), 7 cloinne Ruaiðpī ap ćfna. Iap nool ðóib ina
nðóćum, po ppaóineaó pop aóð mac Ruaiðpī po marbaó é pēin, 7 aóð muimneć

in the county of Donegal. The ruins of the original church of the parish of Aughnish are still to be seen on this island.—See Ordnance Map of the County of Donegal, sheets 37 and 46.

^x *Gilla-na-naer*.—This is a repetition.

^y *Excepting Sunday*.—In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster this passage is rendered as follows: “A. D. 1233. Moylisa O Moynig, a gentle priest that would repeat his psalter every day, Sunday excepted, died.”

^z *The Three Tuathas*.—These were three districts on the west side of the Shannon, in the east of the county of Roscommon.—See note ^d, under the year 1189, p. 86.

^a *Defeated Hugh, the son of Roderic*.—It is stated in the Annals of Kilronan, that this

Hugh was King of Connaught for five years, and that he was the last of the descendants of Roderic that was King of Connaught; that the Pope offered Roderic, and his issue, for ever, the title to the sovereignty, and six married wives, if he would thenceforward abstain from the sin of the women;—that Roderic did not accept of this offer on such conditions; and, as he did not, that God deprived him and his race for ever of reign and sovereignty, in revenge of the sin of concupiscence. Deoðplacé cloinni Ruaiðpī hī Concuðair pī Epenn innpín. Uair capcaíð an Papa ceapε ap Epinn do pēin 7 ða řiol na ðiaíð ġo bpacé, 7 pēipear do mnáið popba, 7 řġup do pecaið no mban ó rin amacé; 7 níp ġaó Ruaiðpī rin, 7 ó náp ġaó do ðean uia pīġe 7 plaćeamnar ða řiol co ppaé i nbiogoleap

touched at these places ; but a party of the Kinel-Connell, with the son of Niall O'Donnell, came upon them, and slaughtered the crews, but the son of Niall himself was slain in the heat of the conflict.

Gilla-na-naev* O'Daly, an adept in poetry, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1233.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred thirty-three.

Geoffry O'Deery, Erenagh of Derry-Columbkille [died].

Maelisa O'Maeny, a noble priest, who was wont to sing his psalter every day, excepting Sunday* only [died].

Donncahy, Erenagh of Aghagower, settler of every dispute and covenant, a man of esteem and honour, died on the 15th of December.

An army was led by Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg, into Connaught, and Cormac, the son of Tomaltagh (Lord of Moylurg), went to meet him and brought him with him into Moylurg. A camp was formed by them at Druim Gregraigne, and Cormac, his son Conor, the people of the Three Tuathas*, the two sons of Murtough Mac Dermot, namely, Donough and Murtough, joined him there. The resolution they adopted was to go in pursuit of Hugh, King of Connaught, and the other sons of Roderic. On overtaking them they attacked and defeated Hugh, the son of Roderic*, slew himself and his brother,

peccat na mbam. Dr. Hanmer, in the speech which he has manufactured and put into the mouth of Dermot Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, makes him say to the men of Leinster and the British knights: "The tyrant Roderic hath murdered his own naturall brother, he hath three wives alive, he hath eleven bastards by severall women. O villaine! to behold a mote in our eye, and cannot see a beam in his owne." *Hanmer's Chronicle*, Dublin Edition of 1809, p. 235. Whether Dr. Hanmer found materials for this speech in any old historical collection among the families of the English Pale in Ireland, or whether it is a pure fabrication of his own, the Editor has not been able to determine;

but it is certain that Giraldus Cambrensis does not make Dermot charge King Roderic with any such crimes, in the speech which he puts into his mouth. In this speech no allusion whatever is made to Roderic's lasciviousness, but he is called a tyrant, and an artful, ambitious man: "Malleus ille malarum artium & ambitionum omnium magister & author, violento dominatu cunctos opprimere cupiens: ad nos iterum à patria pellendos, vel etiam in ipso (quod absit) delendos, ecce super, capita nobis iam imminet. De multitudine superbus & elatus ambitionem suam brachio metitur. Sed inermi multitudini & inerti plerunq; gravis esse solet animosa paucitas et armata. Sed (si) Lageniam

α θαρβραταίρ, γ α μάς, γ δοννχαδ μόρ μάς διαρμάδα μίς Ρυαδρί, γ ιλε οίλε ελμωτάτ. Ρο μαρβαδ αν δανα Ραγallaε ua flannagáin, γ τομάρ βίρηρ κονταπλα na hEpeann, eoan α βραταίρ, eoan guer, γ γαίλλ ιομδα ele beór iar mbuain clog γ bacall, iar ndénam eapccaome γ bathad coinnell do cleiricib Connact oppa uair po rapaig γ po placc aod muirneac teaγ baioitin, γ cealla iomda ap cna gur po euitre fém in enec na naoim ipa cealla po rapaigre. Ρο bñad níge, γ cñour Conact do cloinn Ryaδri mic toirpdealbais ip in ló rin. Gabaid peðlimið mac catail cpoibbeirg níge Connact iarttain, γ na cairleín do pónad lá neart cloinne Ryaδri uí concobair, γ mic uilliam búic do rgaiolead lair iad, .i. cairlén bona gailme, cairlen na cipce, cairlén na caillige, γ cairlén dúin iomgan.

Slóiccead lá huilliam mac hugo de laci (ingén Ryaδri uí concobair α matair ríde), γ lá gallaib míde amaille ppur ip in mbpeirne in dócum catail uí Ragallaig co ndearnat cpeacá mópa. Ruccrat imorro dponγ do muir-tir uí Ragallaig pop uilliam de laci, γ pop maicib an tplóig ι ndeóid na cpeac tuccrat tačap dia poile, marbčar ann uilliam brite, γ dponγ do maicib gall ap aon rir. Ρο gonað uilliam de laci co počairib oile. Soait ar an tšp gan gail gan eitcepe. Do ceap uilliam de laci γ Seplur mac catail gail uí concobair, peópur pionn mac na gail piozna, γ διαρμαυ beapnac ua maolreclainn do na gonaib do padad poppa in iomairpecc Móna

querit: quoniam alieni Connactensium aliquando subiecta fuit: Ea ratione & nos Connactiam petimus, quia nostris aliquoties cum totius Hiberniæ subdita fuerat monarchia. Nec ille more monarchæ dominari querit: sed damnare, sed à patria propellere, & in omnium iura solus succedere: & omnia solus obtinere."—*Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. i. c. 8.

^b *Castle-Kirk*, now called the Hen's Castle. Its ruins are still to be seen on a rocky island, in the north-west part of Lough Corrib, in that arm of the lake which receives the river of Beal-anabrack, and belongs to the parish of Cong.

^c *Caislen-na-Caillighe*, now called the Hag's Castle, which is a translation of its Irish name. It stands on an artificial island in the east side of Lough Mask, said to have been formed by

dropping stones into the lake.—See this castle referred to at the year 1195, p. 102, note ^r.

^d *William*.—He was the ancestor of the celebrated Pierce Lacy, of the county of Limerick; and also of the Lynches of Galway.—See note under the year 1186. In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, this event is noticed as follows: "A. D. 1233. William Delacie, chiefest Champion in these parts of Europe, and the hardiest and strongest hand of any Englishman, from the Nicen seas to this place, or Irishman, was hurt in a skirmish in the Brenie, came to his house, and there died of the wound. Charles O'Connor was also wounded the same day, and died thereof. Neale Ffox, King of Teaffa-land, was likewise hurt in the said skirmishe, came to his house in like man-

Hugh Muimhneach, his son, Donough More, the son of Dermot, who was son of Roderic [O'Connor], and many others besides them. There were also slain on this occasion Raghallagh O'Flanagan, Thomas Biris, Constable of Ireland, John, his relative, John Guer, and many other Englishmen; after they had been cursed and excommunicated by the clergy of Connaught, by the ringing of bells with croziers, and the extinguishing of candles; for Hugh Muimhneach had violated and plundered Tibohine, and many other churches, so that he [*and his party*] fell in revenge of the saints whose churches they had violated. The kingdom and government of Connaught was on that day taken from the sons of Roderic, the son of Turlough. After this Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg, assumed the government of Connaught, and demolished the castles which had been erected by the power of the sons of Roderic O'Connor, and the son of William Burke, namely, the castle of Bungalvy, Castle-Kirk^b, and Castle-na-Cally^c, and the castle of Dunamon.

An army was led by William^d, the son of Hugo de Lacy (whose mother was the daughter of Roderic O'Connor), accompanied by the English of Meath, into Breifny against Cathal O'Reilly, and committed great depredations; but a party of O'Reilly's people overtook William de Lacy, and the chiefs of his army, who were behind the preys, and they gave battle to each other, in which William Britt, and a number of the chiefs of the English along with him, were slain. William de Lacy, with many others, was wounded. They returned from the territory without hostage or pledge. And William de Lacy, Charles, the son of Cathal Gall^e O'Connor, Feorus Finn^f, the son of the English Queen, and Dermot Bearnagh^g O'Melaghlin, died of the wounds they received in that battle of Moin-crann-chaoin^h. Niall Sinnagh O'Catharny, Lord of Teflia, was

ner, and, after receiving the sacraments of the altar and Extream Unction, died penitently."

^e *Cathal Gall*, Cathal gull, i. e. Cathal the Englishman; he was so called by way of reproach, for speaking the English language.

^f *Feorus Finn*, i. e. *Pierce the Fair*.—He must have been half brother to Henry III., whose mother, Queen Isabella, who was the daughter and heir of Amerie, Earl of Angoulem, after the death of King John, married the Count de la

Marche in France.—See Hanmer's Chronicle. Dublin edition of 1809, p. 353.

^g *Bearnach*.—This word, which signifies gapped, is often applied to a person who had lost his front teeth.

^h *Moin-crann-chaoin*, i. e. the bog or morass of the beautiful trees. There is no place at present bearing the name in the county of Cavan, which comprises the entire of the territory of Breifny O'Reilly.

crann éaoin. Níall rionnac ua catarnais tigearna fear teatba do guin ip in amur cedna, 7 a écc ina tigh iar ndéanam a tiomna, 7 iar na ongab.

ANNALE RÍOGHACHTA ÉIREANN. Aois CRIOST, 1234.

Aoir Crioist, mile, dá céo, triocá, acstair.

Aongur ua maolpoimair eppcop ua ppiacrae, Giolla na naomh mac airt uí bpaoin aircinneac Rora commain, Maoliora mac daniel uí gormgaile Ppíoir innri mac nepin, Maolpeadair ua carmacáin maigirtir Rora comáin, 7 giolla iora ua gibellain manac 7 ancoipe oiléin na trinoide décc.

Domnall mac aoda í néill tigearna cenél eoğain, aōbar ríğ Epeann do marbaō la mag laclairn .i. domnall 7 lá cenél eoğain poēin, 7 domnall do gabáil tigearnaip.

Aongur mac gillepindein tigearna loca hírpne do iompuō ar ua ndomnaill, 7 a dol ar cpeic i tēir conuill, 7 ó domnaill, .i. domnall mor, do brít air, 7 a marbaō a ndioğail eicneacáin.

Aod ua híğna tigearna luighe do marbaō lá donnchaō mac duarcáin í easna (iar lorccaō tige fair, 7 iar tēct app), a ndioğail a deapbpaēar, 7 cóicc mac deapbpaēar a atar do marbrom, 7 a deapbpaēar ele do ðallab laip.

Diarmaid ua cuinn taoipeac muinēne giollğain do marbaō.

Riocarō mac uilliam marparcal do dol ind ağarō Ríğ raxan hi raxab,

ⁱ Under this year the Annals of Kilronan record the death of Donnacatha, Erenagh of Ag-hagower, on the 18th of the Calends of January; a man respected in the Church and State for his wisdom and personal form; a man the most bountiful of his cotemporaries in bestowing cattle and food; protector of the poor and the mighty; the ornament of the country, and the guide and settler of every covenant among his own people, and all in general.

ⁱ *Mac Gillafinnen*, now Mac Gillinion.—Maguire was not as yet powerful in Fermanagh. The Mac Gillinions were afterwards chiefs of

Muintir Pheodachain.

^{*} *Muintir-Gillagan*.—This territory was distributed among the baronies of Ardagh, Moydow, and Shrute, in the county of Longford. The townlands of which it consisted are specified in an Inquisition taken at Ardagh, on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I., which found that thirty-five small cartrons of Montergalgan then belonged to O'Farrall Bane, and seventeen one-half cartrons of like measure to O'Farrall Boye's part of the county of Longford. The territory of Caladh na h-Anghaile, called in this Inquisition "the

also wounded in this battle, and died at his own house, after making his will and being anointed by his son.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1234.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred thirty-four.

Aengus O'Mulfover, Bishop of Hy-Fiachrach [Killala]; Gilla-na-naev, the son of Art O'Breen, Erenagh of Roscommon; Maelisa, the son of Daniel O'Gormally, Prior of Inismacnerin; Mulpeter O'Carman, Master at Roscommon; and Gilla-Isa (Gelasius) O'Gibellan, a monk and anchorite on Trinity Island, died.

Donnell, the son of Hugh O'Neill, Lord of the Kinel-Owen, and heir presumptive to the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by Mac Loughlin (Donnell), and the Kinel-Owen themselves, and Donnell [i. e. Mac Loughlin], assumed the lordship.

Aengus Mac Gillafinnen¹, Lord of Lough Erne, turned against O'Donnell, and went into Tirconnell upon a predatory incursion; but O'Donnell (Donnell More), overtook him, and killed him in revenge of [the death of] Egneghan.

Hugh O'Hara, Lord of Leyny, was killed by Donough, the son of Duarcán O'Hara (after he had burned the house over him, and after Hugh had escaped out of it), in revenge of his brother, and the five sons of his father's brother, whom he [Hugh] had slain, and of another brother who had been plundered by him.

Dermot O'Quin, Chief of Muintir-Gillagan², was slain.

Richard, the son of William Mareschal³, having rebelled against the King

Callow,"—a name still locally remembered as that of a low district in the barony of Ratheline,—lies between Muintir Gillagan and the Shannon.—See note on Magh Treagha, under the year 1255.

¹ Richard, the son of William Mareschal.—He was the second son of William Mareschal, or Marshall, or, as Hanmer will have it, Maxfield. He was Earl Marshall of England, Earl of Pembroke, in Wales, and of Ogie, in Normandy, and

Prince of Leinster, in Ireland.—See Hanmer's Chronicle, Dublin Edition of 1809, pp. 346, 347. The Four Masters have given this account very imperfectly. They should have written it thus: "A. D. 1254. Richard, the son of William Mareschal, having rebelled against the King of England, came over to Ireland, and took possession of Leinster. The English of Leinster assembled to oppose him on behalf of the King, namely, Maurice Fitzgerald, the Justiciary,

ἡ τοῦτὸ δὲ ταυρὶ ἀνοίρ co po γὰρ ἰλλαῖνιβ. Τιονοίλιτ γοίλλ Εἰρεάνν na ἀγαῖο
 po δάιγ ρίγ ραχάν, ἰ. mac Μυοίρ ιυρτὶ na ἡ Εἰρεάνν, hugo de laci ιαπλα υλαῖο,
 ἡ υαλτρα de laci τιγεαρνα na μιδε. Τανγάτταρ γο κυππεῖ λιπε ἡλλαῖνιβ
 γυρ εἰρριος κατ̄ ρυρ an μαπαργαλ, ἡ μαρβῆταρ an μαπαρκαλ, ἡ po γαβαῖο
 Σεφφαῖγ μαπαρκαλ, ἡ ní ραῖβε ἀγ κυρ an ἀτά αετ̄ ἐρῖομ̄ α ἀοναρ ιαρ na
 ἐρέγεῖο δια μινιτὶρ βυδέιν.

ΑἴΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΤ, 1235.

Αἴοιρ Κριοτ, μίλε, da ἑῶ ἐρῖοκατ, αἰνίcc.

Ἰρααc ua μαοίρπογμάρ αιρσινδεῖ cille ἡλαῖο δέcc.

Ματھےυρ ρρῖοιρ οἰλέιν na ἐρῖοιβε [δέcc].

Μαβαδάν ua μαβαδάν τιγεαρνα ρίλ nanmchaḃa δέcc.

Λοῖλαῖν mac εἰς τιγερῖ uí ἑαλλαῖγ do μαρβαῖο la macaḃ an ḡiolla
 Ριαβαῖγ uí βαοῖγίλλ.

Hugo de Lacy, Earl of Ulster, and Walter de Lacy, Lord of Meath. They came to Curragh-Liffey, in Leinster, where they had appointed to hold a conference with the Earl. But they quarrelled with him at the conference, and took him prisoner, after having first wounded him mortally, for, being deserted by his false friend, Geoffrey de Marisco, he was left almost alone on the field, and his stubborn valour would not allow him to submit tamely to his betrayers."

^m *Mac Maurice*.—This is a mistake, for the person who opposed Richard Mareschal was Maurice, the son of Gerald Fitzgerald. He might have been called Mac Maurice, patronimically, from his grandfather, but it does not appear that he ever was.

ⁿ *Currech-Liffey*, Cuipeḃ lipe, i. e. *Curragh of the Liffey*.—The Curragh of Kildare is so called throughout these Annals, from which it may be safely concluded, that the Curragh anciently extended eastwards as far as the River Liffey, for the enclosures which from time intruded on the plain have gradu-

ally narrowed it. The word cuipeḃ, or, as it is now written, cuppaḃ, has two significations, namely, a shrubby moor, and a level plain, or race course; and it appears from the derivations given of the word in Cormac's Glossary, that it has this two-fold application from a very early period.

^o *Geoffry Mareschal*.—This is an error of name and fact, for there was none of the great family of the Mareschals called Geoffry, and the person evidently referred to was Geoffrey de Marisco, who did not stand alone fighting in the field of battle, but, according to Mathew Paris, marched away with four score of the Earl's company, who had been bribed to this desertion.

The fact seems to be that the Irish annalists knew nothing of the insidious plot laid by the Anglo-Irish barons against Richard Mareschal, and therefore described it as a regular battle. The best account of the plot against Mareschal is given by Matthew Paris, who bestows fourteen folio pages on the story of the last days and death of this young nobleman. See Leland's

of England, in England, he came over to Ireland, and landed in Leinster. The English of Leinster assembled to oppose him, on behalf of the King: Mac Maurice^m, Lord Justice of Ireland; Hugo de Lacy, Earl of Ulster; and Walter de Lacy, Lord of Meath. They came to Cuirreach-Life^a, in Leinster, where they engaged with Mareschal, and killed him; and they made a prisoner of Geoffry Mareschal^o, who had stood alone fighting on the field of battle, after all his people had fled from him^p.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1235.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred thirty-five.

Isaac O'Mulfover, Erenagh of Killala, died.

Matheus, Prior of Trinity Island [died].

Madden O'Madden, Lord of Sil-Anmchadha, died.

Loughlin, the son of Echtighern O'Kelly, was slain by the sons of Gilla-Reagh O'Boyle.

History of Ireland, book ii. c. 1, vol. i. pp. 213-219; and Moore's, vol. iii. pp. 16-19. Dr. Hammer, who had read Matthew Paris, is guilty of an intentional forgery in his Chronicle, *ad ann.* 1233, where he says, that "Richard Marshall was mortally wounded in a battle near Kildare, upon the great Heath called the Curragh, fighting against the O'Connors!"—Dublin Edition, p. 346.

In Mageoghagan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, the account of this rencounter at the Curragh of Kildare, is thus briefly and incorrectly entered: "A. D. 1234. William Marshall gave battle to the rest of the Englishmen of Ireland, where William himself was slain and Geoffry March was taken."

The compiler of the Annals of Kilronan also, who appears to have known nothing of the plot against the Earl, described the encounter on the Curragh as a regular battle, and adds, that the death of Richard was one of the most lamentable occurrences of these times.

^p Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise record, that Felim O'Conor, King of Connaught, marched with his forces to Meath, and burned Ballyloughloe, Ardnurcher, and many other towns. Under this year also the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen record the death of Walter de Lacy, Lord of Meath, leaving no issue, except two daughters. They also record the erection of the great church of St. Canice, at Aghaboe, by the successor of St. Kieran of Saigher. The Annals of Ulster and of Kilronan record a great snow and frost in this year, as follows: "A. D. 1234. Sneecta mop ior da nobluic, 7 ior ior ior co nimgioir uooini 7 eic po nepeaduib paim loca 7 aibne Epeann. It is thus rendered in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1234. Extreame snow betweene both Christmas's this yeare. Great frost after that. Men and horses, with their loads, went uppon" [the] "rivers and lakes of Ireland."

Ταίελεαχ mac αοδα υί dubda τῖγεapna ua namalgaða 7 ua ppiacpac do marbað baon upcar poighe i nfoairgaire i longpoite peðlimið mic caatail cpoibðeipg.

Sluaicceað la gallaib Éreann ap na ctionol lá Riocard mac uilliam búpc. Arian pobðap oipðepca báðap for an fluaigeað rin lair Mac muirir iurcír na hÉreann, huco de lati iapla ulað, ualcpa Rittabard apð ðapún laigñ co ngallaib laigñ, 7 eoan gogan co ngallaib mumán, 7 Rútaða Éreann apaðon piú. Tangattap tap aéluaín go porcomáin. Ro loircepcft an baile. Appén co hoilpinn. Ro loircepcft cftmpall mop ailpinn. Appén co mainirctip aða ðalaapcc for buill oiðce ðomnaiz na cpinóiðe ðo ðonnpað. Ðo cottað ðponga ðia ppiantac fon mainirctip, ðpupic an pcpipca, tuccepat caliz aiprinn, eðige, 7 ionnmupa aip. Ðá gpiain mop la maicib gall in ní rin, 7 ðo cuippiot for ccúla gað ní ppié ðioð rin, 7 po íocpat ðap cftnn an nfté ná ppié. Ro cuippcft apaðápac ppiéte uaðaib co cpeit, co caipce muilcen, co top glinne

^a *The most illustrious.*—Ap iab pobðap oipðepca báðap for an fluaigeað rin is a very old and obsolete form of construction, which would stand in the Irish of the present day thus: ip iab ba oipðeipce bí ap an fluaigeað rin. Charles O'Connor, of Belanagare, in the preface to his *Dissertations on the History of Ireland*, says that the Four Masters had in their writings preserved the language of the sixth century; and though we cannot fully acquiesce in this opinion, it must be acknowledged that they used very ancient forms of expression, and had no scruple in borrowing phrases from the oldest specimens of composition in the language; but they generally abstracted the words of the older annalists, without much regard to strength or neatness of expression, or purity of style.

^r *Mac Maurice.*—This name should be Maurice Fitzgerald.

^s *Walter Rittabard.*—He is called Gualterus de Ridenesfordia by his cotemporary, Giraldus Cambrensis, in his *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. ii. c. xxi; and Walter de Riddlesford by most modern writers. He had his chief castle at

Tristerdermot, now Castledermot, in the territory of Omurethi, in the south of the now county of Kildare, whence he and his followers had expelled the O'Tooles, shortly after the English invasion.—See note under the year 1180, pp. 53, 54; and *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 400, 401, note ^a.

^t *John Goggan.*—O'Flaherty, in his *Hiar-Connaught*, quoting this passage, calls him, "the Lord John Cogan." The name is still numerous in Munster, but now generally Anglicised Goggan.

^u *Routes.*—The word putca, which is derived from the Norman-French word *route*, is Englished *Route* by Mageoghegan, in his translation of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, at the year 1237. It means a *band* or *company* in a military sense, but in a legal sense it signifies an assembly of persons going forcibly to commit an unlawful act. In Dr. Cowel's *Law Dictionary* this word is correctly explained *routa*, *turma*, *cohors*, and Jacob, in his *Law Dictionary*, derives it from the French *route*, and explains it, "a company or number." In the *Annals of Kilronan*, at the year 1225,

Taichleach, the son of Hugh O'Dowda, Lord of Tirawley and Tireragh, was killed by one shot of an arrow during his interference [to quell a quarrel] in the camp of Felim, the son of Cathal Croiderg.

An expedition was made by the English of Ireland [this year], being assembled by Richard, the son of William Burke. The most illustrious^a of those who were with him on this expedition were Mac Maurice^c, Lord Justice of Ireland; Hugo de Lacy, Earl of Ulster; Walter Rittabard^c, the chief Baron of Leinster, who commanded the English of Leinster; and John Goggan^c, with the English of Munster, together with all the routes^a of soldiers in Ireland. Crossing [the bridge] at Athlone, they proceeded to Roscommon, and burned the town; thence, going to Elphin, they burned the great church there, and proceeded from thence to the monastery of the Ath Dalaarg, on the [river] Boyle, on the night of Trinity Sunday precisely. Parties of their soldiers assailed the monastery, broke into the sacristy, and carried away chalices, vestments, and other valuable things^c. The English chiefs, however, were highly disgusted at this, and sent back every thing they could find, and paid for what they could not find. Next day they sent marauding parties^x to Creit, to Cairthe-muilchenn¹,

O'Neill's band, or company of soldiers, is called *Rúe Goganaé*; and, at the same year, *púcaða ceiréipne* is used to denote bands, or companies, of kernes, or light-armed infantry.

^a*Chalices, vestments, &c.*—The passage relating to the robbing of the abbey of Boyle is given as follows, in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "A. D. 1235. The English of Ireland went with their forces to Connoght, untill they came to the abbey of Boyle, where they encamped within the walls of the said abbey, took all the goods they cou'd finger, as well as holy vestments, Challices, as also the habitts of the Monks, and striped the fryers and Monks very irreverently of their habitts in the midst of their Cloister. Took also a great prey from Cormack Mac Dermott, which was then generally called the prey of preys."

^x*Marauding parties, púée.*—In the Annals of Kilronan the reading is as follows: *Do*

cupeabap a púée 7 a reppénaix ap aúapae 7 apuraba ceiréipne go creit 7 co caipéi muilée, 7 ap rin co cop glinne fearna. "They sent on the next day their scouts, their archers, and their routes [*cohortes*] of kerne to Creit, to Cairthi Muilche, and thence to Tor-Glinne-fearna." There is no place in the county of Leitrim now called Creit, unless it be Creagh, in Kiltogher parish.

¹*Cairthe Muilchenn*, now called in Irish *Gleann a Chairthe*, and in English, *Glencar*. It is a valley, in the county of Leitrim, and adjoining the barony of Carbury, in the county of Sligo.—See its position marked on the map prefixed to *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, published by the Archaeological Society in 1844. See also Ordnance Map of the County of Leitrim, sheet 6, and of the County of Sligo, sheet 9.

pearna, 7 tugrat creaca móra leo co haro carna i ccoinde an iurair. Do ionrat goill comairle inleite annsin tria ariac eogain uí edín do dhoigail a énead ar muimneachais, 7 ar dhonnchaó cairrpeé ua mbriain, .i. roð ma pppitling ir in conair ééona hi tair maine, immaonmaig, 7 aipide go tuad-muimain gan pabaó gan paéugaó do muimneachais. Do rónaó creaca díríme leo.

Do conairc peidlimiú mac caatail cpoibdeirg na goill do dul uaða arí comairle ro éin doí cona roépaide i mbáiú muimneac, 7 iar roétain dó dia roigib nó cuirpír deabta cpoða gac laoi. An lá déideanaó tra do éodar Connaéctais, 7 muimniú ir in caélaéair, 7 ro caéaigíte co fírdá. Aét éna ro poratamlais poplion na ngall nedigíte, 7 an marcpluag porro pó deóib, 7 ro muóuigite rochaide éorpa díblinib aét ar mó ro díoláirigeaó muimniú tria togaóir dhonnchaó cairrpiú. Tangadar Connaéctais iarom dia tairgib. Do róine ua briain arabárac ríe re gallaib, 7 do bearte braigide dóib. Tangadar tra na goill tar anair go Connaéctanb. Aread lodar cedur go haoó ua plaitéiríctais, 7 do rigne ríde ríe ppiú dar énn a bó, 7 a muinntipe. Fedlimiú imorro mac caatail cpoibdeirg, arí comairle ro rgrúó rom a mbaoi do buaib a cconmaicne mapa, 7 a cconmaicne éúle doneoc ro gab a éomairle, 7 mac magnura, 7 conéodar ruac mac muirceartais muimniú do bríe lair do roigib í domnall, .i. domnall móir, 7 an tair uile dárpuccáó por éin do gall. Iar rin tra tangadar goill go dún muédoir. Ro cuirpíod tétta go magnur mac muirceartais muimniú diappaó gíall fair, 7 ní taro magnur ríe na eitepída dóib. Ro cuirpíte din goill ó dún muédoir plóg diarmide pa macaib ruatíri gur ro aipceíte eccuill, 7 do beartarat creaca iomda

* *Tor-Glinne-fearna*, i. e. the tower of Glen-farne, or the alder glen, a remarkable valley, in the parish of Cloonclare, near Manor-Hamilton, in the barony of Rosslogher, and county of Leitrim. Glenfarn Hall is in this valley.—See Ordnance Map of the County of Leitrim, sheet 13. The tower here referred to would not appear to have been a castle or steeple, but either a Cyclopean fort, or a natural rock resembling a tower, like the rocks called *tors* on the coast of Antrim and Donegal. There is no place

now bearing the name in Glenfarn.

* *Moinmoy*, *Maonmaig*.—A level territory in the county of Galway, comprising Moyode, Finure, and all the champaign lands around the town of Loughrea, in the county of Galway. It was bounded on the east by the territory of Sil-Anmchadha; on the south by the mountain of Slieve Aughty; and on the west by the diocese of Kilmacduagh. This was the original inheritance of the O'Mullallys and O'Naghtans, who, shortly after the English Invasion, were driven from it by the

to Tor-Glinne-fearna^a, and they carried off great spoils from those places to the Lord Justice at Ardcarne. Here the English held a private consultation, at the request of Owen O'Heyne, who wished to be revenged on the Momonians, and on Donough Cairbreach O'Brien, and they determined on going back the same way through Hy-Many and Moinmoy^a, and thence to Thomond, without giving the Momonians any notice or forewarning of their intentions. [This they accordingly did], and committed great depredations.

Now when Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg, saw that the English had departed, the resolution he came to was to proceed with his forces, to succour the Momonians. [This he did], and, on their joining them, spirited skirmishes took place every day. At last the Connacians and Momonians came to a pitched battle [with the English], and fought manfully. But the English cavalry and infantry, who were clad in armour, finally overcame them. Many were slain on both sides, but the Momonians suffered most loss, through the imprudence of Donough Cairbreach. The Connacians then returned home^b, and on the next day O'Brien made peace with the English, and gave them hostages. The English returned into Connaught, and went first to Hugh O'Flaherty, who made peace with them in behalf of his people and cattle. As to Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg, the resolution which he adopted was to take with him to O'Donnell, i. e. Donnell More, all the cows belonging to such of the inhabitants of Conmaicne-mara and Conmaicne-Cuile who should take his advice, together with the son of Manus, and Conor Roe, the son of Murtough Muimhneach, and leaving the whole country desolate for the English. The English soon afterwards came to Dun-Mughdord^c, and sent messengers to Manus, the son of Murtough Muimhneach, to demand hostages from him; but Manus would not give them either peace or hostages. The English then sent from Dun-Mughdord a numerous force against the sons of Roderic, who plun-

Burkes, when the former settled in the barony of Dunmore, near Tuam, and the latter in the woody district of the Faes, in the barony of Athlone, in the county of Roscommon.—See *Tribes and Territories of Hy-Many*, printed for the Irish Archaeological Society, p. 70, note ^a, and the map prefixed to the same work.

^b Home.—In the Annals of Kilronan it is

stated that the Connacians returned from this battle, having gained great credit for their valour and skill, without having lost any man of distinction: *Tancocap Connaéraig aipce fo pceim engnuina 7 foimair gan baine puáceua oo mapbaó sib.*

^c *Dun-Mughdord*, now Doon, a castle in the parish of Aghagower, about three miles east of

leó go dpuimm ní i ccoinne gall. Tanaic dana aod ua plaitbeartaig, 7 eoḡan ua heḡin pluag mór ele timceall, 7 arḡraige leó ar ná tarrainḡ co líonán éinḡ mara. Rangattar na harḡraige rin cona roḡraide, 7 an iurḡir ina ccoinde co dpuimní co calaḡ inri aonaig.

Maḡnur, imorpo, baí riḡe 7 a longa ar rpuḡ na hinri, 7 deabḡa inéince uaḡa por ḡallaib, 7 imareac ó ḡallaib farrriom. Ro rḡiḡit tpa ḡaill rpir rin, 7 areacḡ do rónrat a longporḡ do breit leó, 7 a narḡraige do tarrainḡ éuca i ccúil tráḡa mór boí ip in maḡin rin. Opo raḡaig maḡnur indrin do éuaḡ in inri raiḡni, 7 no cuir dponḡ dia muinḡir ind inri aonaig. Od connac-
tar ḡaill maḡnur cona muinḡir do ḡol por na hoilénaiḡ hiri, no éḡḡar a narḡraige leó ar fud na tráḡa, 7 no cúirḡt por muiri iat, 7 no líonait co hobann do pluag, 7 do rirḡhib arḡta eoiḡte, 7 lotur porḡ na hoilénaiḡ i mbadar muinḡir maḡnura (cenmoḡá inri raiḡin i mbaoi maḡnur reri), 7 no marḡrat a rruaradar do ḡaoiḡ inri. Do ḡeocharḡ maḡnur 7 i mbaoí dia muinḡir in inri raiḡne ina longaib, 7 no rḡarḡrḡt an inri, 7 diambaḡ tairiri lá maḡnur muinḡir maille po cúirḡeac a longa hi ccfhn loingir na ḡaill.

Westport.—See Ordnance Map of the county of Mayo, sheet 88.

^d *Achill, Eccuill*, a well-known island in the barony of Burrishoole, and county of Mayo.—See its most remarkable features and antiquities shewn on the map prefixed to *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, published by the Irish Archæological Society in 1844.

^e *Druimni*.—There is no place at present bearing this name in the barony of Burrishoole or of Murresk, in the county of Mayo.—See Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 87, &c.

^f *Which they carried*.—Roderic O'Flaherty, in his Account of Hiar-Connaught, says that the boats of Lough Orbsen were drawn from Bonbonan for five miles [*recte* six miles and a-half] on this occasion.

^g *Linan Cinn-mara*, is now called Leenaun, a well known place near the Killary Harbour, in Connamara, in the north-west of the county of Galway. It is described by O'Flaherty, in

his Account of Hiar-Connaught, printed for the Archæological Society in 1845, as "Imair-an-Linain, antiently Linan Kinmara, a long green spot of land by the sea of Coelshaly Ro" [Killary].

^h *The sound near the island*, rpuḡ na hinri.—In this part of Ireland rpuḡ means a sound or inlet of the sea, into which the tide flows with the rapidity of a stream. Of this application of the word we have a striking illustration in the name rpuḡ éinn Eacla, at Achill head; baile an tpoḡa, or streamstown, near Clifden, in Connamara; and rpuḡ na maoile, in the north of Ireland, near Ballyshannon.

ⁱ *Large strand*.—This strand lies to the north of Murresk Lodge, and extends from Bartraw point to Annagh Island, near the foot of Croaghpatrick.

^k *Inis-raithni*, i. e. the Ferny Island, now corruptly Anglicised Inishraher. It is an island in the Bay of Westport.—See Ordnance Map of

dered Achill^d, and carried off great spoils to Druimni^e. Hugh O'Flaherty and Owen O'Heyne also came round with a great army, having vessels with them, which they carried^f [by land] as far as Linan Cinn-mara^g. These vessels, with their forces, being met by the Lord Justice at Druimni, were brought to the Callow of Inis-Aenaigh.

Manus at this time was with his ships on the Sound near the island^h, and he made frequent attacks upon the English, and they upon him in return. The English, however, desisted for a time; they removed their camp, and drew their vessels into the angle of a large strandⁱ at that place. When Manus observed this, he landed on Inis-raithni^k, and sent a party of his people on the Island of Inis-Aonaigh^l. As soon, however, as the English perceived that Manus and his people had landed on these islands, they drew their boats along the strand, and having them on the sea, they quickly filled them with a numerous army and troops of well-armed and mail-clad soldiers; and these landed on the islands on which the people of Manus were (except Inis-Raithin^m, where Manus himself was), and killed all the people they found on them. Upon this Manus, and those who were with him on Inis-Raithin, took to their ships, and fled from the island. Had Manus, however, been on friendly terms with the O'Malleys, they would have sent their ships against the English fleet.

the county of Mayo, sheet 87. See also *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 303, note ^b, and the map prefixed to the same work.

^l *Inis-Aonaigh*, i. e. the island of the fair or market, now correctly anglicised Inisheeny. It is an island in the same bay, lying immediately to the east of Bartraw point, and nearly due-south of Inis-Raithin. It is nearer to the large strand alluded to in the text than Inis-Raithin.

^m *Except Inis-Raithin, cenmotha Inis Raithin*. In these Annals *cenmotha*, like the Latin *præter*, has two opposite meanings, namely, *except* and *besides*, and it is sometimes not easy to determine which of these meanings is intended. At the year 1020 it is translated *præter* by Colgan in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 298; but at the year 1391 it

means clearly *besides*. According to the Annals of Connaught and of Kilronan, from which the Four Masters seem to have abstracted their account of this transaction, the English landed on the two islands. These Annals state, that "when Manus O'Connor had perceived that the English had drawn their boats ashore, and that they could not be attacked, he sailed eastwards [*recte* north-eastwards], and landed on Inis-Rathain, and some of his people landed on Inis-Aonaigh, and took some sheep there to kill and eat them. When the English observed this they rose up actively and drew their boats along the strand with rapidity, and launching them on the sea, filled them with well-armed and mailed soldiers and archers, and, landing on the two islands [7 bo cúasap ap ap na oilean], they killed all the people they found on them. Manus

Ní baof bó ar oilén in inrib moð nár éuirrfe goill ar calaò in aon ló, 7 nó eiofadaíir muinteapa na mbó cona mbuar do na hoilénaib hipin lá haíðble a nfoaib 7 a nocaíapir mena bíte gabáil poppa.

Ro marbaib poðaoine iomða lá gallaib an oíðe rin. An aoine imorpo ar ná mápac do cuap leó ar oilénaib éuaircirt umaill. Ro porcongpað lá coirpeachaib an eplóig gan daoine do marbað ind onóir cépta epiort.

O éairnic tra lá gallaib plav 7 creachað humail eirir mui 7 eir tanğadar pímpu, 7 a mbú, 7 a cepeaca leó go luğburvan. Do éuadar ar ríde ina nuíðedhaib iméaéta co hírrdapa co ndearnadar creic ar ua ndomnaill ar daigin ionnarbta feðlimið cuice. Tangattar arriðe i ccoirpírliað na reğra, 7 go calaò puipe na cairpcece ar loc cé dá gabáil ar nruing do muintir feðlimið uí concobaip 7 cōpbmaic mic comaltaiğ baof occa cóiméd. Tuccrat imorpo gaill Epeann, 7 an iurpir comairce 7 eir-mann do élapur mac Mailin daipcídeocain oilepino, 7 do éanánaéaib oilén na eirinoide in onóir na naom eirinoide, 7 do cóið an iurpir pén, 7 maite na ngall do décain an ionaio rin, 7 do éénam pléctana 7 ípnaiğte an dú rin.

Do rónrat gaill iapom aídme ionğnaite damainri ealaðan 7 innleéta epiar po gabrat Carrag loca cé por muintir feðlimið 7 cōpbmaic, 7 iap ná gabáil po págaib an iurpir luét coméda puipe, 7 an po ba lóp leó do bíúð, 7 lionn, 7 po págaibífe gaill connáétaig von éup rin gan biað gan éuac

and such of his people as were on Inis-Rathain, then went into their ships," &c.

^a *Insi Modh*.—This is a general name for a group of islands in Clew Bay, said to be 365 in number.—See Ordnance Map of the County of Mayo, sheets 67, 76, and 87, and the Map to *Genealogies, Tribes, and Territories of Hy-Fiachrach*, already referred to; and also the paper on Inis Mochaoi, published by the Down and Connor and Dromore Architecture Society, in which the author, the Rev. William Reeves, corrects an error of Dr. O'Connor, who had stated that the Insi Modh were the Copeland Islands.

^o *Luffertane*, luğburvān, a townland in the parish of Ballintober, in the county of Mayo, containing the ruins of a castle said to have been erected by the family of Burke.—See *Ge-*

nealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1844, p. 153, note ⁱ, and p. 402. There is another place of the name in the parish of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon; it is a hill in Lord Lorton's demesne, and now pronounced luğbapvān in Irish, and Lurton in English.

^p *Port-na-Carrick*.—This name is now anglicised Rockingham. It is situated in the county of Roscommon, near the shore of Lough Key, and is well known to tourists as the princely seat of Lord Lorton. The natives of the town of Boyle and its vicinity, when speaking Irish, always call Rockingham *Port na cairge*.

^q *And pray there*.—This passage is given in the *Annals of Boyle*, as follows: Do cuib imorpo in iurpir 7 maí ngall Epeann ou

There was not a single cow upon any of the Insi Modh^a islands which the English did not carry off to the shore in one day; and those to whom these cows had belonged would have been obliged to come off their islands, in consequence of thirst and hunger, if they had not been [killed or] taken prisoners.

Many of the inferior sort were slain that night by the English. On the next day, which was Friday, the English went upon the islands north of Umallia; and the chiefs of the army ordered that no people should be slain on that day, in honour of the crucifixion of Christ.

After the English had plundered and devastated Umallia, both by sea and land, they marched on with their cows and spoils to Luffertane^c; thence they proceeded, by regular marches, to Easdara [Ballysadare], where they took a prey from O'Donnell, because he had granted an asylum to Felim after his expulsion; and from thence to the Curlieu Mountains, and to Caladh-Puirt na Cairrge^p, on Lough Key, to take it from a party of the people of Felim O'Connor and Cormac, the son of Tomaltagh [Mac Dermot], who were guarding it. On this occasion the English of Ireland and the Lord Justice spared and protected Clarus, the son of Mailin, Archdeacon of Elphin, and the Canons of Trinity Island, in honour of the Blessed Trinity; and the Lord Justice himself, and the chiefs of the English, went to see that place, and to kneel and pray there^q.

The English afterwards, with great art and ingenuity, constructed wonderful engines^r, by means of which they took [the fortress of] the Rock of Lough Key from the people of Felim and Cormac; and the Lord Justice, after taking it, left warders in it, with as much provisions and beer as they deemed sufficient. By this expedition the English left the Connacians without food, rai-

oécpuin in nuic fen 7 o'apniúte ann do éab-
aite caoir do gun ná llámas duni eapnóip
in nuic fen. Which is thus most incorrectly
translated by Dr. O'Connor: "Profecti sunt vero
Justitarius, et Magnates Alienigenarum Hi-
bernix, ad expugnandam istam gentem istam,
et transegerunt noctes ibi, dantes impetus in
eam absque vulneratione Arcis durante eo tem-
pora." The conduct of the English was, however,
the very reverse, as will appear from the true

translation, which is as follows: "The Justiciary
and the chiefs of the English of Ireland went to
see that place, and to pray and to pay veneration to
it, so that no one should offer dishonour to the place."

^r *Wonderful engines.*—The Annals of Boyle
contain a very curious account of the *pirrels*, or
engines, constructed by the English for taking
the Rock of Lough Key on this occasion; but Dr.
O'Connor has mistranslated almost every sentence
of it.

gan eallac, 7 ní po págaibread rít ná ráime innce, acé maó gaoiúil fín ag plat 7 ag marbaó a céle. Ar a aoí ní pucepat goill gíall na eitepe don cup rin.

Do róine peólimiú rít rir in iurcir, 7 tuccait cúig triucha an righ dórumh gan epóó gan cíor oppa.

Carrac loéa cé do gabail lá corbmac mac diarmata i cefín pícté aóce iarom iar ndol don conrtapla imac co ndruing móir dá muircir imme, po iad fear díob fín, .i. ó horcin an baile cap a néir, 7 do raó do corbmac iartain. Ro hioblaiceaó na gaill ar comairce co hoilé n na trínóide, 7 po cuireaó plán ar an tír iad. Traigartar 7 múrtar an carracc lá corbmac iarom conac gabdaír gaill doiróir.

Domnall 7 muirceartaó dá mac muireadaíú uí máille do marbaó lá domnall mac maígnura mic muirceartaíú uí concobaír, 7 lá mall ruad mac catail mic concobaír i cliara, 7 a naónacal innce beór.

Tuaéal mac muirceartaíú uí concobaír do marbaó lá concobar mbuioe mac toirpdealbáíú uí concobaír, 7 lá concobar mac aóda muimíú.

Cairlen Múic do bpuiaó la peólimiú ua concobaír.

* *Free of tribute.*—According to the Annals of Kilronan, Felim was to receive rent and custom out of these five cantreds. Dr. O'Connor, in his suppressed work, *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare*, p. 41, states that Felim obtained a royal charter in the year 1257, "granting to him, and to his heirs for ever, free and peaceable dominion over five baronies, in as ample a manner as ever they were enjoyed by his ancestors." These five cantreds would seem to have constituted the mensal lands of the Kings of Connaught from time immemorial. According to the Annals of Clonmacnoise, Felim O'Connor was deprived of "the King's five cantreds" in the year 1236, when they were given to Brian, the son of Terlagh O'Connor." Thus, after describing the treacherous but unsuccessful attempt of the Justiciary to take Felim O'Connor prisoner, the following observation is made on the character of Brian

O'Connor: "A. D. 1236. Bryen Mac Terlagh O'Connor was then established in the possession of the five cantredes belonging to the King of Connaught, who preyed the provence and destroyed it, without respect to either spirituall or temporall land."

† *Taken.*—The Annals of Kilronan state that O'Hoist remained inside the gate and closed it against the constable; and that thereupon the English fled to Clarus Mac Mailin, who afforded them protection. The same account is also given in the Annals of Boyle, but totally falsified by Dr. O'Connor.

‡ *Clara*, so called at the present day in Irish, but anglicised Clare Island. It is a celebrated island in Clew Bay, still belonging to the O'Malleys, and containing the ruins of a castle and monastery erected by that family.—See Map prefixed to *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, and Ordnance Map of the County

ment, or cattle, and the country without peace or tranquillity, the Gaels [Irish] themselves plundering and destroying one another. The English, however, did not obtain hostages or pledges of submission on this expedition.

Felim made peace with the Lord Justice; and they [the English] gave him the King's five cantreds, free of tribute^r or rent.

The Rock of Lough Key was taken^r, twenty nights afterwards, by Cormac Mac Dermot. As the constable and a great number of his people had gone out, O'Hoslin, one of his own people, closed the gate of the fortress, and afterwards gave it up to Cormac. The English were conveyed [*recte* fled] to Trinity Island, and afterwards conducted out of the country in security. [The fortress of] the Rock was afterwards razed and demolished by Cormac, in order that the English might not take it again.

Donnell and Murtough, two sons of Murray O'Malley, were slain by Donnell, son of Manus, who was son of Murtough O'Conor; and by Niall Roe, son of Cathal, son of Conor [*recte* O'Conor], in Cliara^u, and were interred there.

Tuathal, the son of Murtough O'Conor, was slain by Conor Boy, the son of Turlough O'Conor, and by Conor, the son of Hugh Muimhneach [O'Conor].

The Castle of Meelick^w was demolished by Felim O'Conor.

of Mayo, sheets 84, 85.

^r *The Castle of Meelick* is near the Shannon, in the barony of Longford, and county of Galway.

Under this year (1235) the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen contain the following notices of the transactions of Munster, which have been omitted by the Four Masters.

"A. D. 1235. Teige Duvdedagh, the son of Dermot of Dundronan, who was the son of Donnell More na Curadh Mac Carthy, was slain by Cormac Finn and Donnell God, the two sons of Donnell More na Curadh Mac Carthy.

"The Irish were defeated by the English at Tralee, in a conflict, in which Cormac, the son of Cormac Finn, who was the son of Donnell More na Curadh Mac Carthy, Gasginach O'Driecoll, and Murtough, his brother, were slain."

Under this year the Annals of Kilronan record the death of Matheus, Prior of Trinity

Island, and they enter the deaths of Gilla-an-Choimdedh O'Cuilin, *Prepositus* of Insula mac Nerin, and of the father of Clarus Mac Mailin, Archdeacon of Elphin, in the following words: "Gilla Coimdedh O'Cuilin, *Prepositus de Insula mac Nerin et Pater Clari Elfenensis, Archidiaconi, feliciter in Christo quieuit; et in insula Sancte Trinitatis est sepultus die Sancti Finiani, cujus anime requiescat in pace.*" The Editor has not been able to determine satisfactorily of what family this celebrated ecclesiastic, Clarus Mac Mailin, was; but inclines to think that he was a branch of the O'Mulconrys; for, in Mageoghegan's *Annals of Clonmacnois*, under the year 1260, he is called, "Clarus Mac Moylyn O Moylchonria."—See note under that year, respecting the removal of the canons of Trinity Island, in Lough Key, to Trinity Island, in Lough Oughter, in Breifny.

AOIS CRIOST, 1236.

AOIR CRIOST, míle, dá céo, triocá, aré.

Macraic mac maolín Sagairt cille Míe tpeana [vecc].

Aod ua gíbelláin Sagairt cille Rodain. Bá cananaic é po deóid in oilén na trínóide décc oide noblac.

An iurair, .i. mac muirir do tionol gall Epeann na coinne co haic peo-
paine. Tainic fíólim mac catail croibdeirg Rí Connaict ip in coinne
hírin. Ipead bá mánmarc leó uile feall for feólim ge po baic na cairdear
cúor aḡ an iurair, 7 bá he rin pocann a tcionoil co haon maigín. Iar bñor
rḡeil 7 iar ffaḡbáil pabaḡ opeólimiḡ po riact ar in cooinne uathaḡ marc-
pluaig co porcomáin. Ro leanad ar ren co droicte pliccige, 7 do cuaid in
uict uí domnaill, 7 ó naic puccerac fair do rónrat cpeaca móra ar taḡ ua
concobair, 7 puccerac deaḡ mna imḡa i mbroib 7 i ndaoirpe. Co pangattar
gur na gabalaib rin leó go druim nḡeccraige i maig luirc, uair ar ann
baic an iurair fín occa nupnaide. Bá iar nobol mic uilliam hi paḡaib do
rónad an coinne hírin.

Sodair an iurair 7 na goill iar rin dia tciḡib, 7 po fagaib forlamur an
tipe aḡ brian mac coirpdealbair.

Cpeaca mora do dénam lá brian 7 la hamraib an iurair ar macaib
aḡa mic catail croibdeirg, 7 ar pocaidib oile do muirir feólimiḡ. Cpea-
ca eile do dénam lá macaib aḡa ar ḡallaib 7 ar a nḡccairuib ḡaoid-
ealba co po loitḡ an tír eatorra imáreac amne.

Concobair mac aḡa muirniḡ do marbadh lá magnaḡ mac muircear-
tair uí concobhair.

Maolmuirpe ua laictnáin do tḡa in eppcopóide tuama, 7 a dul i paḡaib,

* *Kilmaetranny*, Cill mic Tpeana.—Charles O'Connor adds: i tair Oilíolla; but the Editor does not think it proper to give it in the text. Kilmaetranny is a vicarage in the diocese of Elphin, situated in the barony of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo.

^y *Kilrodan*, Cill Rodain, an old church in the parish of Tibohine, or Airteach, in the north-

west of the county of Roscommon.

^z *Ath-feorainne*, now Afeoran, a townland on the east side of the River Suck, in the parish of Taghboy, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1842, p. 115, where the situation of this place is distinctly pointed out in a quota-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1236.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred thirty-six.

Magrath Mac Mailin, Priest of Kilmaetranny*, died.

Hugh O'Gibellan, Priest of Kilrodan', and finally canon on Trinity Island, died on the Christmas night.

The Lord Justice of Ireland, Mac Maurice, summoned the English of Ireland to meet him at Ath-feorainne², at which meeting Felim, the son of Cathal Croiderg O'Conor, was present. They all yearned to act treacherously towards Felim, although he was the gossip³ of the Lord Justice; and this was the reason that the meeting had been called. Felim having received intelligence and forewarning of their design, departed from the assembly; and, attended by a few horsemen, proceeded to Roscommon. He was pursued [thither and] as far as the bridge of Sligo; he fled to O'Donnell for protection. As they did not overtake him they committed great acts of plunder upon Teige O'Conor, and carried away many respectable women into captivity and bondage; they then proceeded to Druim Gregruighe in Moylurg, where the Lord Justice awaited their return. The meeting above mentioned was called immediately after the departure of [Richard], the son of William Burke, for England.

After this the Lord Justice and the English returned home, leaving the government of the country to Brian, the son of Turlough [O'Conor].

Great depredations were committed by [this] Brian and the soldiers of the Lord Justice on the sons of Hugh, son of Cathal Croiderg, and others of the people of Felim. The sons of Hugh committed other depredations among the English and their own Irish enemies; so that the country was destroyed between both parties.

Conor, the son of Hugh Muimhneach, was slain by Manus, the son of Murtough O'Conor.

Mulmurry O'Laghtnan was appointed to the bishopric of Tuam, and went

tion from a grant, in 1612, to Captain Colla O'Kelly.

* *Gossip.* Se po baor na cáipbear cpiofe.—

He was sponsor or godfather to one of his children. Cáipbear cpiofe is still the common term used in Ireland to denote gossip or sponsor.

7 ghaba do éabairt fair tria reibinnib comarba rítear, 7 tria comarba níg Saran.

Mac uilliam do éuidect a raxaib, 7 ní rfr cecip tuét i tuidhaib fa po rít nó po eirít.

Fedlimið mac catail croidheirg do éoct i cconnaictaib doiridiri iar ná éócuiread do dhuing do connactaib .i. ua ceallaig ua plaind mec aoda mic catail croidheirg, 7 mac airt uí máoilpeaclainn go rabatar uile cñe catá comhóra 7 po ionnraigfct iarom co rind dúin airm i mbádar bú an tíne uile ag brian mac toirpdealbais, 7 ag eogan ua síoin, 7 ag concobar buide mac toirpdealbais, 7 ag mac goirdeib. Rangadar tria muintir fedlimið tar dúnclo 7 tar daingean claraig an oilen, 7 po cuip gac cñd plóig, 7 gac taoisrúoc buidne oib a pfolartnaib do na buaib peampa amail ró ghectir ar a cconair iad ar a ccoind. Ro rgaofct muintir fedlimið ar na hébalaib co ná po aipir ina focair .dona ceitrib catáib áctmað aon cñpar mapac namá.

Do connairc brian mac toirpdealbais 7 eogan ua heidin cona roépaide muintir fedlimið go hsprraofct lá a nébalaib, do eirgsoar go haclam érgaib uathað mapcrluaig 7 amrad iomda do raiigib uí concobar cona uatad muintire, ní po aipig concobar buide mac toirpdealbais ní conur tarla i ccoinn mac naoda mic catail croidheirg i rioct a muintire rfin, 7 po éuitiom lá ruaidiri mac aoda mic catail croidheirg.

Ro meabaid for gut fedlimið (an aipirig) occ porrad 7 occ iompuireach a muintire ó a nébalaib rri hiombualað a naiaib a mbioðbað. Ro mapbað rochaide iomda don trluaig lá fedlimið cona muintir ip in maðm rin ip in oilen 7 alla muig don oilén do macaib mallaect, 7 do luect dñma uile áct

^b *Mac William*.—In the Annals of Kilronan it is stated that he did not do much good for Ireland by his journey to England.

^c *Rindown*, rinn dúin.—See note ^x, under the year 1199, p. 120.

^d *Dispersed with their spoils*.—The Annals of Kilronan, which describe this attack on Rindown more fully, have the following remark on the conduct of Felim's people on this occasion: "Lamentable was their conduct on this occa-

sion; they abandoned their lord, their guarantee, and their valour, for the spoils which they met. They left their lord and king, attended only by four horsemen out of the four battalions which he brought with him, so that the king strained his voice calling them back."

^e *Foot-soldiers*, amraib.—The Annals of Kilronan call them *peppenaig*, i. e. archers.

^f *He fell by him*.—This is very lamely expressed by the Four Masters, who appear to

to England, where he was consecrated, after having received the Pope's letters, by consent of the King of England.

Mac William^b returned from England, but whether with peace or with war was unknown.

Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg, returned to Connaught, having been invited thither by some of the Connacians, namely, by O'Kelly, O'Flynn, the son of Hugh, who was son of Cathal Crovderg O'Connor, and the son of Art O'Melaghlin; all forming four equally strong battalions. They marched to Rindown^c, where Brian, the son of Turlough, Owen O'Heyne, Conor Boy, son of Turlough, and Mac Costello, had all the cows of the country. Felim's people passed over the ramparts and ditches of the island [*recte* peninsula], and every chief of a band and head of a troop among them drove off a proportionate number of the cows, as they found them on the way before them; after which they dispersed, carrying off their booty, in different directions, and of the four battalions, leaving only four horsemen with Felim.

When Brian, the son of Turlough, Owen O'Heyne, and their forces, observed that Felim's people were dispersed with their spoils^d, they set off actively and quickly with a small party of horse and many foot-soldiers^e to attack Felim and his few men. Conor Boy, son of Turlough, did not perceive his situation until he came up with Rory, son of Hugh, son of Cathal Crovderg, and, mistaking him for one of his own people, he fell by him^f.

Felim (the King) strained his voice calling after his army, and commanding them to abandon the spoils and rally to fight their enemies. Many of the [enemy's] forces were killed in this rencounter by Felim and his people, upon the island and outside the island; all excommunicated persons^g and doers of

have left the sentence unfinished. It is better told in the Annals of Kilronan, but it would swell this work to too great a size to notice differences of this kind.

^g *Excommunicated persons*, *macaib mallac̃t*, literally, *sons of curses*.—In the Annals of Kilronan, the reading is: "Ro mapbaō põcaib̃e don t̃pluaḡ ip in oilēn 7 allamoḡ don oilēn do baoinib̃ mallaiḡēe coimol-b̃aice ip in maiōm iun, aēc maō Taōc mac copmaic mic Tomal-

eaḡ Mic Diapmava namá."

The Annals of Clonmacnois, as translated by Mageoghegan, describe Felim's attack on Rindown as follows: "A. D. 1236. Felym O'Connor with an army came to Connoght again, and marched on untill he came to John's house, took all the spoiles of the town and islands thereof, and left nothing that they cou'd take or see from the door of the Castle soorth: Felym's camp lay at the markett cross of the town;

mað taðg mac corbmaic mic tomaltaig mic diarmata namá. Oð éualaið tpa mac uilliam an maiðm rin do éabairt ar gac aon dár iompoib fair, no eirið lá hua concobair dia cclnpucchað. Do chuaid dāna diarmat mac magnura iar ná clunpin rin dionnpoigib magnura mic muirceartaið uí concobair.

Tanig iarain mac uilliam gan pabað gan paúuccað go tuaim dá gualann, ar pibe go maið eó na raxan, 7 ní po págbað cruac na cliað arba 1 pelic móir maiðe eó ná hi pelic cclmpaill míchil árcaingil, 7 tucpat ccltari pibe cliað ar na ceamplaib fclirín. Tangadap na deachaið co cuplað, 7 tucpat an diað cedna fair. Do cúirpce dāna pluag do éreachað muintipe diarmata mic magnura, 7 do pala muintip concobair puaid, 7 cuploca dóib, 7 po aipgpc na pluaið rin iad uile hi tcrécomupc a éele. Ro béigcln din do mágnur muintip diarmata do díochup 7 dionnarbað uada. Do chuaid concobair puad arabapac hi tech mic uilliam, 7 do póine pte fpir, 7 puair aipeac a épece dona buaid triar po hairgeað, 7 an po aetirpce lucl na cille dia ccpuð do pabað doib dopuðipe. Do deachaið beop diarmat mac magnura hi tteach gall tap ccln a bó, 7 a muintipe doneoc po págbað occa. Luio mac uilliam co balla, 7 po boí oioce ann, do chuaid air pibe co tuaim dá gualann, 7 po págaib coiceað connacl gan pte ná paimc gan biað 1 ccll ná hi ttuaið innte.

Aeð ua plaitbearpcaið tigeapna iartair Connacl décc.

Diarmat mac neill uí Ruairc do balla lá conconnacl ua Raðallaið.

Catál riabað mac giolla bpude uí Ruairc tigeapna ua mbriuin do ecc.

many of the meaner sort of Felym's people were drowned in the puddle of that town; he left [behind] much of the small cattle of the said prey."

^b *Went over to*, éuaið dionnpoigib. — This phrase simply means to go to, or towards. In the Annals of Kilronan the phrase used is, tanic a nucl; which means that Dermot repaired to Manus for protection.

ⁱ *Turlagh*, now Turlagh, situated in the barony of Carra, and county of Mayo. It is a fair-town and a rectory, in the diocese of Tuam, where there is a round tower of considerable

height, in good preservation.

^k *Balla*, situated near the boundary between the baronies of Carra and Clanmorris, in the county Mayo; it is a fair-town and a vicarage in the diocese of Tuam. It contains the ruins of an ancient church and round tower.

^l *Within it*. — This account of the desolation of the province of Connaught is given much better in the Annals of Kilronan. They state that on this occasion the people of Brian, the son of Turlough O'Connor, burned the church of Imlagh Brocadha over the head of O'Flynn's

evil, excepting only Teige, son of Cormac, who was son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot. As soon as Mac William learned how O'Connor had defeated all who had turned against him, he joined him to reduce them. Dermot, the son of Manus, upon hearing this, went over to^b Manus, the son of Murtough O'Connor.

After this Mac William proceeded to Tuam da ghualann, without notice or forewarning, and thence to Mayo of the Saxons, and left neither rick nor basket of corn in the large churchyard of Mayo, or in the yard of the church of St. Michael the Archangel, and carried away eighty baskets out of the churches themselves. They afterwards went to Turlagh¹, on which they inflicted a similar calamity. They then sent a body of men to plunder the people of Dermot, the son of Manus, and these falling in with the people of Conor Roe, and the inhabitants of Turlagh, they plundered them all indiscriminately; and Manus was compelled to expel and banish Dermot's people from him. On the following day Conor Roe went into Mac William's house, made peace with him, and received a restoration of the prey of cows which had been taken from him; and such part of their cattle as the people of the church [of Turlagh] were able to recognize as their own was restored to them. Dermot, the son of Manus, also went into the house of [i. e. submitted to] the English, that they might spare such of his people and cattle as were then remaining with him. Mac William proceeded to Balla², where he stopped for one night, and went thence to Tuam da ghualann. He left the province of Connaught without peace or tranquillity, and without food in any church or territory within it³.

Hugh O'Flaherty, Lord of West Connaught, died.

Dermot, the son of Niall O'Rourke, was deprived of sight by Cuconnaught^m O'Reilly.

Cathal Reagh, son of Gilla-Brude O'Rourke, Lord of Hy-Briuin, died.

people, while it was full of women, children, and nuns, and had also three priests within it; and that Tearmann Caoluinne was also burned by the Lord Justice.

^m *Cuconnaught*.—Charles O'Connor, of Belannagare, anglicises this name Constantine. *Cú co-ñócc* signifies the hero, or literally, dog of Connaught. There are several names of men similarly

compounded, as *Cú Ulaó*, the hero of Ulster, a name translated *canis U'lonia*, by the compiler of the Annals of Ulster; *Cú mibe*, the hero of Meath; *Cú luacpa*, the hero of Lushair; *cú muman*, the hero of Munster; *Cú blaóma*, the hero of Slieve Bloom; *Cú cáipil*, the hero of Cashel.

Fleochað mór, doineann, ⁊ coccadh dearmair ip in mbliadainri.

Maidm cluana catha do tábairt lá peðlimið ua cconcobair ap cloinn Ruaidrí, ⁊ ap cconcobair mac corbmaic meic diarmada.

Giolla Pádraic mac giollairið tigeanna éenél aongura décc.

Tírmann caelainne do lorceadh lap an iurtir.

Sloiccheadh la hUa ndóinnall (domnall mor) in Ulltoib co hiubair chinn choiche dár mill gac tír gur a painicg, ⁊ dá fpuair geill ⁊ umla o ummór ulað.

AOIS CRÍOSD, 1237.

Aoir Crioirt, míle, dá céo, triocad, areact.

Tomar ua puadain eppcop luigne [decc].

Giollaíru mac an rceilaigí uí tormaig eppcop Conmaicne [decc].

Giolla na nécc ua mannaicín décc i mainirtir na búille.

Sluaigead lá peðlimið mac cathail crioibdeirg cona bpaicrib hi cconnachtaib. Cúconnacht ua Ragallaig con uib bpiúin uile, ⁊ cathal mag Ragnaill go cconnachuib immaile ppir dionnroigib pleacta Ruaidrí .i. brian mac toirpdealbairg, Muirceartach ⁊ domnall meic diarmada mic Ruaidrí, ⁊ cconcobair mac corbmaic meic diarmada. Do deacadair tap coirpplað na rfga buð éuair inddeadhaid pleacta puaidrí co pangadair dpuim paitte, ⁊ do éurpirt plicet Ruaidrí amra an iurtir (battar ina bparrað) do tábairt

ⁿ *Heavy rains.*—The Annals of Kilronan give a horrible account of the weather, wars, distresses, and crimes of this year.

^o *Cluain Catha*, now Battlefield, a townland and gentleman's seat in the barony of Corran, and county of Sligo, about four miles southwards of Ballymote.

^p *Termonn Caollainne.*—The Annals of Kilronan state that this act was committed by the Lord Justice, when he went to Connaught to assist the son of William Burke.—For the situation of Termonn Caelainne see note ^b, under the year 1225, p. 238.

^a *Iubhar Chinn Choiche.*—This is the more ancient name of the town of Newry, in the

county of Down, which is now called in Irish *Iubhar Chinn Tragha*.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, printed for the Irish Archaeological Society in 1842, p. 276, note ^c. Under this year (1236) the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, record the death of Hugh O'Malone, Bishop of Clonmacnoise, in the abbey of Kilbeggan. They also record the erection of the castle of Loughreagh by Mac William Burk, and of the castle of Ardahan by the Lord Deputy Mac Maurice; also of the castle of Ullin Wonagh, but without mentioning by whom. According to the Annals of Kilronan, the castle of Muille Uanach was erected by the Justiciary Mac Maurice [Fitzgerald] after Felim O'Conor

Heavy rains^a, harsh weather, and much war prevailed in this year.

The victory of Cluain Catha^c was gained by Felim O'Conor, over the sons of Roderic, and Conor, the son of Cormac Mac Dermot.

Gillapatrik Mac Gillaroid, Lord of Kinel-Aengusa, died.

Tearmonn Caollainne^p was burned by the Lord Justice.

O'Donnell (Donnell More) marched with an army to Iubhar Chinn Choiche^q in Ulidia, and destroyed every territory through which he passed: he also obtained hostages and submission from most of the Ulidians.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1237.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred thirty-seven

Thomas O'Rowan, Bishop of Leyny^r, [died].

Gilla-Isa Mac-an-Skealy O'Tormy, Bishop of Conmaicne [Ardagh], died.

Gilla-na-necc^s O'Monahan died in the monastery of Boyle.

An army was led by Felim, the son of Cathal Crowderg [O'Conor], and his brothers, into Connaught, being joined by Cuconnaught O'Reilly, with all the Hy-Briuin, and by Cathal Mac Randal, with the Conmaicni^t, against the descendants of Roderic, namely, Brian, son of Turlough, Murtough, and Donnell, sons of Dermot, who was son of Roderic, and Conor, son of Cormac, who was son of Dermot. They went northwards across Coirrhliabh-na-Seaghsa^u, until they arrived at Drumraitte^v, in pursuit of the race of Roderic. The descendants of Roderic sent the soldiers of the Lord Justice, who were

had fled to O'Donnell, and while the son of William Burke was in England. The Annals of Kilronan record, under this year, the killing of Melaghlín O'Malley by Donnell, son of Manus who was the son of Murtough Muimhnech O'Conor, on the island of Oileán da Chruinde, which is a small island near Rinvile, in the barony of Ballinahinch, in the north-west of the county of Galway.

^r Bishop of Leyny, i. e. of Achonry.

^s Gilla-na-necc.—In the Annals of Kilronan the name is written more correctly, Gilla na

neach, i. e. the youth of the horses.

^t Conmaicni, i. e. the Conmaicni of Moy-Rein, who possessed the southern part of the county of Leitrim.—See note ^r, under the year 1215, p. 186.

^u Coirrhliabh-na-Seaghsa.—This is the Irish name of the Curliu mountains, situated to the north of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.

^v Drumraitte, now Drumrat, a parish in the barony of Corran, and county of Sligo, situated to the north of the Curliu mountains.

δεαβέτα δρεδlimið cona ποέραιδε. Ro πορconghair πεδlimið πορα plógaib gan a nduibracad itir aét toét dia niombualad gan fuirpac. Do rónad fairrim rín, ní po fuilngsetar na hampa go cian an iomtuargair an tan po rraoínead porra i cefnn a muintipe. Ro marbad dpong mop diob im Mac mibricc don cup rín.

Do connacatar plíet Ruaidrí an rcaoíleat γ an rcaínoreat eugað por a ποέραιδε, po iongabrat an tionað a mbattar gan aoíneac do marbad díb. Do rcaoírfet a haíte an máðma rín cona baof aitreabh hi ríol muirceadaig leo. Ro hairceat a muintip uile lá pedlimið, γ do rónad cpeaca iomda ar concobair mac corbmaic hi ttip nailealla. Ruccurðar iapom a loingf por loc cé, γ po diocuir de corbmac mac diarmada tigearna maige luipg, γ po airce maig luipce uile. Facbair dana, tigearnur an típe γ an loca ag donnachad mac muirérfetaig luatruilg.

Sit do dénam don iurtip pé pedlimið, γ tuccad cúig triuca an rígh dórom gan cpoð gan éior oppa.—(*Vide supra*, 1230).

Maighur mac diarmada mic maighura do marbad lá domnall mac diarmada mic Ruaidrí uf concobair.

Muirceartac mac diarmada mic Ruaidrí uf concobair do marbad lá mac maighura mic muirceartaig muiimig.

Cpeac do denam lá Concobair mac corbmaic por Ruaidrí ua ngaðra, γ bractar Ruaidrí do marbad.

ðraigde Concobair mic corbmaic do marbad lá pedlimið mac catail cpoibðeipg.

Maimeip canánac do tionnpenad lá clapur mac mailín in oilen na tpinóide ar loc uactar iap na comairleaccad dó ó catail ua Ragallag.

* *Mac Mibric*.—This name is still extant in the county of Mayo, but always anglicised Merrick. This family, which is of Welsh extraction, was seated in the valley of Glenhest, to the west of Glen-Nephin, in the county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiach-rach*, published by the Irish Archæological Society in 1844, pp. 331, 332, 401.

† *Lough Key*.—The Annals of Clonmacnoise state that Felip O'Connor took possession of

Lough Key and Lough Arvagh [Lough Arrow], on this occasion.

‡ *Free of cattle-tribute or rent*.—This is scarcely true; for it appears, from an entry on a great roll of the Pipe, of the forty-sixth year of Henry III., A. D. 1262, that Ffethelmus O'Konechor owed 5000 marks and 2000 cows, for having three cantreds of land in Connaught in fee-farm, viz., the cantreds of Machney [mag naoi], Tyrtotha [tí euaða], and Moylurg.—See

along with them, to give battle to Felim and his forces. Felim, however, ordered his troops not to shoot at them at all, but to come to a close fight without delay. This was done according to his order; and the soldiers did not long sustain the charge, when they were routed towards their people. A great number of them were slain, and, among the rest, Mac Mibric*.

When the descendants of Roderic saw the flight and confusion into which their forces were thrown, they retreated from their position without the loss of a man. After this defeat, however, they were dispersed in such a manner that they had no residence in [the territory of] Sil-Murray. All their people were plundered by Felim, and many preys were taken from Conor, son of Cormac, in Tirerrill. They [Felim's party] afterwards brought their fleet on Lough Key[†], and drove from thence Cormac Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, and plundered all Moylurg; and the lordship of the territory and lake they gave to Donough, the son of Murtough Luath-Shuileach.

The Lord Justice made peace with Felim; and the five cantreds of the King were given him [Felim], free of cattle-tribute, or rent[‡].—(*Vide supra*. 1230.)

Manus, son of Dermot, who was son of Manus, was slain by Donnell, son of Dermott, who was son of Roderic O'Conor.

Murtough, son of Dermott, who was son of Roderic, was slain by the son of Manus, son of Murtough Muimhneach [O'Conor].

A prey was taken by Conor, son of Cormac, from Rory O'Gara, and Rory's brother was slain.

The hostages of Conor, the son of Cormac, were put to death by Felim, son of Cathal Crovderg.

A monastery for canons was commenced by Clarus Mac Mailin, on Trinity Island[§] in Lough Oughter, under the patronage of Cathal O'Reilly.

Hardiman's History of Galway, p. 48, note *.

* *Trinity Island in Lough Oughter*.—This island is in the upper or southern part of Lough Oughter, and belongs to the parish of Kilmore, in the barony of Upper Loughtee, and county of Cavan.—See Ordnance Map of this county, sheet 20, on which Trinity Abbey and grave-yard are shewn. The island contains 122 acres, 2 roods,

and 11 perches, English measure. According to Ware this monastery was founded in the year 1249.—See Harris's edition of his *Antiquities*, p. 272.

Under this year (1237) the Annals of Kilrean and of Clonmacnoise record the death of Donat O'Fidhubhra, called in the latter O'Furie, Archbishop of Armagh.

Ἰαρίν na hepeann do éoct i cconnaictaib, 7 cairléin do éinnreiscal dóib do déanam innre.

ΑΙΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1238.

Αἰοιρ Cριορτ, mile, da ched, τριοάτ, a hocht.

Felix ua Ruanaða airdceppor tuama iar ccor a eppcoboide de ar dia iar an tan rin, 7 iar ngabáil habíte manáirpa ime hi cail muipe in atcliaí dég.

Donnchað uaitneac mac aóda mic Ruaiðri uí concobair do marbað lá taðg mac aóda mic caatail cpoibðeipg.

Donnchað mac duaracáin uí fgra tigeapna luigne do gabáil lá taðg mac aóda mic caatail cpoibðeipg, 7 an tan rugað dia cóiméd é po marbrat a braitpe buðéin, .i. meic aóda uí fgra ar an rligið a tír briúin na rionna.

Flaitbearpac mac Caetmaoíl ardaóirpac cenél fíraðaið, 7 coirpac cloinne Congail, 7 ó cclnnpoda i tír manac, peige gairccid 7 einig tíre heogain do marbað lá donnchað mac caetmaoíl lá a bratair fín tria tang-naet.

Donnchað mac muirceartaið do dol ip in mbreipne go hua Raðallaið, 7 rug rluað mór lair i cconnaictaib, 7 po aircceisc muinip cluana coirpí, 7 po marbað rochaiðe do maetib muinipe heolair hi tópaigeact na cpece rin, 7 dponð mór dona tuathaið.

Maolpuanaid mac donnchaða ui duðda do marbað lá maolpeaclainn

^b Under this year the Annals of Kilronan state, that Donough, the son of Murtough O'Connor, granted the lands of Drumann iarthar, and the tract extending from Lathach Cille Braoin to the lake [Lough Key], both wood, bog, and plain, to the congregation of the Holy Trinity of Lough Key, and to Clarus Mac Mailin, and that he reigned but one month after making this grant.

^c *Felix O'Rooney*.—In Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 605, in which he is called Felix O'Ruadan, it is stated that he was the uncle of King Roderic O'Connor, and that having

resigned in the year 1235, he spent the remainder of his life in St. Mary's Abbey, near Dublin, where he died in the year 1238. It is stated in the annals of this abbey, that he covered the church and belfry of the Blessed Virgin, near Dublin, with lead; and that he was magnificently interred in the chancel of the church, at the steps of the altar, on the left hand side.

^d *Cluain-Coirpí*.—In the *Féilire Aenguis*, at the 15th of February, this place is described as i noiepið cenel dobéa i connactaib, i. e. "in the desert or wilderness of Kinel-Dofa, in Con-naught." For some account of this place, see

The barons of Ireland went to Connaught, and commenced erecting castles there^b.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1238.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred thirty-eight.

Felix O'Rooney^c, Archbishop of Tuam, after having some time before resigned his bishopric for the sake of God, and after having assumed the monastic habit in Kilmurry [Mary's Abbey], in Dublin, died.

Donough Uaithneach, son of Hugh, who was son of Roderic O'Conor, was slain by Teige, son of Hugh, who was son of Cathal Crovderg.

Donough, son of Duarcán O'Hara, Lord of Leyny, was taken prisoner by Teige, the son of Hugh, who was son of Cathal Crovderg; and, while on his way to the place of confinement, he was killed in Hy-Briuin-na-Sinna, by his own kinsmen, namely, the sons of Hugh O'Hara.

Flaherty Mac Cawell, Chief of Kinel-Farry, and Clann-Congail, and of Hy-Kennoda in Fermanagh, the most illustrious in Tyrone for feats of arms and hospitality, was treacherously slain by Donough Mac Cawell, his own kinsman.

Donough, son of Murtough [Mac Dermot], went into Breifny to O'Reilly, and brought a great force with him into Connaught, and plundered the people of Cluain-Coirpthi^d; and many of the chiefs of Muintir-Eolais^e were slain in pursuit of the prey which had been taken in the country, as were also a great number of [inhabitants of] the Tuathas.

Mulrony, the son of Donough O'Dowda, was slain by Melaghlin, the son of

Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, at the 15th February, and the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at the same day. St. Berach, or Barry, the original founder of this church, flourished about the year 580. The situation of Cluain Coirpthe, which has been mistaken by Archdall, and even by the accurate Dr. Lanigan (see his *Ecclesiastical History*, vol. ii. p. 325), is still well known to the natives of Kinel-Dofa, in the county of Roscommon. It is now called Kilbarry, and is situated in the

parish of Termonbarry, in O'Hanly's country, near the Shannon. The ruins of several churches are still to be seen there, and there was a round tower standing near one of them in the memory of some old persons, with whom the Editor conversed in the year 1837, when he visited this celebrated locality.

^e *Muintir-Eolais*.—The O'Ferralls were called Muintir Anghaile; the Mac Ranals Muintir Eolais.

mac concobair puaid mic muirceartaid muintir, ⁊ la mac tighearnáin mic catál miccarrain uí concobair.

Caipléna do déanam hi muintir murchada hi cconmaicne cuile, ⁊ a ccsra lár na barúnaib rémpraite.

Sluaigead lá mac muirir iurtir na hepeann, ⁊ lá hugo de laci iarpla ulað hi ccenél eoḡain ⁊ hi ccenél conaill. Ro airtirgíste maḡ laclainn (.i. domnall) ⁊ tucpat tighearnur cenél eoḡain do mac uí neill, ⁊ ro gabpat rlin bpaigde an tuaircirt.

Cloicteac eanaig búin do denam.

Catal maḡ piabaig taoipeac fear pceðne décc.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΘ, 1239.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, mile, da céð, τριοκατ, αναοί.

Muircestrac mac Domnall uí bpaian do écc.

Caé cairn triadail do éabairt lá Domnall maḡ laclainn dú in po marbað domnall tamnaige ua néill, maḡ matḡanna, Somairle ua gairmleadaig, caoé bñnair ua gairmleadaig, ⁊ maite cenel moain ḡo rochaðib iomða

^f *Muintir Murchadha*.—This was the tribe name of the O'Flahertys, and it became also that of the territory which they possessed, and which, before the English invasion, was nearly co-extensive with the barony of Clare, in the county of Galway. In an Inquisition taken at Galway, on the 20th of March, 1608, before Geffry Osbaldston, Esq., this territory is called Muintir-murroghoe, and described as forming the northern part of the barony of Clare, then a part of Clanrickard. The O'Flahertys seem to have been driven from this territory in the year 1238, or very soon afterwards, when they settled in that part of the county of Galway lying west of Lough Orbsen, where they became as powerful as ever they had been in their more original territory of Muintir Murchadha.

^g *The son of O'Neill*.—Charles O'Connor writes *inter lineas*, .i. do ðhian, i. e. to Brian.

^h *Cloictheach* is the Irish name by which the round towers of Ireland are still known in their respective localities, as *cloicteac cille riḡ*, in the county Kilkenny; *cloicteac cluana Uina*, Cloyne steeple.—See O'Brien's Dictionary, *in voce* *cloicteac* and *cuilceac*. In some parts of Ireland the word is made *cuilcteac* by metathesis, and in others *clóḡar* is the form used to express steeple or round tower. O'Brien gives *cloictheach* and *cuilceach* as denoting a steeple or belfry; and *clogas* as a belfry or steeple. O'Reilly also gives both forms of the term.—See Petrie's Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland, p. 390.

ⁱ *Annadown*, *Eanaé búin*.—A townland, containing the ruins of a monastery and several churches, near the margin of Lough Corrib, in the barony of Clare and county of Galway.

^k *Mac Reevy*, maḡ piabaig, now generally an-

Conor Roe, who was son of Murtough Muimhneach, and by the son of Tiernan, who was son of Cathal Miccarain O'Conor.

Castles were erected in Muintir-Murchadha', in Conmaicne-Cuile, and in Carra, by the barons aforesaid.

An army was led by Mac Maurice, Lord Justice of Ireland, and Hugo de Lacy, Earl of Ulster, into Tyrone and Tirconnell. They deposed Mac Loughlin (Donnell), and gave the government of Tyrone to the son of O'Neill¹, and they themselves obtained the hostages of the north.

The Cloictheach^b of Annadown¹ was erected.

Cathal Mac Reevey^k, Lord of Feara-Scedne¹, died^m.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1239.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred thirty-nine.

Murtough, the son of Donnell O'Brien, died.

The battle of Carnteelⁿ was fought by Donnell Mac Loughlin, where Donnell Tamnaighe. O'Neill, Mac Mahon, Sorley O'Gormly, and Caech-

glicised Mac Creevy, or M'Greevy.

¹ *Feara-Scedne*.—The situation of this tribe, to whom there is no other reference in the Irish annals, has not been determined. Duaid Mac Firbis, in his Genealogical Book (Lord Roden's copy, p. 783), gives a list of the families of the Feara Sgenne, consisting of Mac Riabhaigh, as chief, and thirty-one other families; but he does not inform us where they were located. O'Dugan, in his Topographical Poem, makes Mac Riabhaigh the ancient Chief of Moylurg, in the now county of Roscommon; but we cannot believe that he and his thirty-one families had any power in Moylurg at this period, unless as followers of the Mac Dermots, who were then its chief lords.

^m Under this year (1238) the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, contain the following passage, relating to the affairs of Ulster, of which the Four Masters have collected

no notice: "A. D. 1238. Mac Gille Morie, a good chieftaine of Ulster, was killed by some of the people of Hugh Delacie, Earle of Ulster, as he was going to the Earle's house; whereupon Mac Donnaleyye, the King of Ulster's" [*rocht* Uladh's, or Ulidia's] "son, Melaghlyn, Prince of Kynell Owen, and all the Chieftains of Ulster, took armes and banished the said Earle of Ulster out of the whole provence. The Earle of Ulster assembled together all the English of Ireland, and went the second time to Ulster where he possessed himself of all the lands again, in the three months of harvest, and banished Melaghlyn from thence into Connought. O'Neale the Read took the superioritie and principalitie of Tyre Owen afterwards."

ⁿ *Carnteel*, *capn* *επιαβαλ*, i. e. the Carn of Siadhail, Sheil, or Sedulius; a small village in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone, a short dis-

immaile ppiú, 7 po gab apír an tigeapnup, 7 po bñað ðe gan fuircað déir an maðma rin.

Тоиррðealbach mac puaiðpi uí Concòbair (Rí Connacht) décc.

Fírgal mac concondact uí raðallaið tigeapna ðartraiðe 7 cloinne fírmaithe, 7 tigeapna bréirne ó rliab fair, mað iar leabair oile, ðo marbað lá maolpuanaid mac feargal 7 lá concòbair mac corbmaic ar ndula ðó ar cpeð go mac neill mic congalaig ðia po-aircc iab, 7 ðiar gab teað oppa, 7 taimic Muirceirac mac néill ar bríðir ar an tig amach. Ro gabað é, 7 po marbað pó cftoir déir mic uí Raðallaið ðo marbað.

Cpeac ðo ðenaim lá gallaið Epeann ar ua ndomnaill ður pó airðrft cairppi, 7 po baof an lurtir fin occ írrðara occa nupnaide, 7 ðo ðeacðar a piri go ðpuim cliað.

Lapaipina mðñ catail éroiðerð bñ huí domnaill ðo éabairt lftbaile ða fearonð þorða .i. Rop ðirn, ðo clapur mac maofín, 7 ðo coirftionól canánað oilén na tpinóide ar loð cé in onoir na tpinóide 7 muirpe.

Corbmac mac airte huí maofleaclainn déç.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1240.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mίle, ða céð, cftpachat.

Maineipreir ðo thógbail i bpupelaipe lá Sip hugo puprel ðo bratpib .S. ppapreir.

Giolla na naom ua ðpeáin aircinneach apða capna ðo écc.

tance to the north-east of Aughnacloy, on the road to Dungannon.

^o *Caech-Bearnais*, i. e. the blind man of Barnis.

^p *Mountain*.—The mountain of Breifny means Slieve-in-ierin.

^q *Congallagh*.—See an entry under the year 1228, where this Niall, the son of Congalagh, is called O'Rourke, and said to have been Lord of Dartry and Clann-Fearmaighe.

^r *The son of O'Reilly*.—This story, which is so briefly and imperfectly told, has been copied by the Four Masters from the Annals of Connaught.—See entry under the year 1240, from

which it appears that the Mulrony and Conor here mentioned were sons of Cormac Mac Dermot, Chief of Moylurg.

^s *Rosbirn*.—The Down Survey shews a denomination of land called Rossborne, near the mouth of the Ballysadare River, in the parish of Kilmacowen, barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo. This barony belonged, at this period, to O'Donnell, who must have given this, and other lands in its vicinity, as a *tinacra*, or dowry, to his wife, according to the old Irish custom.

^t *Cormac*.—His death is noticed as follows in Mageoghagan's translation of the Annals of

Bearnais^o O'Gormly, and the chiefs of Kinel Moen, with many others, were slain. Mac Loughlin reassumed the lordship after this battle, but was deprived of it without delay.

Turlough, the son of Roderic O'Conor (King of Connaught), died.

Farrell, the son of Cuconnaught^o O'Reilly, Lord of Dartry and Clann-Fermaighe, and, according to another book, Lord of Breifny, from the mountain^o eastwards, was slain by Mulrony, son of Farrell, and Conor, son of Cormac [Mac Dermot], after he had gone on a predatory excursion to the son of Niall, the son of Congallagh^a [O'Rourke], on which occasion he plundered them and took their house. Murtough, son of Niall, came out on parole, but was seized and killed, immediately after the son of O'Reilly^o had been slain.

A prey was taken by the English of Ireland from O'Donnell, and they plundered Carbury; and the Lord Justice himself was awaiting them at Ballysadare, and his scouts went as far as Drumcliff.

Lasarina, daughter of Cathal Crowderg O'Conor, and the wife of O'Donnell, gave a half townland of her marriage dowry, viz., Rosbinn^a, to Clarus Mac Mailin, and the Canons of Trinity Island, in Lough Key, in honour of the Trinity and the Virgin Mary.

Cormac^o, the son of Art O'Melaghlin, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1240.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred forty.

A monastery was founded at Waterford for Franciscan Friars by Sir Hugo Purcell.

Gilla-na-naev O'Dreain, Erenagh of Ardcarne, died.

Clonmacnoise: "A. D. 1238. Cormac mac Art O'Melaghlyn, the prince that most annoyed and hinder'd the English in his own time, and next successor of the Kingdome of Meath, if he had lived and were suffered by the English, died quietly in his bed, without fight or dissention, in Inis Dowgyn, upon the river of Sack."

The same Annals contain the following passages, under this year, which have been omitted

by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1238. Geffrye O'Dalie, an excellent poet, died in pilgrimage in Struhir.

"Walter Delacie repaired to the King of England.

"The Earle of Ulster's sonn was killed by the Ulster men, and twenty-eight men in shirts of mail with him."

Sluaigead mór lá coinéonnaíct ua ragallaiḡ for éorbmac mac ndiarmata co ro aircc an tír uile co harb carna, 7 ro marb daoine iomda i ndioḡail a meic, 7 corbmac mac tomaltaig do aitéigead, 7 donnchaḡ mac muircéraitig do gabáil tigeannura muiḡe luirḡ.

Fedlimiḡ ua concobair do dol do látair riḡ raxan do éorasio gall 7 gaoideal rriḡ, 7 fuair onóir mór on riḡ don éur rin, 7 tainiḡ rlan dia tigi.

Aod mac giolla na naoim cruimm uí Seaénuraig do marbaḡ lá concobair mac aoda mic caatáil croibdeirḡ, 7 lá ríacra ua floinn.

Saḡb ingean uí éinneirig bfn donnchaḡ éairbriḡ uí briain décc.

Maimeiri tigihe Molaga hi ccairppe irin munain in eppcoroidect riur do ronnraḡ do éḡbail do briairib .S. Franreir lá Mag carḡaiḡ riabac tigeanna cairppreach 7 a tumba fein do denom hi ccoraḡ na mbraetar. Ar innce for adnairéir an barrach mor, 7 ó Maḡamna cairppreach, 7 barún cúrrach.

"*Felim O'Conor.*—In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Connell Mageoghegan, the notice of Felim O'Conor's appearance before the King of England is given as follows: "A. D. 1240. Felym O'Connor went into England, because the English of Ireland refused to yeald him any justice; the King graunted him the five cantreds, which himself had, and [he] returned in safety."

Matthew Paris gives a curious account of the reception of Felim O'Conor at the English court, but he errs in giving John as the name of the De Burgo, against whom he lodged his complaints; for it does not appear from any trustworthy document, nor any authority whatever, except Matthew Paris himself, and Dr. Hanmer, a very careless chronicler, who merely copies him, that there was any powerful man named John de Burgo in Ireland at this time. So effectually did Felim plead his cause on this occasion, that King Henry III. ordered Maurice Fitzgerald, then Lord Justice of Ireland, "to pluck up by the root that fruitless sycamore, De Burgo, which the Earl of Kent, in the insolence of his power, had planted

in those parts, nor suffer it to bud forth any longer." "Ut ipsius iniquæ plantationis, quam Comes Cantix Hubertus in illis partibus, dum suâ potentiâ debaccharet, plantavit, infructuosam sicomorum radicitus evulsam, non sinerat pullulare."—See Matthew Paris at this year. Dr. O'Conor states, in his suppressed work, *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Conor*, p. 42, that Felim O'Conor obtained a royal charter for five baronies in the year 1257, and that he shortly after built the abbeys of Roscommon and Tuamona. In the last edition of Rymer, vol. i. p. 240, there is a letter from Felim O'Conohur, King of Connaught, to Henry III., thanking him for the many favours which he had conferred upon him, and especially for his having written in his behalf against Walter de Burgo to his Justiciary, William Dene; but this letter, though placed under the year 1240 by Rymer, refers to a later period, as Dene was not Justiciary before 1260.

"*Sabia*, Scḡb.—This was very common as the proper name of a woman, till a recent period, in Ireland, but it is now nearly obsolete. The

A great army was led by Cuconnaught O'Reilly against Cormac Mac Dermot, and plundered the entire country as far as Ardcarne, and slew many people, in revenge of his son. Cormac, the son of Tomaltagh, was deposed, and Donough, the son of Murtough [Mac Dermot], assumed the lordship of Moylurg.

Felim O'Conor^a went before the King of England to complain to him of the English and Irish, on which occasion he received great honour from the King; he then returned safe home.

Hugh, the son of Gilla-na-naev Crom O'Shaughnessy, was slain by Conor, son of Hugh, who was the son of Cathal Crovderg, and by Fiachra O'Flynn.

Sabia^r, daughter of O'Kennedy, and wife of Donough Cairbreach O'Brien, died.

The Monastery of Timoleague^w, in Carbery, in Munster, in the diocese of Ross, was founded for Franciscan Friars, by Mac Carthy Reagh, Lord of Carbery, and his own tomb was erected in the choir of the Friars. In this monastery also Barry More, O'Mahony of Carbery, and the Baron Courcy, are interred^x.

word signifies *goodness*.

^w *Timoleague*, a monastery, now in ruins, in the barony of Barryroe, in the county of Cork. *Teac molaga* signifies the house of St. Molaga, who probably erected a primitive Irish monastery at this place, but of this we have no record. This saint was a native of Fermoy, and his principal monastery was at a place in that territory called Tulach min Molaga.—See his Life given by Colgan, in his *Acta Sanctorum*, at 20th January, p. 148. The year of his death is not recorded, but it must have been after the year 665, as we learn from his life that he survived the great pestilence which raged in that year. Dr. Smith, in his description of this abbey, gives the following account of its tombs: "Here are several tombs of the Irish families, viz, Mac Carthy Reagh, in the midst of the choir; west of it is an old broken monument of the O'Cullanes; and on the right a ruined tomb of the lords Courcy. The O'Donovans, O'Heas,

&c., were also buried here."—*Natural and Civil History of Cork*, vol. i. p. 251. In the will of Daniell O'Donoyane, made at Rahin, in August, 1629, and now preserved in the Registry of the Court of Prerogative in Ireland, he orders his "bodie to be buried in the Abby of Tymolege," but his descendants soon after placed their tomb in the churchyard of Myross. Most, if not all the other families have also discontinued to bury in this abbey.

^x Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, contain the following passages, which have been omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1240. William Delacie, Lord of Meath, the only son of Walter Delacie, and his wife, died in one week. Some say they were poisoned.

"There arose great dissensions in Ulster against the Earle of Ulster this year. Richard Tuite, with a company of 3000 soldiers, went to assist him."

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1241.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred forty-one.

Bishop O'Flaherty (i. e. Murtough), i. e. the Bishop of Annadown, died.

The church of the Friars Minor in Athlone was consecrated by the successor of St. Patrick.

Donnell More, the son of Egnaghan O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, Fer-managh, and Lower Connaught, as far as the Curliou Mountains, and of Oriel, from the plain⁷ northwards, died in the monastic habit, victorious over the world and the devil, and was interred with honour and respect in the monastery of Assaroe, in the harvest time.

Melaghlin O'Donnell was installed in the lordship of Tirconnell, in the place of his father. O'Neill (i. e. Brian), after having been expelled by Mac Loughlin, came to O'Donnell, and O'Donnell, with his forces, went with Brian O'Neill into Tyrone, and they gave battle to Mac Loughlin, i. e. the battle of Caimeirge^a, in which they slew Donnell O'Loughlin, Lord of the Kinel-Owen, and ten of his family, together with all the chieftains of the Kinel-Owen. And Brian [O'Neill] was then installed in the lordship of the Kinel-Owen.

Dermot, the son of Manus, son of Turlough More O'Conor, celebrated for hospitality and prowess, died.

Sitric Mageraghty, Chief of Clann-Tomalty, died.

Walter de Lacy^a, Lord of the English of Meath, and head of the council^b of the English of Ireland, died in England.

Teige, the son of Rory O'Gara, died.

Teige O'Conor plundered Dartry and Clann-Fearmaighe [in the county of Leitrim].

note ^x under that year. This Walter left two daughters, co-heiresses, Margaret and Mabel, the elder of whom married Lord Theobald de Verdon, and the second, Geoffry de Geneville. The palatinate of Meath was divided between these two ladies, Lough Seudy, now Ballymore-Lough Seudy, in Westmeath, being the head of Verdon's moiety, and Trim that of Geneville's. In 1330, after Verdon's forfeiture, the palatinate

was re-united in favour of Roger Mortimer, who married Geneville's grand-daughter and heiress. —Rot. Pat. 2 Hen. V. 137. See Grace's *Annals of Ireland*, edited by the Rev. Richard Butler, for the Irish Archaeological Society, p. 30. note ^t.

^b *Head of the Council*, ceann a'c'omairc, means nothing more than that he was so politic and prudent as to be always consulted by the Eng-

Sluaḡ mór do dénam lár an iurtir, .i. muirir mac gearailt i maig naé go po aipeceist ríacra ua plainn, 7 donnchað mac diarmada, 7 puccraat uaḡað do muirir ui concóbaib forra, 7 po marbhað leó nár mac gíolla éallaiḡ 7 rochaiðe ele.

Domnall maḡ plannchaða taoipeaḡ darteiraiḡe do écc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1242.

Αοιρ Cριοστ, míle, da éed, cḡraḡað, adó.

Domnall mac aipten do écc ina éanánaḡ hi ecill móir.

Cairbitil mór lá Bpímaíð arda maḡa, 7 la habbaðanḡ cananach epeann i luḡmað dia po toḡbað moran do éairib do éionoil moḡta on Róim.

Donnchað Cairpreaḡ ua bpiain (eiḡḡina dail ccair) tuir orḡain 7 oipeaḡair deirceit Epeann, 7 a mac toirpḡdealbaḡ mac donnchaða cairbriḡ décc.

Concóbaḡ ua ḡpiain do ḡabail riḡe tuaðmuman.

Acḡ ua concóbaḡ (.i. an taiḡcleipeaḡ) mac aoḡa mic Ruaiðri uí Choncóbaḡ do marbhað la toirpḡdealbaḡ mac aoḡa mic caḡail cpoiḡdeirḡ.

ḡpiain mac donnchaíð uí duba eiḡearna ua ppiacḡrach, 7 ua namalḡaḡa 7 iorraiḡ do marbhað ar rlicchið acc dol dá oilḡte co mainirir na búille.

Sluaḡeaḡ mór lar an iurtir 7 lá gallanḡ epeann apḡcna, 7 lá pedlimið mac caḡail cpoiḡdeirḡ hi cenel cconaill in diaíð taiḡḡ uí concóbaḡ do cóið dionnroiḡið cenél cconaill. Ro ḡaḡraḡ na plóiḡ rin Longpoḡt i noḡuim éuama, 7 po millḡst a lán don éuairḡ rin ḡén ḡup treḡeaḡ taiḡḡ dóib. Taiḡḡ ua Concóbaḡ do ḡabail iartḡáin lá coinconnaḡt ua Raḡallaiḡ tria for-ḡongra pḡidlimið mic caḡail cpoiḡdeirḡ.

lish whenever they engaged in a war, or came on terms of peace with the Irish.

^c *Nar*.—The Mac Gillakellys had this name from Nar, the eldest son of Guaire Aidhne, King of Connaught, from whose son Artghal they descend.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 69.

^d *Primate*.—His name was Albert of Cologne.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 65.

In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, he is called a *Scotchman*, the translator having mistaken *Almaineaḡ*, a German, for *Albanaḡ*, a Scotchman.

^e *Mochta*.—In an epistle attributed to him, he styles himself, "*Mauchteus peccator presbyter, Sancti Patricii discipulus*." He was by nation a Briton, and is generally supposed to have been the first Bishop of Louth. He died on the 19th

The Lord Justice, namely, Maurice Fitzgerald, mustered a great army, with which he marched into Moynai [in the county of Roscommon], and plundered Fiachra O'Flynn and Donough Mac Dermot; a small party of O'Conor's people overtook them, and slew Nar^c Mac Gillakelly, and many others.

Donnell Mac Clancy, Chief of Dartry, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1242.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred forty-two.

Donnell Mac Airtén died a Canon at Kilmore.

A great chapter was held by the Primate^d of Armagh, and the abbots of the Canons Regular of Ireland, at Louth, on which occasion many of the relics which Mochta^e had collected, and brought from Rome, were taken up.

Donough Cairbreach O'Brien, Lord of the Dalcassians, tower of the splendour and greatness of the south of Ireland, and his son Turlough, died.

Connor O'Brien assumed the lordship of Thomond.

Hugh O'Conor (i. e. the Aithchleireach^f), son of Hugh, who was son of Roderic O'Conor, was slain by Turlough, son of Hugh, who was son of Cathal Crovderg.

Brian^g, son of Donough O'Dowda, Lord of Tireragh, Tirawley, and Erris, was killed on the way as he was going on a pilgrimage to the Abbey of Boyle.

A great army was led by the Lord Justice and all the English of Ireland, with Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg O'Conor, into Tirconnell, in pursuit of Teige O'Conor, who had fled to Kinel-Connell. The army encamped at Drumhome, and they destroyed much on this expedition, but Teige was not abandoned to them. Teige O'Conor was afterwards taken by Cuconnaught O'Reilly, at the request of Felim, son of Cathal Crovderg.

of August, in the year 535.—See Colgan, *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 737; Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at 19th of August; and Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. i. pp. 308–310.

^f *Aithchleireach*, i. e. the denounced or superannuated clergyman.

^g *Brian*.—Charles O'Conor writes, *inter lineas*, .i. *Ó Brian Dearg*, i. e. "Brian the Red." It does not appear from the pedigree of the O'Dowdas, compiled by Duaid Mac Firbis, that he left any descendants.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 115.

ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΤ, 1243.

Αοιρ Χριοτ, μίλε, θα céo, ceatpácat aτρί.

Πετρυρ macpαιé ιαρ ccinneo a bñthao i ccanáchaib oilén na epinoíde ap loé cé décc, γ α aónacal lá péle maptain.

Πινδαéta ua luğaða comapba beneoin [do ecc].

Μαολεóin ua cpečáin aipéveochain tuama ap ttečt čairip (i. tap muiρ) ina mairipitip decc in át čliač.

Cačapac ua pñeđura deaγanac muintipe maolpuanao decc in apd čarina an 10. augypc.

Ταoγ mac aoða mic cačail čpobdeipγ do léccao duα Raγallaiz, γ α čeačt co mairipitip na buille cona pōčpauve, dul dō iapomh co teač mic diapmada, Copbmac mac Tomaltaiγ, γ é pém, γ α bñ ingñ mēγ captaiγ (i. etaoín ingñ pñgñ, γ bá hipde mathair čaioγ buođein) do γabáil, γ α tabairt do čomčonnačt ua paγallaiz map mnaoí ap a puapγlao pém.

Ταoγ do oul vopioipí pá péil maptain in uathao počhaiðe hi combe go hua Raγallaiz, γ čaoγ do γabail dō hi pill, γ α muintip do mapbað, γ α beit pñ i láim co péil beapaiγ ap ccinð.

Sluaizēao mop do čionol lá Riγ Saγan do paizio piγ Ppānc, γ tēčta do čočt ón piγ diappaio gall epeann cuige. Riocapo mac uilliam búpc do oul ann i ccuma čačh, γ α écc čoir ap an pluancēao pñ.

Cačal mac aoða uí Cončobair daltā muintipe Raγallaiz do iompuo oppa, γ cpeac do đenaiñ dō ap muipečpēc mac γiollaγúliγ i muiγ nuppe, γ

^h *Coarb of St. Benen*, i.e. successor of St. Benignus, who was a disciple of St. Patrick and his immediate successor in the see of Armagh. The most celebrated of his monasteries were Druimlias, in the county of Leitrim, and Kilbannon, near Tuam, in the county of Galway. It is not easy to determine of which of these the Finaghty in the text was coarb.

ⁱ *Archdeacon*, aipéveochain.—This term is to be distinguished from aipéinneach, the former meaning the archdeacon, and the latter, the hereditary warden, prepositus, or chief farmer,

or manager, of the church lands.

^k *Festival of St. Bearach*, that is, of St. Bearach, or Barry, of Cluain Coirpthe, now Kilbarry, in Kinel-Dofa, or O'Hanly's country, in the east of the county of Roscommon. The memory of this saint was celebrated annually, on the 15th of February.—See the *Feilire Aenguis*; the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys; and Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, at this day.

^l *Moy-Nissi*, maγ nuppi.—This is called maγ nepi in O'Dugan's topographical poem, and maγ nepi in the Book of Fenagh, in which it is

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1243.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred forty-three.

Petrus Magrath, after having retired to spend his life among the canons of Trinity Island, on Lough Key, died, and was interred on St. Martin's festival day.

Finaghty O'Lughadha, Coarb of St. Benen^a, died.

Malone O'Cregghan [Crean], Archdeacon¹ of Tuam, after having returned across the sea as a professor, died in Dublin.

Cahasagh O'Snedhuisa, Deacon of Muintir-Mulrony [i. e. the Mac Dermots of Moylurg], died at Ardcarne on the 10th of August.

Teige, the son of Hugh, son of Cathal Crowderg, was set at liberty by O'Reilly, and he came with his forces to the Abbey of Boyle, and afterwards to the house of Mac Dermot (Cormac, son of Tomaltagh), whom he took prisoner, together with his wife, the daughter of Mac Carthy (viz., Edwina, daughter of Fineen), who was Teige's own mother, and gave her as wife to Cuconnaught O'Reilly, for his own ransom.

Teige went again on the festival of St. Martin following, with a small party, to a meeting appointed by O'Reilly. Teige was taken by treachery, and his people were slain, and he himself was kept in confinement until the festival of St. Bearach^k ensuing.

A great army was mustered by the King of England, to oppose the King of France, and he sent ambassadors to [summon] the English of Ireland to his aid. Among the rest went Richard, the son of William Burke, and died on that expedition.

Cathal, son of Hugh O'Connor, the fosterson of the O'Reillys, turned against them, and committed depredations on Murtough Mac Gilhooly in Moy-Nissi¹, and made a prisoner of Murtough himself, whom he afterwards put to death

stated that it was granted to St. Caillin, the first abbot of Fenagh, who was of the same race as the Mac Rannalls, the head chieftains of Conmaicne of Moy-Rein. According to O'Dugan it was the patrimonial inheritance of the O'Mulveys, of whom the Mac Gilhoolys were an off-

shoot. Moy-Nissi was the name of a level tract of country on the east side of the Shannon, in the barony and county of Leitrim. The family name Mac Gilhooly is still common in this district, but the prefix Mac is usually rejected.— See note ¹, p. 309, *infra*.

Μυρκεαρταῖς φῖν δο γαβαν δό, γ α μαρβαδ hi cill Seppin. Cpeac oile do
 óenom δό πό céodop ap cloinn fearmaige γ ap darptraigib.

Cpeac maige pein lá catál, γ po éirig cogad eittip ua cconcobair γ ua
 Raḡallaiḡ.

ΑΙΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1244.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mίle, da céo, cétpacat a ceatair.

Donncad mac fingin mic maolpeaclainn mic aoda mic toirpðealbaiḡ uí
 concobair eppcop oile pinn décc an 23. appil i nuir clotpand, γ a aonacal
 i mainrtip na buille.

Apðveochain tuama do badad ap glairlind cluana.

Donnchaδ móp ua dálaiḡ raoí nár pápaiḡead, γ nác páipeoár lé dán
 do écc, γ aonacal hi mainrtip na búille.

Taδḡ mac aoda mic catál cpoibðeipḡ do ðallaδ γ do chpochaδh la
 coníonnact ua Raḡallaiḡ i fél ðeapariḡ occ nuir na conaipe pop loch
 aillinde iar na bñt illáin aige ó fél martain ḡur an ionbaδ pin. Ruaiðpi

^m *Kill-Sessin*, now pronounced in Irish as if written cill cḡéipin, and Anglicised Kiltashin. It is the name of a townland in the west of the parish of Ardcarne, where, according to tradition, the Bishop of Elphin had formerly his palace.—See note under the year 1258.

ⁿ *Clann Fearmaighe*, was a territory in the county of Leitrim, adjoining Dartry, which is now called the barony of Rosslogher, and Tir Tuathail, in the county of Roscommon.

^o *Moy-Rein*, maḡ péin.—This comprised the southern or level part of the county of Leitrim. The inhabitants were called Conmaicne Maighe Rein, and also Muintir Eoluis, of whom, since the establishment of surnames in the tenth century, the Mac Rannalls were by far the most celebrated family. In the Book of Fenagh the name maḡ péin is explained *plain of the track*, and the name is said to have been derived from the flight of the Fomorians, from the battle of

Moy-Turey, who passed through it as far as Fenagh, where they were overtaken, slain, and interred, and where their graves are still pointed out.

^p *Inishcloghran*.—An island in Lough Ree in the Shannon.—See note ¹, under the year 1193, p. 98.

^q *Glaislinn* signifies *green pool*, or pond.—There is no place at present bearing this name in the neighbourhood of Tuam, and there are so many places near it called Cluain that it is impossible to determine to which of them this pool or pond belonged.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 130, where Glaislinn is referred to as at the head of Magh Finn, which was a territory in the barony of Athlone, in the county Roscommon.

^r *Donough More O'Daly*.—In Mageoghagan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise he is called "chief of Ireland for poetry." It is gene-

at Kill-Sessin^m. Immediately after this he committed another predatory outrage in the territories of Clann-Fearmaighe^a and Dartry [in the county of Leitrim].

In the same year Moy-Rein^o was plundered by Cathal, and a war broke out between O'Connor and O'Reilly.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1244.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred forty-four.

Donough (son of Fineen, the son of Melaghlin, son of Hugh, who was son of Turlough) O'Connor, Bishop of Elphin, died on the 23rd of April on Inish-clohran^p, and was interred in the abbey of Boyle.

The Archdeacon of Tuam was drowned in the Glaislinn^q of Cluain.

Donogh More O'Daly^r, a poet who never was and never will be surpassed, died, and was interred in the abbey of Boyle.

Teige, the son of Hugh, son of Cathal Crovderg, was blinded and hanged^s by Cuconnaught O'Reilly, on the festival of St. Bearach, on Inis-na-Canaire^t [an island], in Lough Allen, having been kept in confinement by him from the feast of St. Martin to that time. Rory, the son of Hugh, his brother, was

rally supposed that this Donough was Abbot of Boyle, but it does not appear from the Irish Annals, or any written authority, that he was an ecclesiastic. According to the tradition preserved in the north of the county of Clare, he was the head of the O'Dalys of Finnyvara, in the north of Burrin, where they still point out the site of his house and his monument. He is the ancestor of the O'Dalys of Dunsandle, whose ancestor came from Finnyvara with Ranailt Ny-Brien, the wife of Teige Roe O'Kelly, of Callow, in the latter part of the fifteenth century.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 125.

O'Reilly says that he was called the Ovid of Ireland, and such, indeed, he may be regarded, though it must be acknowledged that he could bear no comparison with the Roman

Ovid, in the soft luxuriance of his poetical imagery, or daring flights of his genius. His poems are principally of a religious or moral character, and possess considerable merit, though not so much as to entitle him to the unqualified praise bestowed upon his powers by the Four Masters.—See O'Reilly's *Irish Writers*, pp. 88–92, for a list of his poems.

^s *Was blinded and hanged, do ballaó 7 do épochnaó.*—Charles O'Connor writes *inter lineas* “do ppochnaó potius; vide infra.” In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is, *Do ballaó 7 do pbochnaó*, i. e. “was blinded and emasculated.” The old translator of the Ulster Annals renders it, “Teige O'Conner blinded and maymed by Coconaght O'Rely.”

^t *Inis-na-Canaire* is now called variously Big

mac aóda a d'fbrátaíur do bádaó ar an cuiprín connáctach ag áéiacc na rionna an 9. lá do máirta, 7 a aónacal i mainistir eluana tuaircirt co hairmíoneac onóraic.

Concobaíur mac aóda mic cátail croibdeirg do écc hi ccinn móra deapach.

Sluaigeaó lá pedlímíó mac cátail croibdeirg i' in mbréirne fair go hua Raíallaiú do díogail a dála 7 a brátaíur fair, .i. taóð ua concobaíur. Ro bádaíur aóaiú longpuir h' píoðnac maíge pém, ní raíbe an comarba i' in baile an aóde rín, 7 ní raíbe cinn for éampall píoðnáca, 7 o nac raíbe po loirceat' d'póng don t'rlóig bóta 7 b'éircalána batáir i' in tempall hi r'it' gan c'f' dá naóðaoímb. Ro múchaó dála de an comarba ant. Tainic an comarba p'irín araíbaic co b'p'ec 7 lonnuir móir po báir a dála. Ro iarraí a epaic ar ua cconcobaíur. Aóbert ua concobaíur co t'ioíraó a b'f'c' r'ín dó. Aí mo b'f'c'ra ar an comarba an taon duine ar p'earr aóab' in epaic mo dála dé do loíccaó lib. Maígnur mac muirceartaíú m'uirnig rín ar ua concobaíur. Ní me i'ir ar maígnur aóe an t'í ar c'f'nn ar an r'luaí. Ní r'c'raíra r'ib' ar an comarba co p'p'agaí epaic mo dála. Lotar an r'luaí iar rín ar an baile amaí, 7 do lean an comarba iad. Do c'óir'f' co haí na cuipre p'p'rin ngeirceíú, 7 po baí an tuile tar b'ruachaíb' d'í, 7 ní caomnacatar toíe tairre gur po r'caírl'f' t'eaí Sepel éóin baíre' do

Island, Gilhooly's Island, Mary Fitzgerald's Island, and lastly, O'Reilly's Island, from the present head landlord. It lies near the southern extremity of Lough Allen, not far from Drumshambo.

^u *Cuirreen-Connaughtagh*, Cuiprín Connáctach, now locally called Curreen. It is the name of the southern extremity of the townland of Ballyclare, in the parish of Cloontuskert, near Lanesborough. It is often overflowed by Lough Ree.

^v *Ath-liag-na-Sinna*, now béal acá liag, Anglicé Ballyleague, that part of Lanesborough lying on the Connaught side of the Shannon. The *Ac liag* mentioned in these Annals, under the years 1140, 1220, 1227, and 1244, is Ballyleague, or Lanesborough. The little town of Athleague, on the River Suck, to the south-

west of the town of Roscommon, is the *Ath liag* mentioned by the Four Masters, at the year 1266.

^x *Cluain-tuaiscirt*, now Cloontuskert, a parish containing the ruins of a small abbey, near Lanesborough, in the barony of South Ballintober, and county of Roscommon.—See Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 37. There is a larger abbey of the same name in the barony of Clonmacnowen, in the county of Galway.—See it marked on the Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 88.

^y *Fenagh-Moy-Rein*, píoðnac maíge pém, now Fenagh, in the barony and county of Leitrim. A monastery was erected here by St. Caillin, in the sixth century. It is now a parish church in the diocese of Ardagh. There is

drowned in Cuirreen Connaughtagh^a, at Ath-liag-na-Sinna^b, on the 9th day of March, and was interred in the monastery of Cluain-tuaiscirt^c, with great veneration and honour.

Conor, son of Hugh, who was son of Cathal Crovderg, died at the end of the first month of Spring.

An army was led by Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg, eastwards, into Breifny, against O'Reilly, to take revenge of him for his [Felim's] fosterson and kinsman, Teige O'Conor. They encamped for a night at Fenagh-Moy-Rein^d. The Coarb was not home^e on that night, and there was no roof on the church of Fenagh, and as there was not, a party of the troops, without the permission of their chiefs, burned some tents and huts which were within the church, and the Coarb's ward was there suffocated. The Coarb himself, on coming home next day, was greatly angered and incensed at the death of his ward, and he demanded his *eric*^f from O'Conor, who answered that he would give him his own award. "My award is," said the Coarb, "that you deliver up to me the very best man among you as *eric*, for your having burned my ward." "That is Manus, the son of Murtough Muimhneach," said O'Conor. "I am not at all," said Manus; "it is he who is head of the army." "I will not depart from you," said the Coarb, "until I obtain *eric* for my ward." The army then marched out of the town, and the Coarb followed them. They proceeded to Ath-na-Cuirre, on the River Geiretheach^g, but the flood had then over-

still extant a curious manuscript which belonged to Fenagh, and which enumerates the lands, privileges, and dues of the monastery. The original is preserved in the British Museum, and a copy made in 1617, by Maurice, son of Paidin O'Mulconry, was lately in the possession of a Rev. Mr. Bodly, who lived near Fenagh, of which the Editor made a copy in the year 1829, which is now in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy. Clog-na-riogh still exists and is preserved in the chapel at Foxfield, near Fenagh, where it is regarded as a sacred relic, and held in great veneration. According to the Book of Fenagh, it was called *Clog-na-riogh*, i. e. Bell of the Kings, because it was used to contain the water in

which nineteen Irish kings were baptized.

^a *The Coarb was not at home.*—In the Annals of Connaught the language of this passage is better arranged, thus: "There was no roof on the church of Fenagh, and the Coarb was not at home that night; and as he was not, a party of Felim's troops, &c."

^f *Eric.*—An amercement or fine for bloodshed; a mulct or reparation. It was exactly similar to the *were* or *werigild* of the Saxons.—See Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 71.

^g *Geiretheach.*—This is the river now called the *Yellow River*, which is formed by a junction of several streams rising in Sliahh an Iarainn, and is subject to great floods; it passes through the

baof ino imeal ino áta dia cup tappan abainn do dol táirri don trluas. Do deacaid Magnur mac muirceartaig muinnig ip in tíg, 7 concobar mac corbmaic mic diarmada. Ro paid magnur pír in bfeir baof ap mullaé an tíghe occa pccaoilead ag rínead a cloideam uada ruar, ag rin ap pé an tairrínge congbur an maide gan tuitim. Agá pád rin dó po tuit pécce an tíghe hi cclinn magnura co nderna bhuirig dia éind gur do marb pó cédóir ap an laetar rin, 7 po hadnaicead é hi ndorap teampaill rioðnaáa alla amuig, 7 tuccad epí lán cluig na rígh dofpail ap a annain, 7 dec nec píct. Gonað amlað rin ruar comarba Caillín epaic a dalta. Do rónað leét do clochaid rnaitte, 7 epor caoinénmác uar a eind, 7 po bhuiréad lá muirteir ruaric iatc eioð iar ttriol.

Corbmaic mac tomaltaig mic concobair mic diarmada tigeapna cloinne maolpuanaid uile decc in aibit manaið léit hi mairteir na búille ip in pfoðmar iar mbríct buada ó doman 7 ó deaman, iar ceatén pé mbliadan píceat a tigeirrup.

Feapgal mac taccadain do marbad lá concobar mac tigeapnaín 1 pill in inir ppaicé por loc gile.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1245.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, mfe, da céb, ceatpácat acúicc.

Domnall ua plandagáin abb cunja décc.

Concobar ruad mac muirceartaig muinnig mic toirpdealbaig úí concobair do lot dua éimmaíe dá maor buðéim lá pcín epia iomaccaillaim pcpcci do tect stoppa hi purt na leicci, 7 giollacpiorc mac iomar úí binn do

little town of Ballinamore, which it sometimes almost inundates.

^c *Fractured it.*—This passage is given more briefly and somewhat differently in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, as follows: “A. D. 1244. Felym O'Connor with great forces went to be revenged for their sinister dailings on the O'Reillys and the Breniemen, and made havock of all they could meet withall in that country, without respect to either sex or

age whatsoever. They killed both men and beasts without any remorse. At last they came to the Corre, where there was a tymber house of couples into which Magnus mac Mortagh and Connor mac Cormack entered, and immediately there arose a great blast of Winde which fell downe the house, whereof one couple fell on the said Magnus, and did put the topp of his head thro his brains to his very neck, and caused his neck to sink into his breast; was strocken

flowed its banks, and they were not able to cross the ford; so they pulled down the chapel-house of St. John the Baptist, which was on the margin of the ford, that they might place its materials across the river, that the army might pass over it. Manus, the son of Murtough Muimhneach, and Conor, son of Cormac Mac Dermot, went into the house; and Manus called to the man who was on the top of the house throwing it down. "There," said he, pointing up his sword, "is the nail which prevents the stick from falling;" and while he was thus speaking, the rafter of the house fell down on his own head and fractured it, so that he died immediately on the spot. He was buried outside the door of the church of Fenagh; and three times the full of Clog-na-Riogh, together with thirty horses, were given as an offering for his soul; and thus it was that the Coarb of St. Caillin obtained *eric* for [the death of] his ward. A monument of hewn stone and a beautiful cross were raised over his head, but they were broken down not long afterwards by the O'Rourkes.

Cormac, son of Tomaltagh, the son of Conor Mac Dermot, Lord of all the Clann-Mulrony, died in Autumn, in the habit of a Grey Friar, in the abbey of Boyle, victorious over the world and the Devil, after having been in the lordship twenty-six years.

Farrell Mac Tagadain was treacherously slain by Conor Mac Tiernan on Inishfree^d, an island in Lough Gill.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1245.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred forty-five.

Donnell O'Flanagan, Abbot of Cong, died.

Conor Roe, the son of Murtough Muimhneach, [who was] son of Turlough O'Connor, was wounded with a knife by O'Timmaith, his own steward, in consequence of an angry conversation that occurred between them at Port-na-leicce^e.

dead. This is the end of this man that escaped narrowly from many dangers before, lost his life in this manner by a blast of Wynde miserably."

^d *Inishfree*, *Inir ppaioch*, i. e. *the Island of the heath*.—This island retains its name to this day.

It lies near that extremity of Lough Gill, where it receives the River Buanaid (Bonet) from the county Leitrim.—See map prefixed to *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, on which the position of this island is shewn.

^e *Port-na-leicce*.—This was the name of a

marbhad an maoirín fín, 7 concobair Ruad do bpeit co mainirtir na búille, 7 a écc don lot fín, 7 a aólacaid ip in mainirtir hírin iar mbuaidh ongta 7 airtige.

Cairlén pliccig do dénom lá mac muirir mic gearailt, iurtír na hepeann, 7 ne riol muirsdairg uair po porcongpad por feolim a denam ar a pinging fín, 7 cloca, 7 aél, 7 tige rritel na trínóide do éarraig cuicce iar ttabairt an ionaid cédna lap an iurtir do clapur mac mailin in onóir na nom trínóide.

Slóigead mór la rig raxan i mbristnairb, 7 po gab longport oc cairlén gannoc, 7 po éocuir ina doctum an iurtír co ngallairb epeann, 7 feolimid mac catan croidbairg cona rocrande. O do éuatar tra po millead bristain leó, 7 ara aof ní po gabrat géill na eitepda don cup fín. Bá honoraí feolimid ó concobair ag an rig ar an plóiccead fín.

Cairlén áta an éip ar brú maige mpre do dénam lá milid mac goirbelb.

Fiaéra mac dauid uí pland taoiréac ril mailepuan, décc.

Cearball buide mac taidg mic aongura findabrac uí dálaig décc.

Cairlén puicín do dénom.

place on the Shannon, near Jamestown, in the county of Roscommon; but it is now obsolete.

^f *Gannoc* is a castle in Caernarvonshire, near the shore of the Conwy, called Diganwy by the Welsh.—See Gough's *Camden*, p. 560, col. 2, where it is related that Henry III. was reduced to great straits under its walls in the year 1245.

^g *He invited to his aid*, do éocuir ma doctum, literally, "he invited to him." The Irish annalists speak as if the King had no right to summon them. It appears that at this time the Irish barons, among other peculiar rights, claimed that they were not bound to attend the King beyond the realm, differing in this from the nobles of England, who were bound by law to assist the King in his expeditions, without as well as within the kingdom. That King Henry was aware of the exemption claimed by them is evident from the writs issued by him on this occasion, having been accompanied by an express declaration that their attendance now should not

'be brought forward as a precedent.—See *Close Roll*, 28 Henry III. Matthew Paris gives, in his *Chronicle* at this year, a letter, said to have been written at the time by a nobleman in Henry's camp, which conveys a vivid idea of the distressed condition of the English army before the Irish had joined them. Its substance is as follows: "The King with his army lyeth at Gannocke fortifying that strong castle, and we live in our tents, thereby watching, fasting, praying, and freezing with cold. We watch for fear of the Welshmen, who are wont to invade and come upon us in the night-time; we fast for want of meat, for the halfpenny loaf is worth five-pence; we pray to God to send us home speedily; we starve with cold, wanting our winter garments, having no more but a thin linen cloth between us and the wind. There is an arm of the sea under the castle where we lie, whereto the tide cometh, and many ships come up to the haven, which bring victuals to the camp from

The steward was killed by Ivor O'Beirne; and Conor Roe was conveyed to the abbey of Boyle, where he died of the wound, after Extreme Unction and Penance, and he was interred in that monastery.

The castle of Sligo was erected by Maurice Fitzgerald, Lord Justice of Ireland, and by the Sil-Murray; for Felim [O'Connor] was ordered to erect it at his own expense, and to convey the stones, lime, and houses of Trinity Hospital thither, after the Lord Justice had granted that place to Clarus Mac Mailin, in honour of the Holy Trinity.

A great army was led by the King of England into Wales, he pitched his camp at the castle of Gannoc^f; and he invited to his aid^g the Lord Justice, the English of Ireland, and Felim, son of Cathal Crovderg O'Connor, and his forces, to come to him. As soon as they had come they desolated all Wales, but obtained neither hostages nor pledges on this occasion. The King treated Felim O'Connor with great honour on this expedition.

The castle of Ath-an-chip [on the River Shannon], on the borders of Moy-Nissi [in the county of Leitrim], was erected by Myles Costello.

Fiachra, the son of David O'Flynn, Chief of Sil-Maelruain, died.

Carroll Boy, son of Teige, the son of Aengus Finnabhrach O'Daly, died.

The Castle of Suicin^h was erected.

Ireland and Chester."—See Matthew Paris, *ad an.* 1245; Hanmer's Chronicle, Dublin edition of 1809, p. 393; and Moore's History of Ireland, vol. iii. p. 20. "All this time," says Matthew Paris, "the King was looking impatiently for the Irish forces, mused with himself, fretted with himself, the wind serving, and yet said nothing. At length their sails were descried, and Maurice Fitzgerald and the Prince of Connaught presented themselves in battle array before the King." Hanmer adds: "When all the forces joyned together, the Welshmen were overthrowne; the King manned and victualled his Castles, returned into England, gave the Irishmen leave to returne, winking awhile in policie at the tarriance and slow coming of Maurice Fitzgerald." Hanmer also remarks that, on the return of Maurice Fitzgerald, the Lord

Justice, to Ireland, he performed a successful expedition against the Irish of Ulster, but that this was of no avail, for that the King, whose displeasure was inexorable, dismissed him from his office, and appointed Sir John, the son of Geoffry de Marisco, in his place. Maurice Fitzgerald, after some contests with the Irish, and the new Lord Justice, took upon him the habit of St. Francis, in the monastery of Youghal, where he died, in 1256.

^h *The Castle of Suicin* was probably near the head of the Suck, in the county of Mayo. In the townland of Cashel and parish of Kiltullagh, and county of Roscommon, near the head of the Suck, which is called Bun Suicin, there is an ancient Irish cashel, or Cyclopean tower; but no ruins of a modern castle are now visible near Bun Suicin, excepting the site of O'Flynn's

Ragnall ua maoslmadaig do marbad lá connactaib.

Muircértae mac muirgiura mic catail mic diarmada do marbad lá pearaib breipne.

Sluaicéad lá hUa ndomnaill (Mailechlainn) for gallaib, 7 gaoidealaib ióctair connacht co tucceat bú 7 edala iomda leo don turur rin.

ΑΙΟΙΣ CRIOSΘ, 1246.

Αἰὼρ Cριoθ, mίle, dá céo, cethpacha, ape.

Eóin ua hugróin mac comorba mochua, eppcop oilepinn an teóin írin do écc 1 Raé aeda mec bpic.

Ioan mac iagfri do éocht ina iurcír in Eriinn 7 Muirir mac ghrailt do atriúad.

Opuim létham do lopcaó an bliadainri.

Maileaclainn mac Concobair ruad mic muircértaig muimniú uí Concobair do marbad la hua ndubda, .i. muircértae. Muircértae do ionnarbad tar muir úir an marbta rin.

Sluaigé do ótham do Muirir mac ghrailt 1 turir Conaill 7 é do éabairt

castle, near Ballinlough.—See note under Sil Maelruain, at the year 1200.

¹ *Rath-Aedha-mic Bric*, now Rahugh, a parish in the barony of Moycashel, about three miles south-east of Kilbeggan, in the county of Westmeath. The name signifies the fort of Hugh the son of Brec, a saint who founded a monastery there, within a rath or fort, in the sixth century.

“Hæc ecclesia est hodie Parochialis Diocesis Midensis in regione de Kinel-fiacha et denominatione a viro sancto sumpta, vocatur *Rath-aodha*.”

“Colitur in diversis ecclesiis, ut patronus, ut in Enach-Briuin, in regione Muscragie in Momonia; Sliebh-lieg in Tirconalliá, ubi capella ipsi sacra, et sollemnis perigrinatio; Rath-aodha in Kinel-Fiacha, et Killaria quæ vicus est in regione Midie quæ Magh-assuil appellatur. Obiit autem S. Aidus, anno 588 juxta Chronicon

Cluanense aliosque nostros annales.”—Colgan’s *Acta SS.* p. 423, col. 2, notes 30, 31.

This St. Aedh is still vividly remembered at the foot of Slieve League, in the barony of Banagh, and county of Donegal, on which mountain his little chapel is yet to be seen in ruins. The Saint himself is called in English Hughy Breaky! He is also remembered at Killare, in the county of Westmeath, but not here at Rahugh.

² *John Fitz-Geoffry*, i. e. Sir John, the son of Geoffry de Marisco, who had been Lord Justice. Florilegus writes on the depriving of Fitzgerald as follows:

“Mauritium Hiberniæ Justiciarium eo quod fiote & tarde auxilium ab Hibernia domino Regi duxerat periclitanti a Justitiariâ deposuit.”—See Hanmer’s Chronicle, Dublin edition of 1809, p. 395.

John Fitz-Geoffry de Marisco was appointed

Randal O'Mulvey was slain by the Connacians.

Murtough, son of Maurice, who was son of Cathal Mac Dermot, was slain by the men of Breifny.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Melaghlin) against the English and Irish of Lower Connaught, and he carried away many cows and other property on that expedition.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1246.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred forty-six.

John O'Hughroin, son of the Coarb of Mochua, Bishop of Elphin, died in Rath-Aedha-mic-Bric¹.

John Fitz-Geoffry^k came to Ireland as Lord Justice, and Maurice Fitzgerald was deprived^l.

Drumlahan^m was burned in this year.

Melaghlin, son of Conor Roe, the son of Murtough Muimhneach O'Conor, was slain by O'Dowda (Murtough), who was banished over sea after the commission of that deed.

Maurice Fitzgerald marched with an army into Tirconnell: he gave the

Lord Justice of Ireland on the 4th of November, 1245; and, it is quite clear that Maurice Fitzgerald performed the expedition into Ulster against O'Donnell after he was deprived of his office, notwithstanding Hanmer's assertion to the contrary. See the year 1247. Mr. Moore seems to think that Maurice Fitzgerald retired from the world immediately after being removed from office.—See his *History of Ireland*, vol. iii. p. 21; but it is evident from the older Irish annals that he continued his struggles with the native Irish, and even with the new Justiciary, for some years before he retired into the monastery of Youghal. After his removal the Geraldines for some time kept the state of an independent sept, supporting themselves by their own power, and making war and peace by their own authority. They made mighty efforts

to annihilate or reduce to a state of abject slavery the Irish of Desmond; but they received a great check from the fierce and warlike clan of the Mac Carthys in the year 1261.

¹ *Deprived*, ἀπέροιστος, literally *dethroned*, or *unkinged*, that being the term used by the annalists to express the deposing of their own petty kings or chieftains.

^m *Drumlahan*, ορυμὸν ἴσχαν, but more correctly ορυμὸν ἴσχαν, i. e. the broad ridge or hill, now generally anglicised Drumlane, a townland and parish, remarkable for the ruins of a church and round tower, in the barony of Loughtree and county of Cavan, and about three miles from the town of Belturbet. St. Mogue, or Maidoc, of Ferns, is the reputed patron saint and founder of this church, which was monastic; but Dr. Lannigan thinks that a monastery had existed here

lúithe thipe Conaill do corbmac mac diarmada mic Ruaidrí uí Concobair. γ
braithe uí domnaill do gabail ar an lúe oile. Na braithe do faccbail i
ccairlén phlice.

Ua domnaill, .i. Maoilpeaclainn γ maite cenél cconaill do éaét la Samna
go Slicceac. Baóun an baile do leccaó dóib. Ní po fíoraí dol for an
ccairlén, γ po chpochrat lúet an cairlén a mbraithe ina ppiadnairi iar na
leccaó fíoraí do nullac an chairlén, .i. ó Mianáin oide uí domnaill γ a chom-
alta.

Murhaó ua hanluain ticchsrna na nairéir do marbaó ar forcongra
briann uí nell.

Aed mac aóda uí Concobair do gabail γ a argain.

Toirprealbac mac aóda uí Concobair do éluó a cranóig locha líri ir
in fogmar. An lúet coimída boí air do bádaó do, .i. corbmac ua muir-
eaóaiγ γ dá ua ainmireac. Toirprealbac do gabail do ríóiri ar comairce
eprcor cluana γ iar ná éabairt illainn gall a chur i ccairlén atha luain.

Albert almaneach airdeppuc Ardamacha daépuccáó doéum na hun-
garí.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSD, 1247.

Αοιρ Crioρd, mile, da céo, cfehpacha apeaét.

Concobor ua Muirpeaóaiγ eprcor ua ppiacpach aóne do écc γ mbripcuma.

Aed mac concailld abb cluana heoarir do écc.

Maoilpeaclainn ó domnaill ticchsrna thipe Conaill, cenél Moáin, inri
heogain γ fírimanaó do marbaó la Muirprr mac gsrailt. Ba hamlaio po
for caomnacair ríde. Sluaiγld mor do tionól la Muirprr mac gsrailt γ

before St. Maidoc was born.—See his Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 336, note 122.

ⁿ *Lord of the Oriors*, ticcheapna na nairéap, i. e. *dominus Orientalium*, i. e. of the two baronies of Orior, in the east of the county of Armagh. The inhabitants of these baronies were so called from their situation in the east of the territory of Oriel.

^o *Command*, forcongra.—This word signifies order or command, and sometimes request or

suggestion. In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster this passage is rendered thus: "A. D. 1246. O'Hanlon, King of Oirthir, killed, through the *persuasion* of Brien O'Neal."

^p *Lough Leisi*.—This name is now obsolete.—See note under the year 1452, where it is shewn that Lough Leisi was the ancient name of Mucklenagh Lough, near the old church of Kilglass, in O'Hanly's country, in the east of the county of Roscommon.

half of Tirconnell to Cormac, son of Dermot, who was son of Roderic O'Connor, and obtained hostages from O'Donnell for the other half. These hostages he left in the castle of Sligo.

O'Donnell (Melaghlín), and the chiefs of the Kinel-Connell, came on All-Saints' day to Sligo, and burned the bawn, but were not able to make their way into the castle; upon which the people of the castle hanged the hostages in their presence, having suspended them from the top of the castle, i. e. O'Mianain, the tutor of O'Donnell, and [another who was] his foster-brother.

Murrough O'Hanlon, Lord of the Oriors^a, was put to death by command of Brian O'Neill.

Hugh, son of Hugh O'Connor, was taken prisoner and plundered.

Turlough, the son of Hugh O'Connor, made his escape from the Crannog [wooden house] of Lough Leisi^p in Autumn, having drowned his keepers, namely, Cormac O'Murray, and the two O'Ainmireachs. He was again taken while under the protection of the Bishop of Cluain [Clonfert], and, being given up into the hands of the English, was confined in the castle of Athlone.

Albert, the German^q, Archbishop of Armagh, was translated to Hungary^r.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1247.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred forty-seven.

Conor O'Murray, Bishop of Hy-Fiachrach Aidhne [Kilmacduagh], died at Bristol.

Hugh Mac Conchaille^s, Abbot of Clones, died.

Melaghlín O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, Kinel-Moen, Inishowen, and Fermanagh, was slain by Maurice Fitzgerald. He was enabled to accomplish this in the following manner: A great army was led by Maurice Fitzgerald.

^a *Albert, the German*, albepc almaneach. —See note under the year 1242, and also Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 66, where it is stated that Albert of Cologne resigned his see in 1247, and died beyond seas.

^r Under this year (1246) the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster record, that the Bishop of

Rath Luraigh [Maghera], was elected to the archbishopric of Armagh.

^s *Mac Conchaille*.—This name is still extant in the neighbourhood of Clones, in the county of Monaghan, and in the county of Fermanagh, but anglicised by some to Woods, and by others to Cox, because it is assumed that Caille, or

la gallaib aréna go riachtadar sligear ar tur, aipride co hísir aeda ruaid mic baðairn. Do deachaid copmac mac diarmada mic Ruaidrí uí Concóbar ina thionól. Ba ipin cstaoinne iar ffél pítear 7 poil indrin. Ro thionoil ua domnaill cenel Conaill 7 eogain ar a ceind conar leccrfe gall na gaoideal tar ath sínaig anunn pe hísí reáctmaine ón tpat go apoile Comd e aipeacc appainicc leo copmac ua concóbar go rochraide moir marcfluaig dpaoidb triaran maig riar 7 iompuó ar fud an maige ruar fpi boru an moineig poir gan aipugaó do neac co painic bel aca cúlúain for sírne. Ní ro aipgrfe cenél cconail ní conur facatar an marcfluaig do lité a ccúil cúa don taob dia rabatar don abainn. Soat iarain fpiú. Od conncatar goill aipe cenél Conaill for an marcfluaig tangadar do lité a nórumann chúa, uair do baó úsibh leó ná caomratasoir i fferfóal díbluib, Ro ling-

Coille, the latter part of the name, may signify of a wood, or of a cock.

¹ *The cataract of Aedh Ruadh, the son of Badharn.*—This was the ancient name of the cataract called the Salmon Leap, at Ballyshannon, in the county of Donegal. The name is now pronounced as if written eap ruad, and in English Assaroe, —See note ¹, under the year 1194, p. 99.

² *Bethought them.*—Aipeacc means a sudden thought or impulse of the mind. This passage, the language of which is so rudely constructed by the Four Masters, is much more clearly, though more briefly, given in the Annals of Ulster, and thus rudely Englished in the old translation of these annals:

“A. D. 1247. Melaghlin O'Donnell, King of Tirconnell, and Gilla Munelagh O'Boyl, and Mac Sowerly” [were] “killed by Mac Morris in Belasena. Kindred Conell defended the ford for a whole weeke, that there could not pass neither English nor Irish, untill Cormac O'Conner used craft at last; for he carried with him a number of horse along the fields westwards, and turned again upwards nere the bogs by Easterly, until he came to the ford of Cuil none upon the Erne. And Kindred Conell wot nothing” [ní ro aipgrfe Cenel Conaill ní

“untill they saw the great troop of horse on the side of the river where they were. And as they noted the Horse on their backs, the Galls came over the Ford, so that Mac Maurice had their killing as aforesaid.” The meaning of this passage, the language of which is so lamely constructed by the Four Masters, is evidently as follows. “When it was perceived by Fitzgerald's party, that they had no chance of being able to cross the ford at Ballyshannon, while the forces of O'Donnell were defending it, they had recourse to the following stratagem, which was suggested by Cormac, the grandson of King Roderic O'Conor, who had been appointed as chief of half the territory of Tir-Connell, a short time before, by Maurice Fitzgerald. Cormac proceeded at the head of a strong body of horse first westwards, along the plain of Moy-Ketne, so as to make the Kinel-Connell believe that he was retreating into Connaught. He then turned upwards, that is, southwards, and proceeded in the direction of Connaught, till he was so far from those who were defending the ford, that they could no longer see him, when, wheeling round, he directed his course eastwards along the margin of the bog, until he arrived, unperceived by the enemy, at the ford of Belacooloon, on the River Erne, a

and the other English chiefs, first to Sligo, and thence to the Cataract of Aedh Roe, the son of Badharn'. Cormac, the son of Dermot, who was son of Roderic O'Connor, joined his muster. This was on the Wednesday after the festival of SS. Peter and Paul. O'Donnell assembled the Kinel-Connell and Kinel-Owen against them, so that they did not allow a single man, either English or Irish, to cross the ford of Ath-Seanaigh for a whole week. The English then be-thought them^a of sending Cormac O'Connor with a large body of cavalry westwards along the plain, who was to turn southwards through the plain, and then eastwards along the borders of the bog, unperceived by any one, until he should arrive at Bel-atha-Culuain [a ford] on the Erne. [This was accordingly done], and the Kinel-Connell knew nothing of the movement until they saw the body of cavalry advancing on their rear^b, on their side of the river; they then turned round to them. When the English saw that the attention^c of the Kinel-Connell was directed towards the cavalry who had advanced on their rear^d, they rushed across the ford against them, being confident that they [the

short distance to the west of Belleek, which ford he crossed, and being then on the north side of the river, he proceeded towards Ballyshannon, and advanced on the rear of O'Donnell's forces, who were still defending the ford. The latter, who had expected no such manœuvre, being alarmed at the approach of a large body of fierce cavalry, suddenly turned their faces towards them to sustain their onset, leaving the ford unprotected. When Maurice Fitzgerald perceived that the defenders of the ford had turned their faces towards O'Connor's cavalry, he immediately ordered his troops to cross the ford, and to attack the rear of the enemy, thinking that the forces of O'Donnell would not be able to sustain the attack on both sides. In this he was not mistaken; for, although the Kinel-Connell, on observing his intention, had sent a party to prevent him from crossing, still he succeeded, and joined O'Connor's cavalry, and both united routed the Kinel-Connell, &c. &c."

^a *On their rear, eo léir a ceánl cuca.*—In

Grace's Annals of Ireland this sentence is thus given in Latin: "Occurrit O'Donnell cum suis ex tota Kineoil Conaill ad vadum Athshani, eos cum preterire minime audirent ibidem 7 dies desipuit, missus igitur Cormacus cum equitum parte clam ad vadum Cuiluanis, Erne fluminis, terga hostium aggreditur, qui statim in fugam conversi sunt, &c."

Grace places these events under the year 1242, and Dr. Hanmer under 1245, but both are evidently wrong.

^x *That the attention, &c.*—When the Kinel-Connell had wheeled round to sustain the onset of the cavalry, their backs were turned towards Fitzgerald's forces, who were on the south side of the ford.

^y *Who had advanced upon their rear, an mairpluag tangacap oo léir a nospumann chuca, i. e. equitatus qui venerunt a tergo in eos.*—Here the nominative case to the verb tangacap is the relative *u*, understood, for in ancient Irish compositions, which the Four Masters affected to imitate, the verb has a plural termina-

rfete an tat suppo go mbaðap cenél cconaille in eoirimfoón a mbioðbað iar maðbað ðoib iompo ða gað lñt. Aét éfna po marbað ua domnaill ap an laðair pin, an cammuinelað ua baogill ppiomtaoircað na ttri tuat, Mac romaple ticchfna aipfgaioðeal 7 maie cenél Conaill apéfna. Ro baioit 7 po marbaio ðiong mór ðo flogaib mic gfhailt annpin. Ro baioio ðana apail ðib ap an pfinn buð thuait 7 pochaio oile ðon tpolið cftena i ttfimonn ðabeócc i ttopaigeaét na ccepað po tcepfte pfmpu im uilliam bpié Sipriam Connaét 7 im Riðipe ócc oile ba ðeapbpaðair ðopioðe. Ro hioðpeað 7 po haipcefb an tpi leó iappin. Ro paccapbpfð cfnur cenél cconaille ag Ruaiðpi ua canannáin ðon cup pin.

Eaémapcað ó caðain ticchfna cianaéta 7 pfpi na cpaioðe ðo marbað la maghur ua ccaðain ap nool ðó ap cpeç ina tpi go haipthfpi maige i noailpiada.

Toipðealbcað mac aioða uí Concoðair ðo éluð a hát luam.

Milio mac goipðelb ðo gabail pfða Conmaicne 7 caðal mág Ragnaill ðo ðiochup epioib 7 cpannócc clafnlocha ðo gabail ðó, 7 luét a gabála ðo págbail ðo innte uaða pen. Caðal 7 toipðealbcað ða mac afoða uí Concoðair ðo coimfpiðe la mag Ragnaill ðo ðiochup meic goipðelb a pfð Conmaicne. Ro gabpað an cpannócc 7 an loch, Ro Scaoilpfte caplén lecce ðeipge i paðair ðomnaig éincioipri, uair ðo chuaið toipðealbcað co hoilén na tpinóioðe ap cfn clapura mic moilín an aipcinnig ap ní po pafmpat na goill toét ap an capplen amac muna ttiopðaoip ap comapce an aipcinnig ðia moðhlacað tap Sionainn anaip co tuam mná. Tangapap le clapur iapom, 7 po ðiochupcað clann goipðelb ap in tpi amac uile.

tion to agree with the relative when its antecedent is a noun of multitude, or of the plural number.—See the Editor's Irish Grammar, part iii. c. i. pp. 359, 360.

^a *Chieftain of the Three Tuathas*, Toipeað na ttri tuat.—These were three territories in the north-west of the county of Donegal. They passed afterwards into the possession of a branch of the Mac Sweenys, who received from them the appellation of Mac Suibhne na dtuath.

^a *Argyle*, aipen gaioðeal, i. e. the district of the

Gaels.—This is the name by which Argyle in Scotland is always called by the Irish writers, and not Ard-na-Ngaodhal, as O'Flaherty very erroneously states in *Ogygia Vindicated*, Dedication, p. li.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 115.

^b *O'Canannan*.—There is not one of this name at present in Tirconnell, though they were the ancient chiefs of it preceding the O'Donnells.

^c *Armo*y, aipéap maige.—An ancient ecclesiastical town in the barony of Carey, in the north of the county of Antrim.—See note ^a, un-

Kinel-Connell] would not be able to attend to the attacks of both. The Kinel-Connell were now in the very centre of their enemies, who had surrounded them on every side. O'Donnell was slain on the spot, as well as the Cammhuinealach [Wry-necked] O'Boyle, the head Chieftain of the Three Tuathas^a, Mac Sorley, Lord of Argyle^a, and other chiefs of the Kinel-Connell. A great number of Fitzgerald's forces were slain and drowned here; others of them were drowned northwards in the River Finn, and many others at Termon Daveog, in pursuit of preys that fled before them; and among the rest William Britt, sheriff of Connaught, and his brother, a young knight. The country was then plundered and desolated by them [the English], and they left the chieftainship of the Kinel-Connell to Rory O'Canannan^b on this occasion.

Eachmarcach O'Kane, Lord of Kienaghta and Fírnacreeva, was slain by Manus O'Kane, after having gone on a predatory excursion into his country as far as Armoy^c in Dal-Riada^d.

Turlough, the son of Hugh O'Conor, made his escape from Athlone.

Miles Mac Costello took possession of Feadha Conmaicne^e, and expelled Cathal Mac Rannall from thence: the Crannóg of Claenlough^f was also taken for him, and he left those who had taken it to guard it for him. Hereupon Cathal and Turlough, two sons of Hugh O'Conor, rose up to assist Mac Rannall in expelling Mac Costello from Feadha-Conmaicne. They retook the Crannóg and the Lake, and demolished the castle of Leckderg on the Saturday before Whit-Sunday; and Turlough went to Trinity Island, to Clarus Mac Mailin, the Erenagh, for the English were not willing to come out of the castle, except on the condition that the Erenagh would protect and escort them westwards across the Shannon to Tuaim-mna^g. Soon afterwards they went away with Clarus, and the Clann-Costello were all expelled from that country.

der the year 1177, p. 33.

^a *Dal-Riada*.—A territory which comprehended that part of the county of Antrim north of Slemish.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 1029.

^e *Feadha Conmaicne*, i. e. the woods of Conmaicne.—A district, near the River Shannon, in Mac Rannall's country, in the south of the county of Leitrim.

^f *Claenlough*.—There is no lough at present

bearing this name in the county of Leitrim, but the Down Survey shews "Clean lough" in the parish of Killarga, in the barony of Dromahaire, having the Duff, now Diffagher River, running from it to Lough Allen. This Lough is now called Belhavel Lough, and is shewn under this name on the Ordnance Survey of the county of Leitrim, sheet 15.

^g *Tuaim-mna*, now Tunna, a parish in the

Coccað mor la toirpðealbac mac afoa uí Concobaip 7 lá donnchað mac anmchaða mic donnchaða uí giollapatraice do oppraigib for gallaib Connaët. Ro òionoil toirpðealbac clanna ticéfnad Connaët go machtaðap fið ua ndiarmada 7 muinip pachað. Ro marbpat daoine iomða. Rangaðap arpiðe go cairlén bona gaillme. Ro loipeceste an baile 7 an cairlén. Ro muðaihte daoine leó im mac Elget Senepcal Connaët po marbað la donnchað mac anmchaða. Leanaib goill iad iarttain Tucepatte deaðaib ðoib, du in po marbað ðpong do gallaib, Lodap uaða daiððeóin co pangadópe cfa. Ro òhionóil epá Siurcán dextera, Clann ádaim, 7 goill cfa go toirpðealbac Forpáccuib toirpðealbac an típ ðoib ó ná boí comlíon fpiú.

ðuipgéep òinntpachta do lopecað la taðg mac concobaip puaid, 7 la taðg mac tuatail mic muipéfpaið muimnið, aët cfa ní puapaðap goill Connaët fpi píe imcén poime pin pamail coccað na pioðamnað forpa don cup pin. Cona boí tuat no epiocha cste do epich gall i Connaëtaib gan cpech gan apccain uaðaib.

Ropp commáin 7 apo capna do lopecað la gallaib.

Fionnguala ingfn Ruaidhri uí Concobaip do écc i ccunga pechin.

Loingfep do éaët do ua ðubða 7 dua baioigill do apccain cappepi, 7 luët luinge ðib do ðaðað occ inpi tuat papp pa maðnur ua mbaoigill.

barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon, adjoining the River Shannon. Archdall does not mention this monastery. In the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, the patron saint of this church is called Etaoin, at the 5th of July. Thus: "Etaoin o Tuaimná a mað luipð le taðð abann ðuille, i. e. Etaoin of Tumna, in Moylurg, at the bank of the River Boyle." This virgin is still vividly remembered at this church, and her grave is shewn in the churchyard.—See note under the year 1249.

^b *O'Gillapatrik.*—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise he is more correctly called Donnogh mac Anmchie mac Donnogh Mac Gillepatrick.

¹ *Fiodh-Ua-n-Diarmada*, i. e. the wood of the territory of Hy-Diarmada, or O'Concannon's country, in the county of Galway.

² *The castle of Bungalvy*, Cairlen bona Gaillme, i. e. the castle at the mouth of the River Galway. O'Flaherty, in combating the assertions of Ptolemy as to the tribes enumerated by him, thus speaks of this river: "Fluvius in occidentali Connaëtæ e lacu Orbsen (Lacus Curb) dilabens nunquam Ausoba aut Ausona, nomine innotuit, sed Gaillimh, a quo urbs celebris, Connaëtæ decus, in ostio nomen Galviam mutuavit."—*Ogygia*, pp. 16, 17.

³ *Mac Elget.*—Mageoghegan calls him Mac Eligott. A family of this name, and probably the descendants of this seneschal, settled at Bally-Mac-Elligott, near Tralee, in the county of Kerry, where they were highly respectable till the close of the seventeenth century.

^m *Buirges Chinntrachta*, i. e. the borough at the head of the strand.—That this place was in

A great war [was kindled] by Turlough, the son of Hugh O'Connor, and Donough, the son of Anmchadh O'Gillapatrik^a of Ossory, against the English of Connaught. Turlough assembled the sons of the lords of Connaught, with whom he proceeded to Fiodh-Ua-n-Diarnada¹ and Muintir-Fahy, where they slew many persons. From thence they marched to the castle of Bungalvy² [Galway], and burned the town and the castle. Many persons were destroyed by them, with Mac Elget³, Seneschal of Connaught, who was killed by [the afore-said] Donough, the son of Anmchadh. The English afterwards pursued them, and gave them battle, in which a number of the English were slain; and the Irish retreated in despite of them into Carra, where Jordan de Exeter, the Clann-Adam, and the English of Carra, assembled against Turlough. Turlough left the country to them, as he had not forces equal to their's.

Buirges Chinntrachta^m was burned by Teige, son of Connor Roe, and Teige, son of Tuathal, who was son of Murtough Muimhneach. The English of Connaught had not for a long time before experienced such a war as was waged with them by the Roydamnas [the royal heirs presumptive] on this occasion; for there was not a district or cantred of the possessions of the English in Connaught which they did not plunderⁿ and devastate.

Roscommon and Ardcarne were burned by the English.

Finola^o, daughter of Roderic O'Connor, died at Conga-Feehin [Cong].

O'Dowda and O'Boyle brought a fleet to plunder Carbury; and the crew of one ship, under the command of Manus O'Boyle, were drowned at Inis-Tuathrass^p.

Connaught, and not Iubhar Chinntrachta, now Newry, in Ulster, no doubt can be entertained. It was in all probability the ancient name of Burriscarra, which is situated at the north-east extremity of Lough Carra, in the barony of Carra, and county of Mayo, and where the English fortified themselves in the year 1238.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 202, 203.

^a Which they did not plunder, literally, there was not a tuagh or cantred of the territory of the English in Connaught, without being preyed and plundered by them."

^o *Finola*, *fiomnguala*, signifying of the fair shoulders, was common as the name of a woman in Ireland, till the latter end of the seventeenth century; but it is now entirely obsolete.

^p *Inis-Tuathrass*, i.e. the island of the district of the Roses. There is no island off the coast of Sligo, or Donegal, now bearing this name. It was probably the ancient name of Cruit Island, off the coast of Tuathrass, now the district of the Rosces, in the northwest of the barony of Boyleagh, in the county of Donegal. The ship of Manus O'Boyle would seem to have been lost before she had cleared the coast of Tirconnell.

Ταὸς mac Concobair ruaid̃ do lorccad̃ inri moipe claelocha ⁊ ochtar ap̃ fichit̃ do gallaib̃ do lorccad̃ innte.

Mainertir do dñom̃ ⁊ ngaillim̃ in airderrpocoitect̃ tuama lá huilliam buic̃ tigeapna cloinne Riocair̃ do bhaiērib̃ .S. ppainreir̃. Do rónadh tuam-bada iom̃da la dpuing moir̃ do maiēib̃ an baile ip̃ in mainertir pin.

Mainirtir Inpe ⁊ ttuad̃mum̃ain in eppocoitect̃ cille da Lua do denam̃ la hua mbriain conad̃ innte b̃for ad̃nacal̃ fil̃ mbriain.

Sloigead̃ mór la Mac Muirir mec gearraile ⁊ la gallaib̃ ap̃ tappaing̃ go-pada uí domnaill̃ go hepp Ruaid̃. Do thaot̃ Ruaid̃ri ó canannain go ccenel cconail̃ ina naḡaid̃, ⁊ ni ró chumainḡr̃t̃ ní̃ do iná dul peacha pin don chur pin

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSD, 1248.

Αοιρ Cpiopd, mile, da céo, cſthpaća, a hocht.

Diapmaid̃ ua cuana Saccart̃ mor̃ oile pinñ do écc ⁊ a ad̃nacal̃ ⁊ ccill m̃oir̃.

Maig̃ird̃ir̃ gillbert̃ ua cſrbail̃ do écc.

Opichiñ guer̃ do mapad̃ do giollamoćoinne ua caćail̃.

Coim̃ſirḡe do dñam̃ do mac maḡnupa ⁊ do mac Concobair ruaid̃ ⁊ iompuō̃ doib̃ for̃ gallaib̃. Cairlén meic̃ enḡ, .i. piarup̃ puſ̃r̃ do lorccad̃ doib̃ ⁊ a conrtapla do ḡabail̃, Cpeaća tuaircirt̃ um̃ail̃ do b̃r̃it̃ leó ap̃ inrib̃ moō, Ro thionóil̃ Siurcañ deḡet̃ra, Seón buic̃ilér̃, Robb̃ſñ laig̃lér̃ ⁊ daoine im̃da im̃maille p̃piú Tangad̃ar go baile topar̃ pat̃t̃raicc̃ aip̃ribe go hachad̃ paḡair̃. Ro aip̃cc̃riod̃ um̃ail̃ ap̃ naḡapach̃ thuait̃ ⁊ tear̃. Taim̃ec̃

^a *Claenlough*.—This cannot be the Lough Cleane in the parish of Killarga, in the county of Leitrim above mentioned in note ^f, because that lough contains no island. There is another lake which anciently bore this name near Castlebar, in the county of Mayo.

^f *Race of Brian*, fil̃ mbriain, i. e. of the race of Brian Borumha, Monarch of Ireland. These are the O'Briens of Thomond, and all the branches that shot off from them.

^g *Were unable*, ni po cumainḡr̃t̃ ni do, lite-

rally, they were not able to do aught to him.

ⁱ *Or to proceed further*, dul peaća pin, literally, "to go beyond that," i. e. beyond Assaroe, at Ballyshannon.

^u *O'Cuana*.—This name is now Anglicised Cooney.

^w *Kilmore*, i. e. the church of Kilmore na Sinna, to the north-east of the town of Elphin.

^x *Inse Modha*,—named from Modha, one of the Clann Hua Mor, a tribe of the Firbolgs,—a cluster of islands in Clew Bay, between the baronies

Teige, the son of Conor Roe, burned Inishmore in Claenlough^a, on which occasion twenty-eight of the English were also burned.

A monastery was founded in Galway, in the archdiocese of Tuam, by William Burke, Lord of Clanrickard, for Franciscan friars. Many tombs were erected in this monastery by the chief families of the town.

The monastery of Ennis, in Thomond, in the diocese of Killaloe, was founded by O'Brien, and in this monastery is the burial-place of the race of Brianⁱ.

A great army was led by the son of Maurice Fitzgerald and the English to Assaroe [at Ballyshannon], at the desire of Godfrey O'Donnell. Rory O'Canannan, with the Kinel-Connell, came against them, and the English were unable to do him any injury, or to proceed furthurⁱ on that occasion.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1248.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred forty-eight.

Dermot O'Cuana^u, the great priest of Elphin, died, and was buried at Kilmóre^w.

Master Gilbert O'Carroll died.

Opichin Guer was slain by Gilla-Mochoinne O'Cahill.

The son of Manus and the son of Conor Roe rose up together against the English. The castle of Mac Henry, i. e. of Piers Poer, was burned by them, and its constable was taken prisoner. They carried the spoils of the north of Umallia along with them to [the islands called] Inse Modha^x. Jordan de Exeter, John Butler, Robin Lawless, and many others, assembled, and marched to Ballytoberpatrick^y, and from thence to Aghagower^z; and, on the next day,

of Murrisk and Erris, in the county of Mayo.

^y *Ballytoberpatrick*, Baile Topair Pátraice, now called Ballintober. A village in the barony of Carra, in the county of Mayo, where the ruins of an abbey founded in the year 1189 or 1190, by Cathal Croiderg, King of Connaught, are still to be seen in good preservation.

^z *Aghagower*, Acaó páraip, a parish church in the barony of Murrisk, county Mayo, east of the famous mountain called Cruach Patraie, or

St. Patrick's rick or stack. The author of the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick thus speaks of this place: "Progressus Patricius pervenit usque in Umalliam quæ est regio maritima occidentalis Connacii. Ibi extractæ Ecclesiæ de Achadh fobhair præfecit, et in Episcopum consecravit S. Senachum virum vitæ innocentia & animi submissione longè celebrem."—Lib. ii. c. 62. And again: "His peractis descendit de monte (Cruach Patraie) Patricius, ac in ecclesiâ

Ehri dana mor pluaisead in umall (dia tír buídh) uair ar innte boi a aitteabað. Do roigne din piarur Puer mac Ehri Síe me domnall mac maígnura. Ro geall dana domnall go ttiobrad roépaide 7 arépaigi uó do cum dula ar a bpaireib.

Dala mac uí Concobair imorro do bator ar inrib mod, do foillricchfó doib roépaide do dul o mac Ehri a ccoinne arépaigfó do cum domnall. Iar na piop rin da cloinn uí Concobair lodar Rompo gur marbað leó o huain mac na Gaillricche 7 Seón mac an gall pacairt. Ro marbað beor la diarmait mac maígnura ar an ccoinrígi rin Sínóite guer 7 dpong dia muinip amaille rin. Rob e rin an tairí gan aithí uair ro marbað an cuingio calma 7 an tairíob iorgaile .i. diarmait mac maígnura ip in maigin rin.

Taócc macc Concobair ruaid do marbað la gallaib. Da mór tra aduat 7 imeacclu an taidh rin for gallaib 7 gaoidealaib doneoc do bioð na aghaib ófóð go fpuair a aithead.

Sluaisead la Muirir mac gíspoilte 1 ttip conaill. Creaá aóble, urtha, 7 aipcene do ósham lair. Ruaidri ua canannáin do ionnarbað do 1 ccenél Eogain 7 ticchírnur cenél cconail do pacbail ag gopraib mac domnall uí domnall.

Sluaicchead do ósham la cenél neogain 7 la.hua ccanannáin 1 ttip Conaill doiríri go tuagrað cat do gopraib 7 do cenel cconuill gur marbað ua canannáin .i. Ruaidri 7 iomad ina roéair don toirc rin.

Sluaicchfó oile la iurcí na híreann 1 ccenél neogain go hua nell. Arri comairi do rónrad cenél eogain annrin bpaighe do éabairt uata o do buí nírte gall for gaoidealaib Eirínn, 7 ríe do ósham ríu tar éinn a típe. Ar don cup rin do ponpat goill droichíe na banna 7 cairlen drama tairpicch.

de Achadh-fobhair reliquam paschæ celebravit solemnitate." Colgan has the following note on its situation, in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 178, col. b, note 118: "Ecclesia de Achadh-fobhair est Diocesis Tuamensis et Comitatus Mageonensis in Connacia. Et licet hodie sit tantum parrochialis, & caput ruralis Decanatus, fuit olim sedes Episcopalis."—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society, p. 150, note b.

^a *Umallia, north and south.*—North Umallia is the present barony of Burrishoole, and south Umallia is the barony of Murrisk. The former is called Umhall iochtrach, or lower Umhall, and the latter, Umhall Uachtrach, or upper Umhall, by the Irish, and both "the Owles" by English writers.

^b *Lord Justice.*—According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, this expedition against O'Neill was performed by Theobald

they plundered Umallia north and south^a. Henry came with a numerous army into Umallia (his own country), for his residence was there. Pierce Poer, the son of Henry, made peace with Donnell, son of Manus, and Donnell promised that he would give him men and vessels to attack his kinsmen.

As to the sons of O'Connor, who were on the [islands of] Inse Modh, they received information that a body of men had gone from the son of Henry [Poer] to Donnell, for the purpose of bringing his ships; and O'Connor's sons, on learning this, went forth and killed O'Huain, son of the Englishwoman, and John, the son of the English priest. In the affray, Sinnott Guer, and a number of his people, were also slain by Dermot, the son of Manus; but this was a victory without triumph, for Dermot himself, the son of Manus, that valiant hero and stay in battle, was killed on the spot.

Teige, son of Conor Roe, was killed by the English. This Teige had been the dread and terror of such of the English and Irish as were opposed to him up to his death.

An army was led by Maurice Fitzgerald into Tirconnell, where he engaged in conflicts and committed great depredations and plunders. He banished Rory O'Canannan into Tyrone, and left the lordship of Kinel-Connell to Godfrey, the son of Donnell O'Donnell.

The Kinel-Owen and O'Canannan mustered a body of forces and marched into Tirconnell, and gave battle to Godfrey and the Kinel-Connell, on which expedition Rory O'Canannan and many others were slain.

Another army was led by the Lord Justice^b of Ireland into Tyrone, against O'Neill. The Kinel-Owen held a council, in which they agreed that, as the English of Ireland had, at this time, the ascendancy over the Irish, it would be advisable to give them hostages, and to make peace with them for the sake of their country. It was on this expedition that the English erected the bridge of the Bann^c, and the castle of Druim Tairsigh^d.

Butler, who was then the Lord Justice.

^a *The bridge of the Bann*, *ḡporáisc na banna*.—This is not the bridge now called Banbridge, in the county of Down, but a bridge on the Lower Bann at Coleraine. In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster this passage is given as follows:

"A. D. 1248. An army by the Galls of Ireland to Culraghan, and [they erected] the bridge of the Banna, and the castle of Drom-tarsy, and a dwelling at Drom."

^d *Druim Tairsigh*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the passage is given thus:

A. D. 1248. *lurpár na hepenn do out pluag*

Αἰρέταιγῖ δὸ ἔαβαιρτ λα βριαν ua nell ticcheapna tɥipe heogain ó loch
peabail i maḡ níte tap tɥimann da beócc go painicc loé neipne go nderna
cpeaca doaipe me 7 gup bripp caiplén ann.

Conmaicne mapa uile dapccain do ḡallaib. Ḥaill do ðul por pluaiḡean
do com ui plaitɥbertaiḡ. Maíðm do ἔαβαιρτ δὸ porpa 7 pochaíðe do
mapbað ðioð.

Muirceaptaé ua dubda .i. an tairéleipeacé (.i. tḡeapna ó cill dapbile co
tpaiḡ) do mapbað la mac feðlimið uí concobaip.

Uilliam bupc do écc i paḡaib. A cópp do ἔαβαιρτ co heipinn 7 a aína-
cal in at ipéal.

Ri ppanc do ðul co hierupalem do cóppnam na cɥiopdaíðeachda.

Ioan tɥpial do mapbað la ḡiollu na naem ua bɥɥḡail.

Feðlimið mac caṡail cpoibðeipḡ do ἔαβαιρτ paṡa na romanaé do éan-
ánchaib cille moipe tpe porconḡpa tairḡ ui mannaéáin an onóip naem muipe
7 .p. aúḡupcín.

Amíaoib mac caṡail piabaḡ uí puaipe do mapbað la concobaop cappaé
mac donnchað tpe éangnachɥ.

Pacchaptacé ua doḡailén ticcheapna an copainn do écc.

Raighned aipdeppcop apda macha do tect on poim iap ttabaiρt pal-
lum laip, 7 aipppionn do paða dὸ leip a bpeil peðaiρ, 7 poil in apðmacha.

go cul paéain, 7 caipen 7 apoiéean do ðenum
ðóib aḡ opuin tairpié, i. e. "The Justiciary of
Ireland went to Coleraine with an army, and a
bridge and a castle were built by them at Druim
thairsich."

There is no place on the River Bann now
called Druim Tairsigh, or Drumtarsy; but there
can be no doubt that it was on the western side
of that river, opposite Coleraine. According to
Pope Nicholas's Taxation (in 1291), there was
a parish of Drumtarsi, in the diocese of Derry,
which must be somewhere about Killowen, as it
is mentioned between Camus and Dunbo. In
the year 1347, Donald O'Kenalar was parson of
Drumtarsny, in the diocese of Derry; and, in
1382, the castle of Druntarcy was ordered to be

repaired.

* *Vessels*.—These were cots, or small boats,
which were carried by land on the shoulders of
men, to be launched on lakes for plundering
islands." This passage is not in the Dublin copy
of the Annals of Ulster, but it is thus given in
the old translation:—"A. D. 1348. Shipping
brought by Brian O'Neill, Archking of all the
North of Ireland, from Lochfevail to Moynitha,
over Termon Daveog to Lough Derge, till he came
to Lough Erne, until he made a great prey and
broke a castle there." Termon-Daveog is now
called Termon Magrath, and its church was
situated on an island in Lough Derg, near Petti-
goe, in the county of Donegal.

Brien O'Neill, Lord of Tyrone, brought vessels^c [small boats], from Lough Foyle into Magh-Ithe^d, and across Termon Daveog, until he reached Lough Erne, where he committed great depredations, and demolished a castle.

The entire of Conmaicne-mara [Conamara] was plundered by the English. The English went upon an expedition against O'Flaherty, who defeated them, and killed numbers of them.

Murtough O'Dowda, that is, the Aithehleireach, Lord of the tract of country extending from Kildarvilla^e to the Strand, was killed by the son of Felim O'Conor.

William Burke died in England. His body was brought over to Ireland, and buried at Athassel^f.

The King of France went to Jerusalem in defence of Christianity.

John Tyrrell was slain by Gilla-na-naev O'Farrell.

Felim, son of Cathal Crovderg, gave, by order of Teige O'Monahan, Rath-na-Romhánach^g to the canons of Kilmore, in the honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Augustine.

Auliffe, son of Cathal Reagh O'Rourke, was treacherously slain by Cathal Carrach Mac Donough.

Faghartach O'Devlin, Lord of Corran [in the county of Sligo], died.

Raighned^h, Archbishop of Armagh, came from Rome, bringing with him a pallium, in which he said Mass at Armagh on the festival of SS. Peter and Paul.

^c *Lough Foyle into Moy-Ithe.*—The ancient Irish gave the name of Lough Foyle to the whole extent of water from the mouth of the lake to Lifford. They had no River Foyle. Magh Ithe lies to the west of what is now called the River Foyle.

^e *Kildarvilla, call campbile, i.e. the church of St. Dervilla.*—This is a very ancient church in the south of the parish of Kilmore, in the barony of Erris, and county of Mayo. The strand here alluded to is Traigh Eothaile, near Tanrego, in the county of Sligo, which formed the eastern boundary of O'Dowda's country at this period. This O'Dowda was chief of the entire of the baronies of Erris, Tirawley, and

Tireragh, in the counties of Mayo and Sligo.

^f *Athassel, at speal, i.e. the low ford.*—A village situated in the barony of Clanwilliam, in the county of Tipperary, on the west side of the River Suir, where William Fitz-Adelm de Burgo founded a priory for canons regular of the order of St. Augustine.—See Ware and Arohdall.

^g *Rath-na-Romhánach* is the name of a townland in the parish of Kilmore in the territory of Tir-Briuin na Sinna, of which O'Monahan was chief at this period. It is now called in English Rathnarovanagh.—See Ordnance Survey of the county of Roscommon, sheet 17.

^h *Raighned.*—His real name was Reiner. For

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSΘ, 1249.

Αοιρ Cριορθ, mile, δά céo, ceatpácat a naof.

Maolmuire ua lachtnáin aipdeppcop tuama, 7 maigirðir a ccanóin do écc ip in ngeimpeað gar beacc pía noblaicc.

Ανοριαρ mac gilla gér comorba pecin décc.

Maolciarain ua lenacáin uapal páccapc tuama mna, fear tige aoideað coitcinn idir eacclair 7 tuait do écc ap rlicchið ag dul go harðcapna deirdeact penmora ip in aoine pe lucchnapad 7 a aðnacal go huapal ono-
pac in oilén na epinoide for loch ce.

Conn ua plannacain ppióir cille móipe na pionna do écc.

Μόρ ingln donncatð uí dubða bñ an giollu muinelaiğ ui baioigill do écc.

Ταδğ ua mannacáin ticcheapna ua mbriuin na pionna do écc an pepeatð la do mí iúin 7 a aðnacal i ccill moir na pionna.

Coccatð mór 7 uile iomða do denam do pínğin mag captaiğ ap gallaið Deapmuman.

Piarup puér mac Enri, dabit epriú, 7 pocatðe do gillib ócca amaille piú do toideacht le mac peopair i cconnactaið co caplén rlicciğ. Aocuap do mac pedlimið ui concobair innrin go tucc aipricir opna. Peacair deabaib aitep stoppa go etopcair piarup puér 7 dabit epriu amaille le opuing dona gillib occa pempaite 7 puccað a ccuip co hñr dapa da naðnacal.

Imtura mac pedlimið iarpin tainic poime go ep píaçpac 7 ap pib chpiche mic peopair gup lomaipec í ó muaið co epaicch neotule an epaoir.

some account of this archbishop, whose surname or country has not yet been determined, see Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 66. He returned from Rome in the year 1247.

¹ *A proficient in the canon law*, maigirðir a ccanoin.—By this is meant that he was an eminent canonist.

² *Coarb of Fechin*, i. e. abbot of Cong, in the county of Mayo.

³ *Tuam-mna*.—See note^s, ad an. 1248, p. 323. There is a tradition in the neighbourhood of Carrick-on-Shannon, that the chapel of Toomna

was built by the family of Lenaghan.⁴ The name is still extant in the parish.

⁵ *Gilla-Muinelach O'Boyle*, i. e. the wife of Gilla Cammhuinelach, or the wry-necked, O'Boyle, who was slain at Ballyshannon, in the year 1247.

⁶ *Made a great war*.—This passage could not be literally rendered into English. The reader may form an idea of the construction by the following Latin version: "Bellum magnum et mala multa facta sunt per Florentium Mac Carthy in Anglos Desmonia."

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1249.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred forty-nine.

Mulmurry O'Laghtnan, Archbishop of Tuam, a proficient in the canon law¹, died in winter, a short time before Christmas.

Andreas Mac Gillager, Coarb of Fechin^m, died.

Mulkieran O'Lenaghan, a noble priest of Tuam-mna^a, who kept a house of hospitality for the clergy and the laity, died on the way as he was going to Ardcarne, to hear a sermon, on the Friday before Lammas, and was interred with pomp and honour on Trinity Island, in Lough Key.

Conn O'Flanagan, Prior of Kilmore of the Shannon, died.

More, daughter of Donough O'Dowda, and wife of Gilla-Muinelach O'Boyle^o, died.

Teige O'Monahan, Lord of Hy-Briuin-na-Sinna, died on the 6th day of June, and was buried at Kilmore-na-Sinna.

Fineen Mac Carthy made a great war^p on the English of Desmond, and inflicted many evils upon them.

Pierce Poer, the son of Henry, David Trew, and a number of young men, went, along with Mac Feorais^a, into Connaught, to the castle of Sligo. The son of Felim O'Connor marched to meet them, and a fierce battle was fought, in which Pierce Poer, David Trew^r, and many of the youths aforesaid, were slain; and their bodies were carried to Ballysadare for interment.

As to the son of Felim, he proceeded after this to Tireragh, and through Mac Feorais's country, which he entirely plundered from the Moy^r to Traigh Eothuile-

^a *Mac Feorais*, now pronounced Mac Keorish, the initial *f* being aspirated. This was the Irish surname assumed by the Berminghams from Feorus, or Piarus, the son of Myler Bermingham, their ancestor.—See Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 59.

^r *David Trew*.—Mageoghegan writes the name David Drew, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise.

^r *The Moy*.—This river is the Moda of Adamnan, which Dr. Prichard takes to be Wexford

Harbour.—See his *Ethnography of the Celtic Race*, sect. xii. par. 2. O'Flaherty thus speaks of this river, *Ogygia*, p. 165: "Muadus Adamnana Moda, Moadus Giraldo Cambrensi, Calgano Muadius, Moy Anglis, unde Moyus Waruoc e Luginia districtus Sligoensis in Galengam Mayonensem dimanat, & oceanum ingrediens utrumque comitatum disterninat, Tirtieria Sligoensi, & Tiramalgad Mayoensi ultra citraque positia."

Thus Colgan, *Trias Thaum.*, p. 374, col. a.

Leanaírr geroitin mac feorair iad co ruḡ ar donncað mac maḡnupa gur
 * celsctnaigeað é lair. Gabtar beor iar ná ḡunn ḡ berḡear e ḡo dún contrea-
 tain. Leanaírr mac feblimíð iad iarom ḡo tucac mac maḡnupa leir iar
 marbbað geroitcin. Mac maḡnupa do écc iarom do bitin an luit rin ḡ ba
 moirpearbaíð eríðe.

Mac muirir do tionol roḡraibe ḡo ttainice i cconnaḡtaib gur ben an
 méð ar a pucc dona cpeachaib do mac feblimíð. Od cuala feblimíð mac
 catail cpoibdeirḡ tionól na ngall do beir ina comḡoccur tap ér na mor ole
 do roigne a mac oppa arr i comairle do rinne a imirceacha do cor tap
 rionaimn roir ir in mbreirni, ḡ i ttuairceart eireann. Tionoilir din an iurḡir
 ḡoill miðe ḡ laigḡn ḡo ttainice rluag mor poime tap athluain, airpíðe i
 riol muircaðaiḡ ḡ mac muirir don leit araill, ḡoill connacḡ ḡ munan
 maraon rir. Tangabar na rluaiḡri do ḡach taoib ḡo hoilpinn iar milleað
 ril muircaðaiḡ pompo ḡo rin, ḡ tucacac cūca toirpḡealbac mac aoda mic

note 35: "Moda fluvius est Connacis celebris, vulgo Muaidh & nobis Latine Moadus sive Moadus appellatus."

† Traig Coḡuile an traoir, i. e. *the strand of Eothuile the artifex*, anciently called traig an cáirn and traig Ruir airḡib. A very large strand in the county of Sligo, near Ballysadare. It is thus described by O'Flaherty, *Ogygia*, p. 174, note 3: "Traigh an chairn, hodie Traighe eothuile in Sligoensi agro, littus marinum, ubi congeries lapidum (unde *Traigh-an-chairn* dictum videtur) etiamnum conspicitur in medio littore semper fluctibus mirabiliter eminens." This cairn is now called Cairgin mor, and it is believed that it is never covered by the tide.

‡ Gereoitin Mac Feorais, i. e. little Garrett Bermingham. Mageoghegan calls him Gerdin Bremyngham, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under this year.

§ Them, iad.—The most remarkable imperfection in the style of these Annals is in the management of the personal pronouns. The leading nominative in this sentence is *the son of Felim*, and yet the writer suddenly introduces iad, them, though

there is no plural noun in the previous part of the sentence to which it could refer. This is to be attributed to the carelessness or want of skill in the writers, perhaps to both, not to any imperfection in the language, for nothing could be easier than to set the sentence right by introducing roḡraibe instead of iad.

* *Dun Contreathain*, now Donaghintraine, a townland in the parish of Templeboy, in the barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo.—See Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 12; and *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 283.

† *As much of the preys*, that is, as much as he could catch of those preys which the son of Felim had driven away from Tireragh, then in the possession of the Berminghams.

‡ *The Lord Justice*.—This passage is well translated as follows in Mageoghegan's Annals of Clonmacnoise under this year.

"The Deputie of Ireland assembled together all the English of Meath" [and] "Lynster, and with them came to Athlone, from thence to Silemoreye. Mac Morishe was of the other side, with

an-tsaoir'. Gereoitin Mac Feorais" pursued them" [i. e. the son of Felim and his forces], overtook Donough, the son of Manua, and wounded him; he was also taken, after being wounded, and led captive to Dun Contreathain". The son of Felim afterwards followed them, killed Gereoitin, and rescued and carried with him the son of Manua, who afterwards died of his wounds. He was a great loss.

Mac Maurice [Fitzgerald] mustered an army, and, proceeding into Connaught, took from the son of Felim as much of the preys' as he could overtake. When Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg, heard that an English muster was in his neighbourhood, and reflected on the great injuries which his son had done to the English, he adopted the resolution of sending his moveable property eastwards across the Shannon into Breifny, and into the north of Ireland. The Lord Justice* then assembled the English of Meath and Leinster, who marched a great army across [the bridge of] Athlone, and thence into Sil-Murray; and Mac Maurice [Fitzgerald], on the other side, had with him the English of Connaught and Munster. Both these armies, having first plundered

all the forces of the English of Connought and Munster. Both armies mett at Alfyn, destroying and spoyleing all Silmorey to that place, from whence they came to Terlagh Mac Hugh Mac Cahall Crovderg, who being come, was by them made King of Connought instead of Felym Mac Cahall Crovderg. They afterwards preyed and spoyled the lands of Brenie, and also made many great hurts in that contrey, and conveyed their preys along with them; remained twenty nights at Silmorey, ruining and destroying that Contrey, they took with them the spoyles of Loghke, Carrick, and their Islands. The Deputy returned to Meath, Mac Morish to Sligoe, and Terlagh O'Connor was left then in Connought, to ward and defend Silmorey.

* The Nobility of Connought went to Athenrie, to prey and spoyle that towne, on the day of our Lady the Blessed Virgin Mary, in the midst of harvest. There were there a great army, with Terlagh mac Hugh, the Sheriff of Connoght, with many Englishmen, were in the said towne

before them, the Sheriff and Englishmen desired them, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, whose day then was, to forbear with them that day, which the said Irish Nobility refused to give any respect, either in honour of the Blessed Virgin or holie roode; they assaulted the towne against the will of the said Terlagh, which Jordan de Exetra, the Sheriff, and Englishmen seeing, they rushed forth to meet with the said Irishmen, where the Virgin Mary wrought miraculoussie against the said Nobility. When the Irish Nobility saw the Englishmen, well apoynted with harness, armes, and shirts of mail, make towards them, they were daunted and affrighted at their sight and presently discomfitted. Hugh mac Hugh O'Connor was killed in that pressence, Dermott roe Mac Cormac O'Melaghlyn, the two sons of O'Kellie, Bryen-an-Dery Mac Manua, Carrick an Tivall mac Neal O'Connor, Boythgalagh mac Keigan, the son of Dermott Bacagh O'Connor, the two sonns of Loghlyn O'Connor, Donell mac Cormack mac Dermodda, Finnanagh mac Brannan,

catail cpoibdeirg sup pioḡrao é an ionaó feolmíó mic catail. Ro airce-
rste cpoic bnepm iapañ. Oo ionpac uile iomda innre da ḡac airb. Tucc-
rao cpeaca diuimí eirbi. ḡabar fiche oíche ḡona laib i riol muircaḡaig
ḡa milleaó sup aircepiob loé ce ḡona oilénaib ḡ an cáppac immaile piú. Oo
cuao trá an iurcír ipin mibí iarpin ḡ mac muirir ḡo pliceac. Paccaio
toirpdealbáé aḡ coiméó ril muircaḡaig.

Sluaiccheaó la pioḡdañnaib connacé, .i. toirpdealbáé ḡ aeó da mac aeóa
mic catail cpoibdeirg ḡo haé na pioḡ da lopecaó ḡ da lomapeccain im pel
muirpe imeóón poḡmaip. ḡaoi rippiam connacé ip in baile ap a ccionn, ḡ goill
iomda ina foáap. Iappaio na goill caipbí an laoi rin ap cloinn piḡ connacé
an onóip naem muirpe pa pel boí ann. Noéan fuairrste rin uatha. ḡideao
boí toirpdealbáé ḡa toirpmeapc im an mbaile dionnpaigib, ḡ noéap dampac
uairle an tḡluaig ḡan a paigib da amídeón. Oo connapc riurcán ḡo
ngallaib rin tangadap ap ip mbaile amac i ccoinne an tḡloig, ḡ iao apmá
éoiḡte. ḡabair tra eacclu ḡ uirpmeatache occbaio an tḡluaig apaill ḡa
bpaicpin pañlaib ina ccoipigcib caéa ionnur sup meabpaó pompo tpe mior-
baib mop muirpe pa fél inap uulcpaó an cáipbe do hiappaó oppa. Ro
mapbaó da maicib ipuibe aeó mac aeóa uí concobaip, diarpmaio puao mac
copbmaic uí maolpcaclainn, da mac uí écallaig, brian an doipe mac
maḡnupa, cappaé in piubail mac nell uí concobaip, baotḡalaé mac aeóac-
cain, da mac lochlainn uí concobaip. Domnall mac copbmaic meic tiar-
mada, an pionnáac mac bpañáin, cumuman mac capraplaig, ḡ apaill
immaile pu.

Donncaó ua ḡiollapaccapacc .i. mac anncaóa mic donncaoí doḡppaigib
do mapbaó lá gallaib. Ro ólighpiob goill innpin, uair ba móp po mapb, po

Cowmowan mac Cassurley, with many more,
were killed in that place."

^a *Twenty nights and days*, fiche oíche ḡo na
laib, literally, "twenty nights with their days."

^b *The rock*.—Mac Dermot's castle in Lough
Key, in the barony of Boyle, and county of Ros-
common.

^c *Truce*, cáipoe, literally, *respice*.

^d *Donough O'Gillpatrick*.—This passage is given
as follows in Mageoghegan's Annals of Clon-

macnoise.

"Donnogh mac Anmchy mac Donnogh mac
Gillepatrick, the best head of a companie that ever
descended of Osserie, of the race of Colman mac
Brickne high" [*recte* ḡicne cáoié], "or Scanlan
mac Kynfoyle down, for manhood, vallour, and
bounty, was killed by the Englishmen of Forgie,
as he deserved of the English divers times before,
for he killed, preyed, and burnt many an English-
man before that day. Donnogh was the third Irish-

Sil-Murray on their route, proceeded to Elphin, and, having sent for Torlough, son of Hugh, who was son of Cathal Crovderg. they elected him King in the place of Felim, the son of Cathal. They afterwards plundered Breifny, and committed many injuries there in every direction, and carried away from thence innumerable spoils. They were twenty nights^a and days in Sil-Murray ravaging it, so that they plundered Lough Key, with its islands, and also the Rock^b. The Lord Justice then went to Meath, and the son of Maurice to Sligo, leaving Torlough in charge of Sil-Murray.

An army was led by the Roydamnas [heirs presumptive] of Connaught, namely, Turlough and Hugh, two sons of Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, to Athenry, on Lady Day in mid-autumn, to burn and plunder it. The sheriff of Connaught was in the town before them, with a great number of the English. The English demanded a truce^c for that day from the sons of the King of Connaught, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, it being her festival day; but this they did not obtain from them; and although Turlough forbade his troops to assault the town, the chiefs of the army would not consent, but determined to make the attack, in spite of him. When Jordan and the English saw this, they marched out of the town, armed and clad in mail, against the Irish army. The youths of the latter army, on seeing them drawn up in battle array, were seized with fear and dismay, so that they were routed; and this was through the miracles of the Blessed Virgin Mary, on whose festival they had refused to grant the truce demanded from them. Of their chiefs were here killed Hugh, son of Hugh O'Connor; Dermot Roe, son of Cormac O'Melaghlin, the two sons of O'Kelly; Brian an Doire, the son of Manus; Carragh Inshiubhail, son of Niall O'Connor; Boethius Mac Egan; the two sons of Loughlin O'Connor; Donnell, son of Cormac Mac Dermot; Finnanach Mac Branan; Cumumhan Mac Cassarly, and others besides.

Donough O'Gillapatrik^d, i. e. the son of Anmchadh, son of Donough, one of the Ossorians, was killed by the English. This was a retaliation due to the English; for, up to that time, he had killed, burned, and destroyed many

man that [most] war'd against the Englishmen, after the first footing in this land, viz., Connor O'Melaghlyn, Connor of the Castles Mac Coghlán, and this Donnogh mac Anmehy; for the

son of Anmehy in his own person, did use to goe to take view of the Englishmen's towns and forts, in the habbitt of a poor man, carpenter, turner, or other tradesman."

loirce 7 ro léirionnair díob go rin. Dáhé an donncaó ra an treapf gaoideal buó mó dfoḡlaó oppa, .i. Concobar ua maolpeaclainn, Concobar na ccairlén mac cochláin 7 Mac anmchadha .i. an donncaó ra. Oir ar e teḡeaó do bpat na mbailteaó mapccaó i ceput duine boict, nó paoir no topnópa, no ealaóna, no do ósnam cepte cñnairi, amail ro paoib.

bió na Shaep, bió na topnóir,
bió mo laog na leabóir
bió ag nec póna ir éroicinn,
mar a bpaicinn re rírmóin.

Dún móp do lopccaó do cloinn riḡ Connaét.

Sluaccheaó la hua ndómnaill, .i. ḡoppaó in ioctar Connaét ḡur milleaó 7 ḡur lomairceaó lair ó coirppliab co muaió co ttainice plan iar mor copccar don cup rin co nédalaib 7 co mbraigóibh ionóab.

AOIS CRÍOḢ, 1250.

Aoir Cripot, míle, dá céo, caocca.

Tomár ua meallair epucc Eanaḡ dúin do écc.

Éppcop imliḡ iubar do écc.

Conḡalaé mac cioneoil éppcop na bñíne do écc.

Toirpdealbáé mac muirscritair muimniḡ uí Concobair ppioir pécclepa pñttar 7 poil do écc.

Peólimiú ua concobair do éoideacht ar an tuaircceart go roépaide móir lair a cenél neḡain do paoḡiú na bñíne. Airpíde ir na tuataib 7 Concobar mac ticcñnain mapson pñp. Airpíde i tñp maine ḡur diochuirpfo toirpdealbáé a Connaétaib amac go ndeachaó in ucht ḡall dopóir. Tionoilú peólim imirceaóa Connaét lair tar pliab pegra ríor ḡur cuirpíot

* *He is*, bió.—This translation is strictly literal, word for word, except that bió is in the consuetudinal present tense in Irish, which has no corresponding tense in English.

¹ *Dun mor*, i. e. the great fort, now the little town of Dunmore, about eight miles to the north

of Tuam, in the county of Galway. A short distance to the west of the town are the ruins of a castle in tolerable preservation, which was originally erected by Hosty Mac Mebric, or Merrick, but which afterwards fell into the possession of the Berminghams.

of them. This Donough was, of the Irish, the third greatest plunderer of the English: the three plunderers were Conor O'Melaghlin, Conor Mac Coghlan, [surnamed] of the Castles, and the son of Anmchadh, viz., this Donough [Fitzpatrick]. He was in the habit of going about to reconnoitre their market towns, in the guise of a pauper, or a carpenter, or a turner, or poet, or of one carrying on the trade of a merchant, as was said [in the following quatrain]:

He is a carpenter, he is^e a turner,
My nursling is a bookman,
He is selling wine and hides,
Where he sees a gathering.

Dunmore^f was burned by the sons of the King of Connaught.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Godfrey), into Lower Connaught, and he destroyed and ravaged [that tract of country reaching] from the Curliu Mountains to the Moy, and returned safe and in triumph, carrying with him great spoils and many hostages.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1250.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred fifty.

Thomas O'Meallaigh, Bishop of Annadown, died.

The Bishop of Imleach Iubhair [Emly] died.

Congalagh Mac Kidnel^g, Bishop of Breifny [Kilmore], died.

Turlough, son of Mortough Muimhneach O'Conor, Prior of the church of SS. Peter and Paul, died.

Felim O'Conor came from the north, with a numerous force, out of Tyrone; he marched into Breifny, and thence into the Tuathas, accompanied by Conor, son of Tiernan [O'Conor]; thence into Hy-Many, and they expelled Turlough out of Connaught, who again went over to the English. He [Felim] then collected all the moveable property of Connaught, and proceeded with it down across Sliabh Seaghsa [the Curliu Mountains], but the English sent messen-

^g *Mac Kidnel*.—He is called Congalach Mac- p. 226, where he is given as Bishop of Kilmore. Eneol in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops,

goill teachta na deoid go ndéanad ríe stoppa, 7 a nígí daireacc do pén
doiridire. *oíle tonaí, ní léidí(í) tonaí oíle á mbeaíq oíle oíle :*

Órúghe Connacht do ballaí in áth luain do gallaib.

Creada mór do ósnaí la feblimí for catál ua Concobair 7 a atóp a
connactaib.

Cairbre ua maolpreaclainn do marbaí i pfeall la dauid Roitri.

Diarmuid ua hígíra ticchírna luigne do écc i bpiorún ag mag gearailt.

Sluaicchíó mór la muirir mac gearailt, catál ua pagallaiq, cuconnacht
ua pagallaiq, 7 maíte ua mbriúin uile immaile ppiú i ccenel eoíam go
pabadar tfora hoíde i tulaíq ócc. Fuairpíon mór dule 7 dimnead ainn-
píne. Nochap gabrat gell na edireada ó uib nell don cup rin. lap teacht
doib tap a nairp i ccenél Conaill muirir mac gearailt do gabail uí éanannain
ticchírna cenel cconail ap comairce an earpuice uí cspballám. A marbaí
doib iarrin 7 é ag triall ap eccin uaíta.

Fingín máq carthaigh do marbaí la gallaib óspmuman.

ΑΙΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΘ, 1251.

Αοιρ Cpiop, mile, da céo, caoccae a haen.

Raígnéd airdeppcop ardamaca do dul do Róim dia oiliépe.

Flopiut mac ploinn doirínead la noolac in airdeppcopoideact tuama
ap méo a ecena 7 a eolairp.

Mainetir hi ccill na mullach in eppcopóittect corcaighe do chumvach
lápan mbappach 7 togha aónaícte na mbappaí rin innte.

Giollumocoinne mac giollamocoinne uí cathail do marbaí la Concobor
mac afoha mic catáil cpoibíhíq.

^h *Were blinded, do ballaí.*—This would appear to have been done, not by putting out the eyes, but by thrusting needles into them.—See *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 337.

ⁱ *Bishop O'Carolan.*—He was German, or Gilla-Coimdedh O'Carolan, who was Bishop of Derry from the year 1230 till his death in 1279.—See *Harrie's edition of Ware's Bishops*, p. 288.

^k *Fineen Mac Carthy.*—According to the Dub-

lin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, he was slain by his own uncle, Donnell God Mac Carthy, who was assisted by the head of the Goggans, or De Cogans, though they were at peace with him. This Fineen was the son of Dermot of Dundronan, who was the son of Donnell More na Curra Mac Carthy.

^l *Raighned.*—His real name was Reiner, as appears from the public records. He obtained

gers after him, and, a peace being concluded between them, his kingdom was again restored to him.

The hostages of Connaught were blinded^b by the English at Athlone.

A great depredation was committed by Felim on Cathal O'Connor, and the latter was driven out of Connaught.

Carbry O'Melaghlin was treacherously slain by David Roche.

Dermot O'Hara, Lord of Leyny, died in prison, where he had been confined by Fitzgerald.

A great army was led by Maurice Fitzgerald, Cathal O'Reilly, Cuconnaught O'Reilly, and all the other chiefs of Hy-Briuin, into Tyrone, and remained three nights at Tullaghoge, where they sustained much injury and hardship, but obtained no pledges or hostages from the O'Neills on this expedition. On their return into Tirconnell Maurice Fitzgerald took O'Canannan, Lord of the Kinel-Connell, prisoner, under protection of Bishop O'Carolan¹. He was afterwards killed as he was trying to make his escape from them.

Fineen [Florence] Mac Carthy^{*} was slain by the English of Desmond.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1251.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred fifty-one.

Raighned¹, Archbishop of Armagh, went on a pilgrimage to Rome.

Florentius Mac Flynn was, on Christmas Day, consecrated Archbishop of Tuam, for his wisdom and learning.

A monastery was founded at Kilnamullagh^m, in the diocese of Cork, by Barry, who chose a burial place for his family in it.

Gilla Mochoinne, son of Gilla Mochoinne O'Cahill, was slain by Conor, son of Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg.

the King's license for five months on the 11th of June, 1253, to repair to Rome, in order to settle some affairs relating to his church. He never returned, but died at Rome in 1256.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 66.

^m Kilnamullagh, cill na mullach, church of

the hills or summits.—It is now called Buttevant, and is situated in the barony of Orrery, in the county of Cork.—See O'Sullivan Beare's History of the Irish Catholics, p. 159, where he translates this name "*Ecclesia tumulorum*."

Τὰς mac τυαταίλ mic μνιρσίρταϊς μνιμνίς uí Concóβαϊρ do μαρβαδ do γαλλαίβ.

Οα mac Ρυαδóρ uí nell do μαρβαδ i ceill μοιρ ua νιλλάιν.

Αρσγαλ ua λαϊτςβίρταϊς coινβεαλ γαιρcció 7 eníς τυαίρccίρτ Ερεα nno écc.

Γιollucpíopó ua bpeíplén τοίρεαé παναδ 7 α bραέαιρ do μαρβαδ la ceallaé mbalbh ua mbuigíll.

Donncáδ mac caémaoíl τοίρεαé cenel pφíρσάϊς do μαρβαδ δαιργíα-λαίβ. Ο ΔΙΟΓΕΝΕΣ

Ιομαρ mac μαδαδάν τοίρεαé cloinne pυαδóρ do μαρβαδ.

Concóβορ mac coρbmaic mic toμαλταϊς meic διαρμαδα, Saí eníς 7 íng-naíra do écc.

Φλαίεβίρταé ua εíρbaíll τοίρεαé calpaíge do μαρβαδ la hapt mac aipé uí Ρυαίρ.

Μνιρεαδác ua ταδς do ecc.

Clot μορ δρεapταín la peli poíl 7 pedáιρ in uib bpiúín go pnaíat éaéop aóbaλ tímceal baile cille μοιρε na Síonna, 7 go melpeaδ muilínn ap an ppué boí on púαϊς go haé na paíthce i bpióδnac ppi pé ceileabapτα eappapτα.

Flann ó lachtnáín ταéίpeach an dá bac do écc.

* *Kilmore-Oneilland*, cill móρ ua νιλλάίν, i. e. the great church of the territory of *Hy-Níallain*, now the church of Kilmore, in the barony of Oneilland, and county of Armagh, and about three miles to the east of the city of Armagh.

° *Fanad*.—A territory in the north-east of the barony of Kilmacrenan, in the county of Donegal.—See note *, under the year 1186, p. 76.

° *Kinel-Farry*, cínél φíρσάϊς.—A territory in the barony of Clogher, in the county of Tyrone.

° *Calry*, calpaíge, and Latinized Calrigia.—A territory in the north-east of Connaught, the name of which is still preserved in the parish of Calry, in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo; but it is quite clear from a passage in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, lib. ii. c. 103, that this territory originally comprised some

part of the county of Leitrim, for *Druim da eithiar*, now Dromahaire, in the county of Leitrim, is mentioned as in the territory of Calrigia.

° *Hy-Briuin-na-Sinna* comprehends the parishes of Aughrim, Kilmore, and Clooncraff, in the east of the county of Roscommon. It was divided from Kinel-Dofa, or O'Hanly's country, by a chain of lakes now called Muckinagh, and separating the parish of Kilglass from those of Kilmore and Clooncraff; and from the territory of Corcachlann, by the River Uar, or Owenoor. Coradh na dtuath, the weir or dam of the Tuathas, now a bridge on an arm of the Shannon, and on the road from Rooskey to Drumsna, divided Tir Briuin from Kinel Dofa, and the ford of Bellanagrang, now spanned by a bridge on the road from Strokestown to Drumsna, is the point at which the three Tuathas met.—

Teige, son of Tuathal, who was son of Murtough Muimhneach O'Conor, was slain by the English.

The two sons of Rory O'Neill were slain in Kilmore-O'Neilland^a.

Ardgal O'Laverty, the lamp of the valour and hospitality of the north of Ireland, died.

Gilchreest O'Breslen, Chief of Fanad^c, and his brother, were slain by Kellagh Balbh [the Stammering] O'Boyle.

Donough Mac Cawell, Chief of Kinel-Farry^d, was slain by the men of Oriel. Ivor Mac Madden, Chief of Clann-Ruadhrach, was slain.

Conor, son of Cormac, who was son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot, illustrious for hospitality and prowess, died.

Flaherty O'Carroll, Chief of Calry^e, was slain by Art, son of Art O'Rourke. Murray O'Teige died.

On the festival of SS. Peter and Paul, a great shower of rain fell in Hy-Briuin-na-Sinna^f, so that a large boat might have sailed round the town of Kilmore-na-Sinna; and a mill might grind on the stream which ran from the hill down to the ford of Ath-na-faithche, at Fenagh, during the time that vespers were being chaunted.

Flann O'Laghtnan, Chief of the Two Bacs, died^g.

See entries at the years 1398 and 1451, where the churches of Aughrim and Clooncraft are mentioned as in this territory.

^a *Two Bacs, an ba Bac*.—This territory retains its ancient name to the present day, and is applied to a Roman Catholic parish, which comprises the ancient parishes of Ballynahaglish and Kilbelfad, in the barony of Tirawley and county of Mayo. But it appears from the Book of Hy-Fiachrach, as transcribed by Duaid Mac Firbis, that Ardagh, Kilmore-Moy, and Rosserk, were originally comprised in this territory. It was bounded on the east by the River Moy, and on the west, to a considerable extent, by Lough Cullin and Lough Conn. See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 232, note ^k, and note ^r under the year 1180, p. 56, *supra*. Under this year

the Annals of Clonmacnoise and of Connaught contain the following notice of the death of Clarus Mac Mailin, Archdeacon of Elphin:

“Clarus Archidiaconus Olfyn, vir providus & discretus, qui Carnem suam jejuniis et orationibus macerabat, qui patientiam et Coronam observabat, qui persecutionem a multis propter justitiam patiebatur, venerabilis fundator Locorum fraternitatis Sanctæ Trinitatis, per totam Hiberniam specialiter fundator Monasterij Sanctæ Trinitatis apud Loghke, vir Locum Sepulture ibidem elegit, et in Christo quievit Sabatho Penthecostes dominicæ, cuius animæ propitiatur Deus omnipotens in Cælo, cui ipse servivit in seculo, in cuius honore ecclesiam de Ryndoyne, et monasterium Sanctæ Trinitatis apud Athmoye, Ecclesiam Sanctæ Trinitatis apud Killruisse edificavit.”

AOIS CRÍOIS, 1252.

Áoir Críoró, míle, dá céo, caocca, adó.

Maolmaedócc ua beolláin comorba colaim cille in dhuim chab, fíí ba mór caður 7 conac, ba hoirdíreca oineac, ba huille onóir 7 airmíodín ó gal-laió 7 ó gaoidealaió re a linn do écc.

Cairplen éaoilurcce do ósham la mac muiríur meic gshailt 7 cairplén muióí cōba.

Concobor ua docharptaió toirpeac arda miodair, tuir oinóí 7 shgnamā an tuaircceirt deó.

Concobor mac caémaoil toirpeac cenel fííspadaió 7 ioltuat aréína. Sfoi-aighe Conaille, Eoóain, 7 oiróíall do marbaó la muintirí brian uí nell ag cornam a comairí fííú, iar mberé do for planaió uí gairmleadaíó 7 uí cátháin.

Cuonnaót mac Connamā toirpeac muintire cinaió do écc.

Giollu íru ua cshbaill toirpeac calíoióí droma chab do écc.

Maghnur mac giollu duib toirpeac teallaió gairbet do écc.

Iuróir na hshínn do theacht co harómacā immaille re fluaió lánmór, eiríoióde co huib eaódaí, airíoióde tar a nairí co cluain píachna. Drián ó nell dá noíóréir anníin, 7 a dshíbaíatair, Ruaióirí ó nell do cábaíre do

— *Cael-uisce*, i. e. Narrow-water.—This place retains its ancient name to the present day among those who speak Irish, but is always called in English Narrow-water. It is situated between Warren's Point and Newry, in the barony of Upper Iveagh, and county of Down. The name was originally applied to the narrow part of the river, near the head of Carlingford Lough.—See the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at the 2nd of April, where the church of Cluain Dallain, now Clonallon, is described as near Snamh Each, i. e. the harbour which is near the Cael in Iveagh, in Ulidia. "Conall mac Áoóā ó cluain dalláin a bpaíl ínáma eac a an cuan laim íir in caol i nUib Eacac Ulaó."—See also Dubourdieu's Statistical Survey of the

County of Down, p. 294.

"*Moy-Cova*, mag cōba, i. e. the plain of Eochy-Cova, the ancestor of the tribe called Uí Eathach Cobha, located in the present baronies of Upper and Lower Iveagh, in the county of Down.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 78. The Four Masters, and from them Colgan and others, have erred in placing this plain in Tyrone; and, Dr. Lanigan has been set astray by them, where he conjectures (Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. iv. p. 11, note 26), that Magh Cobha was probably where the village now called Coagh is situated: but the situation of the plain of Magh Cobha is fixed by the older writers who place it in Uibh Eathach, now Iveagh, and who place in it the church of

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1252.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred fifty-two.

Maclmaedhóg O'Beóllain, Coarb of Columbkille, at Drumcliff, a man of great esteem and wealth, the most illustrious for hospitality, and the most honoured and venerated by the English and Irish in his time, died.

The castle of Caol-Uisce¹ was erected by Maurice Fitzgerald, as was also the castle of Moy-Cova².

Conor O'Doherty, Chief of Ardmire [in the county of Donegal], tower of the hospitality and feats of arms of the north, died.

Conor Mac Cawell, Chief of Kinel-Farry [in Tyrone], and many other territories, and peace-maker of Tirconnell, Tyrone, and Oriel, was slain by the people of Brian O'Neill, while defending his proteges against them, he himself being under the protection³ of O'Gormly and O'Kane.

Cuconnaught Mac Consnava, Chief of Muintir-Kenny⁴, died.

Gilla-Isa O'Carroll, Chief of Calry of Drumcliffe, died.

Manus Mac Gilduff, Chief of Tullygarvey⁵, died.

The Lord Justice of Ireland came to Armagh with a very numerous army, and proceeded thence to Iveagh, from which he marched back to Cluain-Fiachna⁶. Brian O'Neill and his brother made submission to him, and Rory

Domhnach more Muighe Cobha, which is unquestionably the present Donaghmore, in the barony of Upper Iveagh, nearly midway between Newry and Loughbrickland.—See *Feilire Aenguis*, at 16th November; and Haliday's edition of Keating's History of Ireland, p. 318, where the plain of Magh Cobha, which is said to have been cleared of wood in the reign of Irial Faidh, is said to be situated in Aoibh Eachach, anglice Iveagh.—See note ⁹, under the year 1188, p. 81, *supra*.

¹ *Under the protection*.—This passage is not in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, but it is given in English as follows, in the old translation preserved in the British Museum: "A. D. 1252. Conner Mac Cathmoyl, kingly chief of

Kindred Feragh and many other places, also the upholder of liberality and fortitude of the North of Ireland; the peace-maker of Connells and Owens, and Airgialls also, killed by the Rutes" [*cohortes*] "of Brien O'Neal, defending his *comrick* from them, being upon O'Garmely & O'Cahan's word himself."

² *Muintir-Kenny*, muintir cinnait.—The name of a tribe and territory in the barony of Dromahaire, in the county of Leitrim. The name is still locally known and applied to the district lying between Lough Allen and the River Arigna.

³ *Teallaeh Gairbheth*, now the barony of Tullygarvey, in the north-east of the county of Cavan.

⁴ *Cluain Fiachna*, i. e. St. Fiachna's lawn,

βραγαῖο δοῖβη. Ἀρ ἀρ ἀν ρλυαιγεαὸ πο ταρλυ ἰμπεαραῖν longpuipe εῖοῖρ
ρῖραιβ μῖδε ἡ μῦμῖνεαῖαιβ ἰ νῦν ὀλῖγαν εὐ τοπορῖοαρ ροχαῖδε ὀο ρῖραιβ
μῦμῖαν.

Τεαρβαὶ μὀρ ἡ τιορμαὶ ἰρ ἰν ραμπαὸ ἡο τεεῖεῖ κοραιβ τιορμαῖβ ταρ
ρρῖομαῖβημῖβ Εῖρεανν. Ἀρβαννα Εῖρεανν βεὀρ ἡά μβυαιν ρῖche λαῖτε ρῖα
λυῖγναρὰ. Να ερῖοιnn ἡά εῖομλορρεαὸ le εῖρρ νῖρῖνε.

Μῖοναὸ νῦα ὀορδῦγαὸ ὀο ρῖῖ ὀαῖαν ὀο ὀεναῖν ἰν εῖρῖnn ἡ ἀν ταῖρρεατ
βοῖ ἰnnτε ρῖα ρῖn ὀο τρεεεαὸ.

Μῦρῖαὸ ὑα ραλλαῖαν ἀρὀενηταρλα Connaḱt ὀο μαρβαὸ ὀρεαραῖβ
βρεῖρνε ἰ μαῖῖḡ ρῖν.

Ερεαχρλυαιγεαὸ λα ἡορραῖδḡ ὑα νῖομῖnall ḡ τῖρ neoghain ὀια ταρ-
ραὸ βῦ ἡ βραῖḡδε ἰle. Rucc βῖrian ὑα νέῖll ραῖρ αῖ ράḡβαῖl ἀν εῖρῖ. Ρο
ρῖccheaὸ ἰομαῖρεαῖ ἀῖnnῦρ ῖτορρα ἀῖῖῦ ἡ ἀnall ἡο ραῖῖῖḡ ρορ cenél neogh-
ain εὐ ρραρῖαῖβῖρτ ἀρ εῖnn ἰm ὀρῖnnḡ μῖοῖρ ὀια νῖαḡḡὀαοῖmḡ.

ΑῖῖS CRIOSD, 1253.

Αῖοῖρ Cρῖορδ, mīle, ὀα ῖέὀ, caocca, α τῖῖ.

Αῖῖnn ὑα Suilleabáin eppucc leapa μῖοῖρ ὀο ῖcc.

. ὀαῖτ mac ceallaῖḡ ῖῖ ḡῖollῖπαττῖραιcc eppcop cluana mīc noῖρ ὀο ῖcc,
ἡ τομαρ ὑα εῖnnḡ βραῖταιρ μῖοῖῖῖ ὀοῖρὀνεαὸ ἰρ ἰn Roῖm na ἰonaὸ.

ḡῖollaceallaῖḡ ὑα Ruaidῖn eppuc ὑα ρῖῖaḡḡῖαὸ ὀο ῖcc. Seón ὑα λαῖῖḡ
βραῖταιρ ὀορδ .S. domῖnic ὀοῖρὀνεαὸ ἰna ἰonaὸ ἰ cῖll alaὀ ὑα ρῖῖaḡḡῖαὸ, ἡ
ḡῖaὀa eppuc ὀο ῖὀabaῖρτ ραῖρ ἰ τῖuaῖm ἀn ὀapa ὀοῖmḡaὸ ὀon ḡeaῖncopḡῖρ.

Μαῖnῖρὀῖρ ὀο ὀεναῖν ὀο βραῖῖῖḡ .S. Dominic ἰ Slῖcceach.

meadow, or bog-island. It is mentioned at the years 1003 and 1069 as a monastery; but its exact situation, or modern name, has not been determined.

^a *Discontinued*, ὀο τῖρῖcceaὸ, literally, *was abandoned*. In modern times this entry would be thus expressed: New coin was issued in Ireland by order of the King of England, and the old coin was called in.

^b *Thomas O'Quin*.—He was a Franciscan friar, and was confirmed by King Henry III., on the 20th of February, 1252, English style.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 171.

^c *Gilla-Kelly O'Ruaidhin*.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 650, where the Editor writes, under JOHN O'MAILFAGAMAIR,* who died in 1234: "I do not find who was his next successor. But it is certain the see was vacant

O'Neill was given up to him as a hostage. It was on this expedition a riot took place between the men of Meath and the men of Munster, in the [English] camp at Dundalk, and many of the men of Munster were killed.

Great heat and drought prevailed in this Summer, so that people crossed the [beds of the] principal rivers of Ireland with dry feet. The reaping of the corn crops of Ireland was going on twenty days before Lammas [the 1st of August], and the trees were scorched by the heat of the sun.

New money was ordered by the King of England to be made [coined] in Ireland, and the money previously in use was discontinued^a.

Murrough O'Fallon, High Constable of Connaught, was slain in Moy-Rein by the men of Breifny.

Godfrey O'Donnell made a predatory incursion into Tyrone, and took many cows and prisoners, but was overtaken as he was leaving the country by Brian O'Neill, and a fierce battle was fought between them, in which the Kinel-Owen were defeated, and left behind many heads, with a great number of their chieftains [i. e. as prisoners].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1253.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred fifty-three.

Alinn O'Sullivan, Bishop of Lismore, died.

David, the son of Kellagh O'Gillapatrik, Bishop of Clonmacnoise, died and Thomas O'Quin^b, a friar minor, was consecrated at Rome as his successor.

Gilla-Kelly O'Ruaidhin^c, Bishop of Hy-Fiachrach [Killala], died, and John O'Laidig, a friar of the order of St. Dominic, was elected to succeed him at Killala in Hy-Fiachrach, and the degree of Bishop conferred on him at Tuam, on the second Sunday in Lent.

A monastery for Dominican Friars was founded at Sligo.

on the 22nd of June, 1253, on which day King Henry III. granted a licence to proceed to the election of a Bishop of Killala, as appears in the Records of the Tower of London." He then remarks, under O'LAIDIG: "I do not know whether he immediately succeeded O'Mailfaga-

mair, or who intervened; but there is mention made in the Records, of a Bishop of Killala (whose name is not told) who went to England with Florence Mac Flin, Archbishop of Tuam, A. D. 1255, to complain of grievances."

Μαινιρβιρ δο έοραινν δονα βραιτιρβ cena αγ αέ lethan illuighnib.

Cuirt do denam la tomaltae ua cconcobair eppcop oilipinn i ceill tērin.

Eogan ua heoin ticchfina ua pfiachrae do écc.

Ingh an iapla ultoig bñ mihò mic goirvealbairg do écc γ a haðnacal i mainiρβιρ na búille.

Sluaicchead mop la gallaib eipeann im Mac Muirir go ndeachaib i tēir neoghain do fairsiò uí nell γ nochap gabrat gell na eoircaða innre, uair tuccad ár aðbal mór don dul rin orpa.

Coccad mór do denam la brian ua nell plait cenel neogain for gallaib, γ dul dó go moig cōda gur tparccrað a cāiplén leirr immanlle le mop do cāiplénaib oile. Loircetir an Spadbaile leirr γ folmaigir macaire ulað.

Sluaicchead do denam do domnall ua Ragallairg γ don caec ua Ragallairg do cātal ua concobair γ do giollu na naem ó feargail i muinir eolairr uionnraighið cātail mecc Ragnail gur airccfct an tir uile. bādar da oidee longpuirt ag tulaig álainn, γ an tēir oidee ag eanae duib. Deilgir giollu na naem ua fērgail ppu annrin. Teaccad muinir Ragallairg γ catol ó concobair go cluain conmaicne co mbadar adairg longpuirt innre. Oo

^a *Atk Leathan*, i. e. *the broad ford*, now Ballylahan, in the north of the parish of Templemore, in the barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo.—See Ordnance Map of the county of Mayo, sheet 61. The Four Masters are wrong in placing this in the territory of Leyny, for it is certainly in the ancient territory of Gailenga, O'Gara's original country.

^c *Killtesin*, now Kiltashin, the name of a townland in the west of the parish of Ardcarne, in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon. There are at present no ruins of this palace to be seen here, but there is a mound called Suidhe an Easbuig, i. e. the Bishop's seat, near which, tradition says, the Bishop of Elphin had formerly a palace.—See entries under the years 1243 and 1258. It is sometimes called Cill Seisin by the annalists, but now always cill tēirir, or Kiltashin, by the natives.

^f *But far from obtaining*.—The language of

this passage is rather carelessly constructed by the Four Masters. The literal translation is as follows: "A great hosting by the Galls of Ireland about Mac Maurice, so that they went into Tyrone against O'Neill, and they did not take hostages or pledges, for a prodigious great slaughter was, on that occasion, brought on them." It is thus Englished in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1253. A great army by Mac Morris, &c., went to Tyrone, and took" [i. e. obtained] "neither force nor might there. And the Galls lost a great navy" [*recte* army] "by that journey."

^g *Chief of Kinel-Owen*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is called nīg ēipe heogain, i. e. King of Tyrone, and in the old translation of these Annals he is styled Archking of the North of Ireland. Thus:

"A. D. 1253. An army by Brien O'Neal, Archking of the North of Ireland, to Moycova,

Another monastery for the same order of friars was founded at Ath-Leathan^d in Leyny.

A palace was erected by Tomaltagh O'Conor, Bishop of Elphin, at Killtesin^e.

Owen O'Heyne, Lord of Hy-Fiachrach [Aidhne], died.

The daughter of the Earl of Ulster, wife of Miles Mac Costello, died, and was interred in the Abbey of Boyle.

A great hosting by the English of Ireland, under the command of Mac Maurice (Fitzgerald), and they marched into Tyrone against O'Neill; but, far from obtaining^f either hostages or pledges from him, they were cut off with very great slaughter on that occasion.

A great war was waged with the English by Brian O'Neill, Chief of Kinel-Owen^g. He marched to Moy-Cova, the castle of which, with a great number of other castles, he demolished. He also burned Sradbhaile^h, and desolated Machaire-Uladhⁱ.

An incursion was made by Donnell O'Reilly and the Caech [Monoculus] O'Reilly, Cathal O'Conor, and Gilla-na-naev O'Farrell, into Muintir-Eolais, against Cathal Mac Rannall, and they plundered the entire country. They remained two nights encamped at Tulach-alainn^k, and stopped the third night at Annaghduff^l, where Gilla-na-naev separated from the others. The O'Reillys and Cathal O'Conor then marched to Cluain-Conmaicne^m, where they remained

broke down the castle, and many castles more in Ulster, &c" [killed] "many men in that journey."

^h *Sradbhaile*, i. e. Street-town.—This is still the local name for the town of Dundalk, in the county of Louth; but sometimes the natives of its immediate vicinity call it simply an *spádo*, i. e. "the street," without adding baile; in like manner as they call Drogheda [*Pontana civitas*] simply an *opóiceab*, i. e. "the bridge," without adding *aéa*, i. e. of the ford. The strand near Dundalk was anciently called Traigh Bháile mhic Buain, i. e. the strand of Bailé, the son of Buan, but this has no connexion whatever with its more modern appellation of Spasbaile,

which simply means "street-town."

ⁱ *Machaire Uladh*, i. e. the plain of Ulidia.—This was an ancient name for the level part of the county of Down, which was at this period called Uladh by the Irish.

^k *Tulach-alainn*.—The ancient name of a hill at the village of Carrigallen, in the county of Leitrim.

^l *Annaghduff*, *eanac dubh*.—A parish near Drumana, in the county of Leitrim.

^m *Cluain Conmaicne*.—Now the village of Cloone, in the barony of Mohill, and county of Leitrim. There was a monastery erected here in the sixth century by St. Cruimther Fraech, but there is not a vestige of it at present.—See

cuala aed mac peðlimið rin tionoilir co tinnearnac a muintep. Lenairp iadrom go cluain Tuccrat epfep aggarb dia poile gur moidið for muintep Raðallaið, mapðear ann donnachadh mac giollu iorpu mic donncaid uí Raðallaið, mac giollu toedócc ua biobraið, 7 rocharðe oile imaille pu.

Manepcep .S. Ppanpcep in apðpapa do dénom la Mac Muirp ciarpaiðe.

ΑΙΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΘ, 1254.

Αοιρ Cριοθ, míle, da céo, caocca, a ceataip.

Maolpinnén ua beolláin comorba droma cliað do écc.

Mupcað ua maoilpeaclainn do mapbað la mac an epionnaið uí caðarpaið.

Aindilpcep ua hinnpígi cuip engnama thuarccipt epcann do écc.

Piarpup ppaupcep ticchpna conmaicne duin móip do écc.

Maimpup bpaðap .S. Dominic in ac leathan do lopcað uile.

Piarpup Riptubarcp ticchpna pil maolpuam, barún epriðe, a mapbað ap loch pið la mupcað ua maoilpeaclainn.

Sipeacc máð pcanlaoið do gabail dpeðlimið mac caðail epoiðdeipð, 7 an pcanpuileac mac pcanlaoich do ballað laip a loip amlpfa, óp do paideað pip co mbadar ag peallað paip.

Donncað mac donncaid mic comaltaið, 7 amlaoið ua biobraið do mapbað lá Connachtaib i ccluan Conmaicne.

Maðnup ua gaðpa do mapbað tpe anpochain do muintep mic peðlimið uí concobai.

Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 346, and Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 324. The name of this saint is now locally pronounced Crufer Ree.

ⁿ *Ardfert* is a village in the barony of Clannaurice, and county of Kerry, about four miles to the north-west of Tralee. The extensive ruins of this monastery are still to be seen a short distance to the east of the village.

^o *O'Henery*.—The O'Henerys were seated in the valley of Glenconkeine, in the county of

Londonderry. This passage is not in the Dublin copy of the *Annals of Ulster*; but it is found thus Englished in the old translation: "A. D. 1254. Anyles Hmerge, the threshold of manhood [eangnama], in the North of Ireland, died."

^p *Conmaicne of Dunmore*.—This territory is comprised in the barony of Dunmore, in the north of the county of Galway, which at this period belonged to the family of Bermingham, or Bramingham, of which name Pramister, in

encamped for a night. When Hugh, the son of Felim, heard this, he quickly assembled his forces, and followed them to Cluain. They gave each a fierce battle, in which the Muintir-Reilly were defeated, and Donough, son of Gilla-Isa, the son of Donough O'Reilly, the son of Gilla-Toedog O'Biobhsaigh, and many others, were slain.

The Franciscan monastery of Ardfert^a was founded by Fitzmaurice of Kerry.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1254.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred fifty-four.

Maelfinnen O'Beollain, Coarb of Drumcliff, died.

Murrough O'Melaghlin was slain by the son of the Sinnagh (the Fox) O'Caharny.

Aindiles O'Henery^o, tower of the valour of the north of Ireland, died.

Pierce Pramister, Lord of Conmaicne, of Dunmore^p, died.

The Dominican monastery of Ath-leathan [Ballylahan, in the county of Mayo] was totally destroyed by fire.

Pierce Ristubart^q, Lord of Sil-Mailruain^r, and a baron, was slain on Lough Ree, by Murrough O'Melaghlin.

Sitric Mac Shanly was taken prisoner by Felim, the son of Cathal Crowderg, who also caused Sean-Shuileach Mac Shanly to be blinded, for he had been told that they were forming treacherous plots against him.

Donough, son of Donough, who was son of Tomaltagh [Mac Dermot], and Auliffe O'Biobhsaigh, were slain by the Connacians, at Cluain-Conmaicne.

Manus O'Gara was unjustly^s slain by the people of the son of Felim O'Conor.

the text, is obviously a corruption.

^a *Pierce Ristubard*.—At the year 1235 the Four Masters call the Baron Walter de Riddlesford by the strange name of *Galtau Rittabap*, and the probability is, that Ristubard is here an attempt at writing the same surname. If not, the name intended may be Rochfort. This sentence is rather carelessly constructed by the Four Masters. The literal translation is as follows: "Piarus Ristubardus, dominus de Sil-

Mailruain,—Baro ille,—occisus est super Lacum Righe per Murchadam O'Melaghlin."

^r *Sil-Mailruain*.—This was the tribe name of the O'Flynn's of Ballinlough, in the west of the county of Roscommon, who appear to have been for a time subdued by this baron; but they recovered their possessions soon after his death.

^s *Unjustly*.—The *an-foctam* means *per nefas*; *foctam* means *cause*; *an-foctam*, *wrong cause*.

The King of France returned from Jerusalem, after having concluded a three years' peace between the Christians and the Saracens.

The Green Monastery at Kildare was founded by the Earl of Kildare; and they [his family] have a superb tomb in the chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary in this monastery^a.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1255.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred fifty-five.

Donslevy O'Flynn, Abbot of the Church of SS. Peter and Paul at Armagh, died, and Patrick O'Murray, Prior of the same house, was elected to the abbacy.

Thomas Mac Dermot, Erenagh^a of Elphin, died; he was parson of Moylurg, Airteach, and Clann-Cuain.

O'Laidig, Erenagh of Annadown, died.

Hugh, son of Felim O'Conor, went to Tyrone, and made peace between his own father and the people of the North of Ireland; and he brought with him from the north all the Connacians who were there in a state of disturbance; he brought them, with their moveables, through the midst of his bitterest enemies, viz. the sons of Roderic O'Conor and the English, who did not dare to molest them.

Mac Carroll assumed the archbishopric of Cashel, in Munster.

Florence Mac Flynn, Archbishop of Tuam, crossed the sea to converse with

of three districts in the county of Cork, which are well defined in the public records. Cathal, the eldest son of Crom, had two sons, namely, Teige, the ancestor of the subsequent chiefs of Clann-Cahill, and Ivor, otherwise called Gilla-reagh, who is said to have built Castle-Ivor, in the parish of Myross, in the year 1251 [1351?], which remained in the possession of his descendants till the middle of the sixteenth century. This Ivor is still remembered in the wild traditions of the district as a celebrated navigator and necromancer, and it is firmly believed that he is enchanted in a lake called Lough Cluhir, near his castle, in the townland of Listarkin, in the

parish of Myross, and that his magical ship is seen once every seventh year, with all her courses set and colours flying, majestically floating on the surface of that lake. John Collins, of Myross, who was intimately acquainted with the traditions and legends of these districts, writes, in his pedigree of the O'Donovans: "I have seen one person in particular testify by oath that he had seen this extraordinary phenomenon in the year 1778."

^a *Erenagh*, *arpcinneuc*.—Mageoghogan calls him Archdean, but we have shewn elsewhere that this is a mistake.—See note ^a, under the year 1179, p. 47.

πασαν ἡ γὰρ νῆς ὅρα πηρερδαίη τοίη ὀρακχαίη δό ο ὀνόηη ἀν ριογ ἡ ἀ τοιδεαχτ ἀνοίη το ριόηη.

Ματῆαῖηαι ὁ mannaáin το μαρβαδ ἀγ βυιμλινν.

Διαρμαῖο δ cuinn amlaoib a mac ἡ μαίηι μυντιρε γιολλεκαῖη ἱμμαιλε ριύ το μαρβαδ ἀγ παπαδάν μοιγε τρεαγὰ λα γιόλλη να νασῖν ὡα ρφῖηαίη ἡ ἀ ναρρεκαῖη ἱαραῖη.

Coinne μορ εδῖρ ὁ cconcóbaíη, .i. ρεόλμῖο, ἡ mac uilliam bupc ἀγ τοόορ mona coinneada. Σίε το ὀῖναῖη τοῖβ ἀνρηῖη ἡ γὰρ δάλ ἱνα ραῖβε ρεόλμῖο το leccad lepp.

Iuliana ἱγῖη κομορβα καλλῖη ἡ γιόλλη να νασῖν ἀ ὀρῖβρατχαῖη το ecc.

Ragnaitc ἱγῖη ὡί ρῖηαίη το ecc. ἡ νδαβαιγ ροτῖραίε.

ΑἴΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1256.

Αἴοη Cριορτ μῖλε, ὡα ἔεδ, καοCCA ἀγέ.

Plann mac ploinn aipdeppcop tuama το ecc ἡ mbrirctuma.

Aipdeppoc acha cliaith το ecc.

Γιόλλη ἀν κοῖμδεαδ ὡα cinnpaelaíō abb Eanaíγ βυῖη το ecc.

ὡα γιόλλαῖη abb eaccailῖη να τῖηοῖδε ἡ ττυαῖη το ecc.

Ὅρὼη το μυντιρ Raḡallaíγ το μαρβαδ λα ἡαῖδ mac ρεόλμῖο, .i. κατὰ ὡα ραḡallaíγ τῖεχῖηηα μυντιρε μαοῖλμορδα ἡ ἔατα αῖδᾶ ρῖηη, ἀ ὡα mac ἱμαιλε ρῖρ .i. δοῖνall ρυαδ ἡ Níall, ἀ ὀρῖβρατχαῖη cuconnact, τῖη μεῖc κατὰῖη βυῖβ ὡί ραḡallaíγ .i. γορραῖο, ρῖηαίη, ἡ δοῖνall, ἡ annaδ mac δοῖνall ὡί ραḡallaíγ το μαρβαδ λα Concobar mac τῖεχῖηηαῖη. Níall .i. ἀν

^v *Buimlinn*, now Bumlin, a vicarage near Strokestown, in the diocese of Elphin, in the barony and county of Roscommon. St. Midabaria, the sister of St. Berach, is the patron of this parish.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 344.

^w *Faradhan Moighe Treagha*, i. e. the meeting place of Magh Treagha, which is a territory in the barony and county of Longford, containing the parish of Clongesh. The townlands of this territory, which is called Moytra in Anglo-Irish documents, are enumerated in an Inquisition

taken at Ardagh on the 10th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I., from which its exact extent may still be determined.

^x *Tochar Mona Coinneadh*, i. e. the togher or causeway of the bog of Coinneadh. The situation of this causeway is still well known. It is in the parish of Templetogher, between Ballimoe and Dunmore, in the north-east of the county of Galway, and the ruins of a church and castle are to be seen near it.—See note ^b, under the year 1225.

the King of England; and all that he requested was obtained by him from the king's honour; and he returned home again.

Mahon O'Monahan was slain at Buimlinn^v.

Dermot O'Quin, Auliffe, his son, together with the chiefs of Muintir Gillagan, were slain at Faradhan Moighe Treagha^w, by Gilla-na-naev O'Farrell, who afterwards pillaged their territory.

A great meeting took place at Tochar Mona Coinneadh^x between O'Conor (Felim) and Mac William Burke. A peace was concluded between them, and all his conditions were conceded to Felim.

Juliana, daughter of the Coarb of St. Caillin^y, and Gilla-na-naev, his brother, died.

Ranailt, daughter of O'Farrell, died in a bath.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1256.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred fifty-six.

Flann Mac Flynn died in Bristol.

The Archbishop of Dublin^z died.

Gilla-an-Choimhdheadh O'Kinnfaela, Abbot of Annadown, died.

O'Gillaran, Abbot of Trinity Church at Tuam, died.

A party of the O'Reilly family were slain by Hugh, the son of Felim [O'Conor], namely, Cathal O'Reilly, Lord of Muintir-Maelmora^a, and of *all* the race of Hugh Finn^b; his two sons, namely, Donnell Roe and Niall; his brother, Cuconnaught; the three sons of Cathal Duff O'Reilly, namely, Godfrey, Farrell, and Donnell; Annadh, son of Donnell O'Reilly, who was slain by Conor Mac

^v *Coarb of St. Caillin*.—He was O'Rody, the hereditary warden and chief farmer of the lands of the church of Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim.

^z *The Archbishop of Dublin*.—We learn from the Annals of Mary's Abbey that his name was Luke, but his surname no where appears. He had been Dean of St. Martin's, London, and Treasurer of the King's Wardrobe.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, pp. 320, 321.

^a *Muintir-Maelmora* was the tribe name of the O'Reillys, which they derived from their ancestor Maelmordha, the fifteenth in descent from Duach Galach, King of Connaught.

^b *Hugh Finn* was the fifth in descent from Duach Galach, King of Connaught, and the ancestor of the O'Rourkes, O'Reillys, and of all the tribes called Hy-Briuin Breifne. From this passage it would appear that O'Reilly was chief of the two Breifnys at this period.

caec ua ragallaiḡ tigeapnan mág brattaiḡ, giollu nichil mac taichlic, donnacá ua biobraiḡ, Maḡnur mac giollu dúib ḡ tuillead ar tri fichit do maiuib a muintipe immaile riú. Cat moige plect ar bpu aea dñiḡ aḡ alt na hellte uar bealac na bethiḡe ainm an catara. Cioð iad muintir Raḡallaiḡ tra torpadop dponḡ do maiuib an tḡluaiḡ boi na naḡaib leó, .i. diarmaib ó plannagáin, plann macc oipeachtaiḡ, Murcáð pionn ó fíḡail ḡ Sochaide gen mó thaittepiḡe, ḡ po bripadop fo thri an ḡlapplaiḡ for torac an tḡluaiḡ araill no ḡo pucc anffoplann oppa fo deoið. Aḡ Saiten na ngarán rug torpac an tḡluaiḡri for muintir Raḡallaiḡ cḡur ḡ po lñraib iad co háit ticche mec cuiprin aipriḡe co laḡair an mor cata.

Iurpir do thoct in lipinn o riḡ Saxon. Coinne do dñam do fén ḡ dafó ua Concobair aḡ rinn dñm. Sit do cñgal doib rñroile annrin ar connrad ḡan laḡduḡad epiche na fñraim Connaet ar ua cconcobair an ccén buð iurpir epim.

Ruaidri ó ḡaḡra tighina Slebe luḡa do marbað la dabið mac Riocaird cúrim. Aed mac feblimib uí Concobair do arccam fñraim mic Ricaird cúrim a ndioḡail ui ḡaḡra do marbað dorið. Leaccair a cairlen, Marbað a mboi do dñaimb ann ḡ ḡabair oilém locha techset uile.

^c *Mac Tiernan*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is called *conchubair mac tigeapnan hui Ruairc*, “Conor, the son of Tiernan O’Rourke.” There are two distinct families of Mac Tiernans; one located in the district of Tir Tuathail, in the north-east of the county of Roscommon, and also at Lanesborough; and the other in the barony of Tealach Dunchadha, now Tullyhunco, in the county of Cavan, who are of the same race as the O’Rourkes, and who Anglicise their name Mac Kiernan, and sometimes incorrectly Kiernan, without the prefix Mac.

^d *Moy-Slecht*.—It appears from a manuscript Life of St. Maidoc, that Magh Sleacht, so celebrated in the lives of St. Patrick, as the plain on which stood the idol Crom Cruach, was the level part of the barony of Tullyhaw, in the north-west of the county of Cavan. The village of

Ballymagauran is in it. It is bounded on the west by Magh Rein, the plain in which Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim, is situated.

^e *Alt-na-heillie*, i. e. the precipice of the doe.—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, under the year 1257, that it is situated at the extremity of Slieve an-Ierin. “*Allt na heillie op bealach na beithiḡe i cinn pleibe in iapaino*.” Magh Slecht, as already stated, was the level part of the barony of Tullyhaw, in which the village of Ballymagauran is situated.

^f *Bealach-na-beithe*, i. e. road of the birch trees.—There is a townland of this name, now Anglicised Ballaghnebehy, in the parish of Cloonclare, barony of Dromahaire, and county of Leitrim; but it cannot be the same as that referred to in the text, which was in the plain of Magh Slecht, at the extremity of Slieve an-Ierin. By extremity of Slieve an-Ierin must be here under-

Tiernan^c; Niall, i. e. the Caech [Monoculus] O'Reilly; Tiernan Mac Brady; Gilla-Michael Mac Taichligh; Donough O'Biobhsaigh; Manus, son of Mac Gilduff; and upwards of sixty others of the chiefs of their people were slain along with them. This engagement is called the Battle of Moy Slecht^d, and was fought on the margin of Athderg, at Alt-na-heillte^e, over Bealach-na-beithe^f.

The O'Reillys, however, slew a number of the chiefs of the opposite forces, namely, Dermot O'Flanagan, Flann Mageraghty, Murrough Finn, O'Farrell, and many others besides: their glaslaiths [recruits] even forced the van of the adverse army to give way three times, but they were at length overpowered by the main body. It was at Sailtean-na-nGasan^g that the van of that army first came up with the O'Reillys, from which place they pursued them to Ait-Tighe-Mec-Cuirrin, and from thence to the field of the great battle.

A Justiciary^h arrived in Ireland from the King of England. He and Hugh O'Connor held a conference at Rinn Duin, where a peace was ratified between them, on condition that so long as he should be Justiciary, the territory or lands of O'Connor in Connaught should not be circumscribed.

Rory O'Gara, Lord of Sliabh Lugha [in the County Mayo], was slain by David, son of Richard Cuisinⁱ. Hugh, the son of Felim O'Connor, plundered the territory of the son of Richard Cuisin, in revenge of O'Gara; he demolished his castle, and killed all the people that were in it, and seized on all the islands of Lough Techet^k.

stood that portion of the mountain now called Bartonny, near the village of Ballinamore, in the county of Leitrim, which borders on the plain of Magh Slecht. The whole range of these mountains was originally called *Sliab an Iapann*, i. e. the mountain of the iron.

^g *Sailtean-na-nGasan*. — There are several places in the county of Leitrim called *Sailtean*, Anglice *Seltan*; but the *Sailtean* alluded to in the text is evidently the townland now called *Seltannahunshin*, in the parish of Oughteragh, in the barony of Carrigallen, which townland is very near the plain of Magh Slecht, on which the parties came to the general engagement.

^h *Justiciary*. — According to the list of the Chief Governors, &c., of Ireland, given in Har-

ris's Ware, Alan de la Zouch, formerly Chief Justice of the King's Bench in England, was Lord Justice of Ireland from the year 1255 to 1259, so that he is the Justiciary above referred to in the text.

ⁱ *Cuisin*. — This name is now written Cushen.

^k *Lough Techet*, now Lough Gara, in which the River Boyle, in the county of Roscommon, has its source. The following story in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, will at once show the identity of Loch Techet with Lough Gara: "St. Patrick (when in the regions of Connaught) having resolved to visit Moylurg, passed through Bearnas Hus Noililla [the gap at Coloony], and moved onwards towards the River Buill [Boyle], which takes its rise in

Ragnall mac bhránáin ticchísna corcachlann do écc.

Creadórluaghad la mac uilliam bupe for Ruaidrí ua flaitébsíteag go po airccéirtear gnó mór 7 gnó beacc 7 po gabarodar loch oirbrión uile.

Donncaithad mac rínlaid do écc i mainirbair na buille.

Coccað mor dísige eoir aod ó cconcobair 7 conn o Ruairc (.i. mac eigearnam) ger bad ghabach im apoile go rin. Ua Ruairc do dul i cefinn gall iarain. Síe do rnaðmad riu do pen cona muintir gan éso dfeðlimið ná da mac. Aed ua concobair do creachad uí Ruairc iarrin an cfoaoín pia nodlaic. Do gniad Síe ríhoile ap a háite.

At luain 7 dún doighe do lorccad in in ló.

Sloicthead la hua ndornnail, .i. Goffraioð hi pfsraib manach da ppuair coméa, 7 bpaighe. Tíe arriðe i mbreirne ui puairc. Do padrat ríðe a oigirir dó.

AOIS CRÍOÐ, 1257.

Aoir Críorð, míle, da céð, caocca areact.

Mac Robair abb cluana heoirr do écc.

Muireadac mac maolbriðe ui paircéallaig comorba masdooc do écc.

Maolpattraice mac cele airéinneac cille halad do marbad.

Loch Techet; but on crossing this river his chariot was upset in a certain ford on it, and himself thrown into the waters, which ford is for that reason called Ath Carbuid, or the ford of the chariot, and lies near the waterfall of Eas mac n-Eirc." The name of this ford is now forgotten in the country, but Eas mic n-Eirc is well known, being that now called Assylin.

¹ *Corcachlann*, a territory in the east of the county of Roscommon, comprising the parishes of Bumlin, Kiltristan, Cloonfinlough, and the western half of the parish of Lissonuffy, which half was anciently called Templereagh. An Inquisition taken on the 1st of June, 34 Eliz., finds that "the rectory of Corcaghlan extended into all the townlands of the parishes of Bumlin, Kiltristan, Cloonfenlough, and Templereaghe."—

See references to Cluain Seancha, under the year 1410; also Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 134, and the note to Kinel-Dofa, under the year 1210, p. 169, *supra*.

Mac Brannan, the chief of this territory, was descended from the noble Druid Ona, who presented Imleach-Ona, now Elphin, to St. Patrick. The present representative of the family is Herbert Brannan, of Bellmount, near Strokestown, who still enjoys a small property of about fifty-six acres in Corcachlann, one of the most ancient hereditary estates in the world.

^m *Mac William*.—This was Walter de Burgo, the son of Richard More, and grandson of William Fitz-Adelm. He became Earl of Ulster in the year 1264, in right of his wife Maud, daughter of Hugo de Lacy the younger.

Randal Mac Brannan, Lord of Corcachlann¹, died.

Mac William^a Burke set out on a predatory expedition against Rory O'Flaherty. He plundered Gno-More and Gno-Beg^a, and took possession of all Lough Oirbsion [Lough Corrib].

Donncahy Mac Shanly died in the Abbey of Boyle.

A great war broke out between Hugh O'Connor and Con O'Rourke [i. e. the son of Tiernan], though they had been till then upon amicable terms with each other. O'Rourke afterwards went to the English, and formed a league of peace with them for himself and his people, without the permission so to do by Felim or his son. Hugh O'Connor [the son of Felim] afterwards, to wit, on the Wednesday before Christmas Day, plundered O'Rourke. They afterwards made peace with each other.

Athlone and Dun-doighre^o were burned on the one day.

O'Donnell, i. e. Godfrey, marched with an army into Fermanagh, by which he obtained property and hostages. From thence he proceeded to Breifny-O'Rourke, where they gave him his own demand.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1257.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred fifty-seven.

Mac Robias, Abbot of Clones, died.

Murray, son of Maelbrighde O'Faircheallaigh^p, Coarb of Maidoc, died.

Maelpatrick Mac Kele^q, Erenagh of Killala, was slain.

^a *Gno-More and Gno-Beg.*—These two territories are comprised in the present barony of Moycullen, in the county of Galway. "Gno-begg was meared and bounded from Srawan Icarwan, or Srwan Igravan north, to Galway south, saving the liberties, and so along the River of Alley, or Donkelly west, to Galway east."—See *History of Galway*, p. 40.

^o *Dun-doighre*, now Duniry, a townland and parish in the barony of Leitrim, and county of Galway, where the family of Mac Egan had a celebrated school.—See *Tribes and Customs of*

Hy-Many, printed in 1843 for the Irish Archaeological Society, p. 169, and the map prefixed to the same; and also the Ordnance Map of the County of Galway, sheet 116.

^p *O'Faircheallaigh.*—This name is now anglicised Farrelly, and is very common in the neighbourhood of the church of Drumlahan, or Drumlane, in the county of Cavan, of which they were hereditary Erenaghs.—See note ^q, under the year 1172.

^q *Mac Kele*, mac céle.—This is probably the name now anglicised Mac Hale.

Tomár ua mailearáin Saol Éirinn in eaccha do écc.

Mainirpuid muipe i porpcommain do coirpeacáð lar an eirpucc tomaltacáð ua concobair do braitheib .S. domnic.

Conn mac ticchsinain ui Ruairc (.i. tighearna bnefne) do dul i tteag uí Concobair ⁊ a mec do daingnucchaða ríoda ríú ⁊ a mbriét fíin dfríonn na briúne do tabairt doibh immaile le cloich inri na ttorc ar loc pionnmoiḡe. Luét coimísa do cóp innte doed mac feðlimið.

Catál cairceac mac afa mic catál croidveirḡ ⁊ afa mac concobair mic afa mec catál croidveirḡ do ðallað fafa mac feðlimið mic catál croidveirḡ tpe énúth ⁊ formad tar faruḡað laoc, élríeac, ⁊ mionn eonacét.

Cono mac catál uí raigillig taoiréac muintipe maolmorða decc.

Cloch inri na ttorc for loch pionnmoiḡe do lorccað dua Ruairc, ⁊ luét a coimhetta do léccað epte.

Sitreacc mac ualḡairce ui ruairc do cóp i tteicfinur dAloð ua concobair hi ccfno concobair meic ticcfinain uí ruairc, ⁊ domnall mac concobair do marbadh Sitreacca ar a lor.

Coimne do ðenam dpeðlimið ua concobair in áth luain pe lurtir na hÉreann ⁊ pe Mac uilliam burc, ⁊ pe maithibh ḡall apéna ḡo ndearnrat rithe pe poile.

Cpreach móp do ðenamh dAloð ua concobair im cáirce ar ua ruairc.

Cath epóða do tabairt la ḡoppaíð ua ndomnaill tigfina típe conaill for lurtir na hÉreann Muirp mac ḡraile, ⁊ for ḡallaið Connaét apéna aḡ Críforán cille hi for cede hi ccrích coirpne ppi Slisceach a tuaið aḡ cornam a típe ppiú. Ro ríḡfoh iorḡal ainiarða ainorínnua ltorra. Ro ciorrbait cuipp, Ro lónait laoih, Ro buaiðrit cforaða cfcetarnae tóibh.

[†] *Cloch-inse-na-dtorc*, i. e. the stone fortress of Hog Island.—The ruins of this fortress are still to be seen. Garadice Lough, lying to the east of Ballinamore, in the barony of Carrigallen, and county of Leitrim, is called “L. Fenvoy” on the engraved map from the Down Survey; and this island, which is in the east side of the lake, is shewn, by a mistake of the engraver, under the name of “madark” [for I. nadork]. This island,

which has received the new name of Cherry Island, contains the ruins of an old castle, in which the United Irishmen took shelter in the year 1798.

[‡] *Cathal Cairceach*.—He is called Cathal Caech, i. e. the blind or purblind, in the Annals of Connaught. The word cairceac, from which the adjective cairceac is derived, is glossed in a MS. in Trinity College, Dublin, H. 3. 18. p. 210,

Thomas O'Mulkieran, the most eminent man in Ireland for wisdom, died.

The monastery of the Virgin Mary, at Roscommon, was consecrated by Bishop Tomaltagh O'Conor, for Dominican friars.

Con, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, went into the house of O'Conor and his son, and ratified a treaty of peace with them, and gave them as much of the land of Breifny as they desired to have, together with the fortress of Cloch-inse-na-dtorc', in Lough Finvoy, in which Hugh, son of Felim, placed guards.

Cathal Cairceach', son of Hugh, who was son of Cathal Crovderg, and Hugh, son of Conor, son of Hugh, who was son of Cathal Crovderg, were blinded by Hugh, son of Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg; and this was done through envy and rancour, and in violation of the guarantees of the laity, clergy, and relics of Connaught.

Con, son of Cathal O'Reilly, Chief of Muintir-Maelmora, died.

Cloch-inse-na-dtorc, in Lough Finvoy, was burned by O'Rourke, those who guarded it' being first permitted to come out of it.

Sitric, son of Ualgarg O'Rourke, was elected chief of his tribe, by Hugh O'Conor, in preference to Conor, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, in consequence of which Donnell, son of Conor, killed Sitric.

A conference was held by Felim O'Conor at Athlone, with the Lord Justice of Ireland, with Mac William Burke and the other English chiefs, and they made peace with one another.

A great depredation was committed by Hugh O'Conor on O'Rourke about Easter.

A brave battle was fought by Godfrey O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, in defence of his country, with the Lord Justice of Ireland, Maurice Fitzgerald, and the other English nobles of Connaught, at Creadran-Cille in Ros-cede^a, in the territory of Carbury, to the north of Sligo. A desperate and furious battle was fought between them: bodies were mangled, heroes were disabled, and the senses were stunned on both sides. The field was vigorously maintained

by the modern word *pinna*, i. e. a film on the eye.

ⁱ *Those who guarded it*, i. e. O'Conor's warders, who were in the castle.

^a *Ros-cede*, now the Rosses.—Two townlands

in the parish of Drumeliff, in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo. An arm of the sea runs up to Drumeliff, which divides the Rosses from the plain of Machaire Eabha.

Ro cothaigeadh an caelatair co comharrt la cenél eiconail, 7 do beirtear brúirín dúr dhanaróa for gallaibh ír in ngleo go po rraóineadh forra po dísóid go po laobh a nár. Ar a aoi tra do tromgonað gofpraíð fúirpín ír in caitegleó rin, ar tapla ríde enech in ioncaib fúir Muirir mac gearaile ír in ngliaidh írín go po gonratar apoile gan dícell. Ba tra ágh an chaeta rin do díocuineadh goill 7 ghraltair a hioctar Connacht.

Gabtar bfor Mac gúirín .i. Rídepe epdepe la muintir í domnaill ír in ló céona. Loircectear 7 lomaircectéir Shicceac leó ara haithle. Ro marbað dāna mac corbmaic huí domnaill hī fúirithguin ír in cath rin creabpáin. Soaid iarom dia ttiúib ar aba gona uí domnaill, ar muna gabdaoir a gona greim de, do biað maíom forra go muaidh. Ag pilleadh ina fúirith go gofpraíð po trandceadh 7 po díorccaoileadh lair cairlén caoil uirce do rónaí lá gallaib fect riam dporbairí for cenél eiconail.

Muirir mac Ghrailt lurtir Eireann pe hfoh díorccaoilteach gaoidheal décc.

Cairt do tabairt ó Rígh Saxan dpehim ua concobair ar cuicc triúca an rígh.

Coccað mori etir Concobair ó mbriain 7 goill muman go tuccað ár na ngall lair. Creacha aibhle do denam do taðg ua briain orra bfor.

Concobair mac ticéfnáin uí ruairc do marbað ag ath na failme do Giolla bfairg ua lamduib dia muintir fúin 7 do muintir Maeta uí Raigillig tre éangnach.

Catal ua mannacháin décc an rípeð do decembei.

* *Felim O'Conor*.—Dr. O'Conor has the following notice of this fact:

"In 1240 Felim went to the court of England to complain of those English adventurers, who, headed by De Burgo, usurped part of his province; he appealed to the treaty of Windsor, strongly insisted, in the Latin language, on the justice of his cause, and returned home so well pleased with the reception he had met, that in 1245 he marched with a body of forces to join Henry in an expedition against the Welsh. But all this could not prevent the invaders of his province, who were secretly instigated by Henry

himself to encroach on his dominions; hostilities were continued without interruption until 1255, when Felim sent the Archbishop of Tuam with ambassadors to England, and obtained, in 1257, a Royal Charter, granting to him and his heirs for ever, free and peaceable dominion over five baronies, in as ample a manner as ever they were enjoyed by his ancestors.

"After obtaining this grant he built the magnificent abbeys of Roscommon and Tumona, and died in 1264. Leland remarks, that in his remonstrance to Henry III. against the damages which he had sustained by Walter de Burgo, he

by the Kinel-Connell, who made such obstinate and vigorous onsets upon the English that, in the end, they routed them with great slaughter. Godfrey himself, however, was severely wounded; for he met Maurice Fitzgerald face to face in single combat, in which they wounded each other severely. In consequence of the success of this battle, the English and the Geraldines were driven out of Lower Connaught.

On the same day Mac Griffin, an illustrious knight, was taken prisoner by O'Donnell's people; and Sligo was afterwards burned and totally plundered by them. Donough, the son of Cormac O'Donnell, was killed in the heat of this battle of Creadran. They (O'Donnell's people) then returned home in consequence of O'Donnell's wounds; but, were it not that his wounds had oppressed him, he would have routed his enemies to the River Moy. Godfrey, on his return, prostrated and demolished the castle which had been erected by the English a short time before, at Cael-uisce, to carry on the war against the Kinel-Connell.

Maurice Fitzgerald, for some time Lord Justice of Ireland, [and] the destroyer of the Irish, died.

The King of England granted Felim O'Conor^v a charter to hold the five cantreds of the King.

A great war between Conor O'Brien^w and the English of Munster; and the English were slaughtered by him. Teige O'Brien^x also committed great depredations upon them.

Conor, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, was treacherously slain at Ath-na-failme by Gillabarry O'Lamhduibh, one of his own people, and by the people of Matthew O'Reilly.

Cathal O'Monahan died on the 6th of December^y.

charges the burning of churches and the massacre of his clergy at a thousand marks."—*Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare*, p. 41.

^w *Conor O'Brien*.—He is the Conor O'Brien usually called Conchobhair na Siudaine in the pedigrees of the O'Briens.

^x *Teige O'Brien*.—He is called Teige Cael-uisce in the Dublin copy of the Annals of

Innisfallen, in which his death is entered under the year 1256, which is certainly incorrect. He was the son of Concobhar na Siudaine.—See note ¹, under the year 1258, p. 368.

^y Under this year, 1257, the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, record the founding and erecting of a house for friars of the Order of St. Dominic at Roscommon, by Felim O'Conor.

AOIS CRIOST, 1258.

Aois Crioist, míle, da céad, caocheat a hoct.

Abraham ó conalláin, Aird-eppcop Ard-macha d'fágáil pallium o cuirt na Rómá, 7 aipriond do rada dó lár in ardmacha an dapa la do mí lún.

Uater de paelina aird-eppcop tuama 7 deccanac mop Londan do ecc hi Saxaib iar na toga ip na cismionnaib pemparte la níg Saxon an bliadain poime rin. Tomaltach ó concobair eppcop oilpinn do toga docum aird-eppcopoidechta tuama.

Giollacuir 7 o capmacain deccanach oilpinn décc.

An manach ua cuirmín paoi crabaib décc.

Matha mac giolla ruaidh uí roduibh, .i. an maigirtir decc.

Cuir an eppcop in oilpinn, 7 cuir cille Seirín do rghaoilead d'Áod ó concobair.

O Domhnaill gorpaid do bñch in o'tairlighe a ecca pe hñ mbliaðna ar loch beathach iar ccop áata cñsòrain. Iar na pìor rin dua neill (.i. brian) tionoilid a òlogha in en ionad do tocht hi tìir Conuill, 7 faoidir techta uada hi ccsno uí domhnaill do chuingsid giall, eoirsòh 7 umla for conallcoibh, o po batar gan tìgearna mpsòma aca deir Goppada. Iar ttabairt airtìcc dua domhnaill do na tectaid lottur for ccùla, 7 amail ar dñin luòpìot.

Ro forcongair ó domhnaill for conallcoib tionol ar gach aipò cuice, 7 iar ttapeclamaid doib po togaipm a tìcccsna po forail forpa ona baí ionairtìir leó an tápach ina mberpaoi a còpp po deoid do denam do, 7 a còp ann, 7 a iomcár in eoirmcsdon a muintìre. Ro parbh mú calma do denam o'po baí pñn stòppa, 7 gan tìrñ a n'fcaratc do leicñ forpa.

* *Great Dean.*—He was Dean of St. Paul's, London. Harris states that he died in London, on his return from Rome, without ever seeing his bishopric, about the middle of April, 1258. See his edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 606.

* *The monk.*—In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, this entry is rendered: "A. D. 1258. The munck O'Cuirnyn died in Christ."

^b *Kilsesin.*—See note under the year 1253. The place is now called Cill tSeirín in Irish, and anglicised Kiltashin. The Irish word cúipe, which seems to have been borrowed from the English *court*, is now used to denote any large square house with many windows, without any regard to the dignity or title of the occupier.

^c *Loch-Beathach*, i. e. Birch Lake.—This lake

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1258.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred fifty-eight.

Abraham O'Conallan, Archbishop of Armagh, received a Pallium from the Court of Rome, in which he said Mass, at Armagh, on the 2nd day of the month of June.

Walter de Salerna, Archbishop of Tuam, and Great Dean^a of London, died in England, having been elected to those dignities in the preceding year by the King of England.

Tomaltagh O'Connor, Bishop of Elphin, was elected Archbishop of Tuam.

Gilchreest O'Carmacan, Deacon of Elphin, died.

The monk^a O'Curnin, a pious sage, died.

Matthew, son of Gillaroe O'Rodiv, i. e. the Master [Professor], died.

The Bishop's palace at Elphin, and the palace of Kilsesin^b, were demolished by Hugh O'Connor.

O'Donnell (Godfrey) had now, for the space of a year, after having fought the battle of Creadran, been lying on his death-bed [in an island] in Loch-Beathach^c. When O'Neill [i. e. Brian] obtained intelligence of this, he collected his forces together for the purpose of marching into Tirconnell, and sent messengers to O'Donnell to demand hostages, pledges, and submission, from the Kinel-Connell, as they had no capable chieftain since [the disabling of] Godfrey. When the messengers delivered their message to O'Donnell, they returned back with all the speed they could exert.

O'Donnell ordered the Kinel-Connell to assemble from all quarters and come to him; and after they had assembled at the summons of their lord, he ordered them, as he was not able to march with them, to make for him the bier^d wherein his body would finally be borne, and to place him in it, and carry him in the midst of his people. He told them to exert their bravery, as he himself was among them, and not to suffer the might of their enemies to pre-

still retains this name, which is anglicised Lough Beagh and Lough Veagh. It is situated near the village of Church-Hill, in the parish of Gartan, barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.

^d *Bier*, ápać.—The word used in the modern language to denote bier is cpócap. The word apać is thus explained by O'Clery, in his Glossary of ancient Irish words: "Ápać .i. cpóchap. Im ápać .i. pa épóchap."

Rangattur pompa an tuét rin ina ríimim la forcongra a ttiúghina hi ccoinne fíloigh í neill co ttapla an dá rluaiú aghaid in aghaid imon abainn dianú ainm Suileach. Ro ionnraighriot a éle gan coicill do cairúsr no do coimríallur gur meabú for an rluaiú nfoğanach tar anair, gur fácc-battar daoine iomúa, eic, 7 edála aibhle. Acc tiontuoh don tfluaiú conal-lach on maióm no líccead an tárach i mboi ó domnaill ar rraiurliúe na congála gonadh ann do deachaid a ainim ar do gáib epó na ngon, 7 na cepecht do padad fair hi ccath eiríorain, 7 ní bó bá r ar miodlacur an bá r hirín aét iar mbrícti buada gach tan for a bioðbaðuibh.

O no clor tra la hua néill écc í domnaill no cúir teéta domúiri hi ccfno éonallach do éungioh gíall 7 umla forpa. Báttar cenél cconuill a ccomairle aga rccrúad ciú do gendair rriur rin, no cia toíreac diú rín da ttiubratattar umla, no auidoe uair na bai ttiúghina epóalta oca opo écc gopraíó. Dia mbattar for na hiompaitib rin at connattar Domnaill occ mac domnaill móir í domnaill cuca a halbain ina macaíú écc auidóach in aír a oét mbliadán ndécc, 7 do padrat cenel cconuill a ccfndur dó fo cedóir. Dúcthibir ón ar dob eiríde a rplaié dílsr diongmala buóósin, 7 o po airníóiríot cenél cconuill an taitírecc rin do bírepat teéta í neill éuca (doromh) ba forail lairpiumh, 7 ba fairbriúgh innrin. Conad ann do paíó an tfinbriatár airíóiré tra pan ngaoiúilcc nalbanaigh boi occa acc agal-laim na tteétaó .i. go mbiaóh a domán rín ag gach rí. Ba ramail do túpur tuatán tcfctmar tar muir anall a halbain iar nólgenm traopclann Epeann la haichechtuatáibh an túpur rin domnaill oicc a halbain a líú

* *Suileach*, now the River Swilly, which discharges itself into Lough Swilly, near the town of Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal.

† *Street of Congbhail*, now Conwal, near Letterkenny, where there was anciently a monastery and village; but there are no ruins now to be seen at the place, except the walls of an old church of small dimensions. There is a tradition that the village was destroyed by an accidental fire first kindled by a cat, after which it was never rebuilt; but that the town of Letterkenny soon after supplied its place.

‡ *Donnell Oge*.—According to a marginal note

in the handwriting of Charles O'Connor, of Belanagare, this Donnell Oge was the son of Donnell More O'Donnell, by a daughter of Cathal Crovderg O'Connor, King of Connaught. Though the Annals of Ulster and Clonmacnoise state that all the northern chiefs submitted to O'Neill at Cael-Uisce, it is more probable that this youthful chief did not; for though he was inaugurated about the same time, by the consent of O'Neill, it does not appear that any individual of the Kinel-Connell race assisted O'Neill in the unfortunate battle of Down, in 1260. This jealousy and emulation between the two great

vail over them. They then, by order of their lord, proceeded on their march against O'Neill's army; and the two armies met face to face, at the river called Suileach^c. They attacked each other, without regard to friendship or kindred, until the Tyronian army was discomfited and driven back, leaving behind them many men, horses, and a great quantity of valuable property. On the return of the Tirconnelian army from this victory, the bier on which O'Donnell was carried was laid down in the street of Congbhail^f, and here his soul departed, from the venom of the scars and wounds which he had received in the battle of Creadran. This was not death in cowardice, but the death of a hero, who had at all times triumphed over his enemies.

When O'Neill heard of the death of O'Donnell, he again sent messengers to the Kinel-Connell, to demand hostages and submission from them. Hereupon the Kinel-Connell held a council, to deliberate on what they should do, and as to which of their own (petty) chiefs they would yield submission and obedience, as they had no certain lord since Godfrey died. Whilst they were engaged in such speeches, they saw approaching Donnell Oge^g, the son of Donnell More O'Donnell, a valiant youth, then eighteen years of age, who had arrived from Scotland, and the Kinel-Connell immediately conferred the chieftainship upon him. This they lawfully did, as he was their own legitimate and worthy lord. When the Kinel-Connell told him of the message which the emissaries of O'Neill had brought them, he deemed it extravagant and exorbitant^h. It was on this occasion he repeated the celebrated proverb, in the Albanian Gaelic, in which he conferred with the emissaries, namely, "That every man should have his own world." Similar to the coming of Tuathal Teachtmhar over the sea from Scotland, after the extirpation of the royal race of Ireland by the Attacotsⁱ, was this coming of Donnell Oge, to consolidate the

racés of Owen and Connell finally wrought the destruction of the chieftains of Ulster, as is quite evident from various passages in these Annals.

^h *Extracagant and exorbitant*, ba fopail laiptumh 7 ba fapbpiḡ mmpm. The Irish word fopail is explained "iomarcadh," i. e. excess, too much, by O'Clery, in his Glossary of ancient Irish words, and the word fapbpiḡ is nearly synonymous with it, and is explained "excess" in

O'Reilly's Dictionary, and used in that sense by the Four Masters at the year 1573. What the annalists mean is, that the young chieftain, who had been fostered and educated in Scotland, thought the demands of O'Neill exorbitant and extravagant.

ⁱ *Attacots*, arthechtuaetiaib, i. e. the plebeian tribes.—These are said to have been tribes of the Firbolgs, who murdered the monarch Fiacha

le hiomuaim naipdrighe, le tátucchað tuat, 7 le cornam a epiche pñn ap coiccpioðabih on ló in po hoipðneað é i tticcsfnur gur an laithe po ðeoiðh a ppuair a oiðeað.

Μαίνεσσιρ clafna i Λαιγνib in eppcobóuect cille dapa do tógbáil do bpaiprib .S. ppanprip.

Slóicéað móp la haoð mac peðlimið, 7 la taðg ua mbprian hi ccoinne bprian uí neill go caoluirce go ttuccrat na maite pin lft ap lft h cfnur do bprian ua neill por gaoðelab ip noénam pioða bóib pe poile. ðpaigðe Aoaða uí concobair bórom pe comall, 7 bpaighne muintipe paigillig 7 ua mbpiúin ó cfnanour go ðpuim cliað oAað mac pñðlimið map an cceona.

Mac Somairle do tect hi loingfr timcell Connaect a hinribh gall go

Finola, and all the kings and nobles of the royal Milesian blood in the second century. The Queen of Ireland, who was then pregnant, fled from the general massacre into Scotland, where she brought forth a son, named Tuathal, who afterwards returned to Ireland, conquered the plebeians, and restored the Milesian chieftains to their territories; after which he was elected monarch, and his subjects swore by the sun and moon, and all the elements, visible and invisible, that they and their posterity would be obedient to him and his royal issue for ever.

¹ *Claena*, now Clane, a fair-town in the county of Kildare, about fifteen miles from Dublin.

² *Cael Uisce*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster it is remarked, *inter lineas*, that this place was at Lec Ui Mhaildoraighe, which is unquestionably the place now called Belleek, on the Erne, to the east of Ballyshannon.—See note ¹, under the year 1200, p. 125.

¹ *Brian O'Neill*.—The account of this meeting of the Irish chieftains at Cael-Uisce is also given in the Annals of Ulster and of Clonmacnoise, at the year 1258; but it is entered in the *Caithreim Thoirdealbhaigh*, and in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, under the year 1252, in which a different account of the

meeting is given. In these authorities (if, indeed, they can be so called), it is stated, that a meeting of the Irish chieftains took place at Cael-Uisce, at the extremity of Lough Erne, for the purpose of electing a king over the Irish, to suppress the usurpation of the English; that Teige, the son of Conor na Siudaine O'Brien, sent one hundred horses over the river to be presented to O'Neill as wages of subsidy, but that O'Neill rejected the offer, and sent them back, with two hundred others, with their harnesses and with golden bits, to be presented to O'Brien as an earnest of the subordination and obedience due by him to O'Neill; that O'Brien sent them back again, and the result was, that the meeting broke up without electing a king or chief prince. Dr. O'Brien receives all this as authentic in his History of the House of O'Brien, published in Vallancey's *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, and states that Teige Cael Uisce O'Brien died in the year 1255. But it is quite evident, from the concurrence of the older annals, that this meeting took place in the year 1258, and that Teige O'Brien lived till the year 1259, under which year his death is entered in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. It will, however, be readily believed from the older annals, that the chiefs of Connaught and Ulster

monarchy, to cement territories, and to defend his own country against foreigners, from the day on which he was installed in the lordship until the day of his death.

The monastery of Claena¹, in Leinster, in the diocese of Kildare, was founded for Franciscan Friars.

A great host was led by Hugh, son of Felim, and Teige O'Brien, to meet Brian O'Neill, at Cael-Uisce². The aforesaid chieftains, with one accord, conferred the sovereignty over the Irish on Brian O'Neill³, after having made peace with each other; for the observance of which agreement the hostages of Hugh O'Connor were delivered up to him, and the hostages of Muintir-Reilly, and of all the Hy-Briuin^m, from Kells to Drumcliff.

Mac Sorleyⁿ sailed with a fleet from the Insi Gall [Hebrides] around

submitted to Brian O'Neill on this occasion, and rendered him hostages. The passage is thus given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, with which the more accurate Annals of Ulster agree: "A. D. 1258. Hugh macFelym [O'Connor] and Teige O'Bryen had a meeting with Bryen O'Neale, at the Castle of Koylesuke, where peace was concluded between them, and" [they] "agreed that Bryan O'Neal shou'd be King of the Irish of Ireland" [eucabup na maiz pin uile apocannup to brian O'Neill, *Ann. Ult.*], "whereupon Hugh mac Ffelym yealded Hostages to Bryan; also the chiefest of the Bryans [Hy-Briuin] and Montyr-Kellys, from Kelles to Dromkiew, yealded hostages to Hugh O'Connor." The Annals of Ulster add, that Donnell O'Donnell was inaugurated chief of Tirconnell on this occasion, and that all the Kinel-Connell rendered him hostages. This being the older account of this meeting at Cael-Uisce, it may be fairly asked whether the story about Teige Cael-Uisce O'Brien having attended a meeting here six years earlier, and the account of his refusing to acknowledge the superiority of O'Neill, may not have had its origin in the wild and creative fancy of John, the son of Rory Magrath, chief historiographer of Tho-

mond, who wrote the *Caithreim Thoirdheallhaigh*, or Triumphs of Turlough O'Brien, in the year 1459. It is a very strange fact that neither Leland nor Moore, the ablest writers of the history of Ireland, should have noticed this attempt of the Irish chieftains to unite against the English. O'Neill fought soon after, at the head of the chiefs of the north and west of Ireland, with all the valour and desperation of his royal ancestors; but, being inferior to his enemies in military accoutrements and discipline, he and his people were cut off with dreadful slaughter, and none of the O'Neills ever after acquired any thing like the monarchy of Ireland.

^m *Hy-Briuin*, i. e. the Hy-Briuin Breifne.—These were the O'Reillys, O'Rourke, and their correlatives.

ⁿ *Mac Sorley*.—This passage is thus given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1258. Mac Sowarle brought a great fleet with him from the Islands of Scotland, went about Ireland of the West, where they robbed a Marchant's shipp of all the goods therein, as wine, cloath, brass, and Irons. Jordan de Exetra, then Sheriff of Connought, pursued him at seas with a great Fleet of English-

painice Conmaicne mapa gur gaburtair long éinuaige annrín go ndóir a hfoail eidir pón, édach, uía, 7 iairn. Siurpán dextep Siurriam connachte do lñmain mic Somairle gur an ailén in' ro airir, 7 a longa for a nang-cairibh ina ccomfoccur. Feacár iomairecc seorria, marbóar Siurpán fo édoir, 7 Diaur accabard Rivepe dia muinntir, 7 rocaide cenmoátarom. Mac Somairle gona muinntir do cillead doiridiri go haiteapach eolach go painice a tír búdén.

Domnall mac Concobair mic tigeannain uí ruairc baof i mbraighóinur tar éinn a atar ag fíolmíó ó concobair, 7 ga mac (.i. Aod) do léccan amach doibh, 7 tighinur na bpeirne do tabairt dó a monad a atar.

Macraith macc tigeannain toirpeac tellaig dunchada do marbad la domnall mac concobair uí ruairc. Ónaid connactaig, 7 pír bpeirne go coitciónn a tighinur do domnall annrín, 7 marbairt ceallach dunchada a ósbratair, caéal mac Concobair. Tuccad tigeannur ua mbriuin iarrin do Art mac caéail riadaig uí ruairc, .i. o Shlab roir.

Órian macc rampadáin tigeanna teallaig eachdaí do marbad la conactaib.

Amloaib mac Airt uí ruairc tigeanna bpeirne o rliab riap décc.

Tomar ó binn décc.

Arógal ó concobair mac comarba comain decc.

Coccad mor etir gallaib 7 concobair ua briain dár loirccesd ardraáin, cill colgan, arbanna, 7 Spadbailte ionda oile.

Comne etir gallaib, 7 gaoidealaib Epeann in eccmair pedlimíó uí Concobair, 7 ríth do denamh eatorria.

men. Mac Sowarle did land upon an Island in the Seas, and did putt his Shippes at Anchor, and seeing the Sheriff with his people make towards them, Mac Sowarle gyrted himself with his armour and harness of steel, and so did all the companie that were with him out of hand; whereupon the Sheriff landed on the Island, where he was well served by Mac Sowarle. The Sheriff himself was instantly killed, with Sir Pyers Caward, a worthy knight, with many others. The English, after receiving this great loss, returned, and Mac Sowarle also returned,

with the happy success of a ritch booty, to his own Contrey."

° *Conmaicne-mara*, i. e. the maritime Conmaicne, now the barony of Ballynahinch, in the north-west of the county of Galway. The name of this ancient territory is yet preserved, but shortened to Connamara.

º *Mac Tiernan*, now generally anglicised Kernan. This family of Tealach Dunchadha, or Tullyhunco, in Breifny, are to be distinguished from the Mac Tiernans of the county of Roscommon, who are a branch of the O'Conors, and de-

Connaught, and at length put in at Conmaicne-mara^o, where he took a merchant ship, and plundered it of its wine, cloth, copper, and iron. Jordan de Exeter, Sheriff of Connaught, pursued Mac Sorley to the island on which he was stopping, with his ships at anchor near it. An engagement took place between them, in which Jordan was at once killed, as was also Pierce Agabard, a knight of his people. Mac Sorley and his people returned exultingly and enriched, and reached their own country [in safety].

Donnell, son of Conor, the son of Tiernan O'Rourke, who was until now detained in prison for his father, by Felim O'Conor and his son Hugh, was set at liberty by them; and the lordship of Breifny was given to him, in the place of his father.

Magrath Mac Tiernan^p, Chief of Teallach-Dunchadha, was slain by Donnell, son of Conor O'Rourke. The Connacians, and the men of Breifny in general, upon this took the lordship from Donnell, and the inhabitants of Tealach-Dunchadha slew his brother, Cathal, son of Conor. After this the lordship of Hy-Briuin, from the mountain eastwards^q, was conferred upon Art, son of Cathal Reagh O'Rourke.

O'Brian Magauran, Chief of Tealach Eachdhach^r, was slain by the Connacians.

Auliffe, son of Art O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, from the mountain westwards, died.

Thomas O'Beirne died.

Ardgal O'Conor, son of the Coarb of Coman, died.

A great war [broke out] between the English and Conor O'Brien, during which were burned Ardrahen^s, Kilcolgan^t, and many street-towns, and much corn.

A conference took place between the English of Ireland and the Irish, in the absence of Felim O'Conor, and a peace was concluded between them.

scend from Tiernan, the son of Cathal Mioghara, son of Turlough More O'Conor, Monarch of Ireland.

^q *Mountain eastwards*.—By "the mountain" is here meant the range of Slieve-an-ierin. Breifny from the mountain eastwards, means the county of Cavan; and Breifny from the mountain westwards, means the county of Leitrim.

^r *Teallach Eachdhach*, now the barony of Tullaghagh, or Tullyhaw, in the north-west of the county of Cavan, in which the Magaurans, or Magoverns, are still very numerous.

^s *Ardrahen*, a fair-town in the barony of Dunkellin, and county of Galway.

^t *Kilcolgan*, a well-known place on the bay of Galway, in the same barony and county.

AOS CRIOST, 1259.

Aoir Crioirt, mile, dá céo, caocca anaoí.

Corbmac ua luimluinn eppoc éluana fířta bñřnainn 7 aipō eaccnaibē na hřřnñ dēř ina naoimřřñoir cianaorua.

Tomaltac mac toirpdealbair mic maoileaclainn uř Concobair do toideacć on roim iap na oirpneaō na aipdeppoc tuama 1 ccuirt an Papat, Pallium do tabairt lairp 7 Socair mōpa don eacclair archřna.

An ġiollu cam mac ġiollu ċiapáin Saoí 1 leccħionn 7 1 ndán décc.

Aeō ua Concobair do tabairt ionaib amlaib mic airt, do art beacc mac airt uř Ruairc 7 art mac caćail riabair uř Ruairc do ġabail lair iap ccup Amlaib ir in ionat řaibē řin dō.

Aōō ua Concobair do dul ġo doire ċolaim ċille do tabairt ingñe dubġoill mic Somairle.

Caćal mac Conřnařna toireac muintipe ċionair do ċallaō la haōō ua Concobair. ċraibē doimnail uř Ruairc do ċallaō dō ċeop, .i. mall mac donnchaib 7 bñian mac nell, 7 bñairħve ua mbñiūin arćřna.

Coinne eoir aōō ua cconcobair 7 bñian ó nell aġ ċaiminir loća hřřni.

Sić do ċřnař haōō ua cconcobair le doimnall ua Ruairc 7 é do tabairt ċiechřřnair na bñřřne do doimnall ar a hařle.

Taichleac mac ċiapmava do écc.

Milē mac ġoirpdealbair do écc.

Ĥillbert mac ġoirpdealbair do ġabail la haōō ua cconcobair 7 řiab lughā do lomarcain dō uile. Ĥillbert do tabairt a ċriar mac 1 mbñairġ-řñur ċar a ċñn buċēn, 7 aōō ua concobair dá léccen řēn amac ar a hařle.

Taōġ ua bñian Ríōġċařna munan do écc.

Siōřaib ua baoirġill do mairbaō ċa ċřřbřřne řerin.

^u *Great benefits.*—This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's Annals of Clonmacnoise: "A. D. 1259. Thomas mac Terlagh mac Melaghlyn O'Conor came from Rome this year, where he received the orders of Bishopp, and brought his Pallium, with many other profits, to the Church."

^w *Devenish*, ċaiminir, i. e. the Ox Island, or *bovis insula*, as it is translated in the Life of St. Maidoc. It is situated in Lough Erne, near Enniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh. Laisrean, or Molaisse, the patron saint of this island, flourished in the sixth century, having died, according to the Annals of the Four Masters, in

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1259.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred fifty-nine.

Cormac O'Luimlin, Bishop of Clonfert-Brendan, and the most illustrious man in Ireland for wisdom, died, a holy senior, of great age.

Tomaltagh, son of Turlough, who was son of Melaghlin O'Conor, returned from Rome, after having been consecrated Archbishop of Tuam at the Pope's court, bringing with him a pallium and great benefits^u for the Church.

Gillacam Mac Gillakieran, a man eminent in literature and poetry, died.

Hugh O'Conor gave the place [seat] of Auliffe, son of Art, to Art Beg, son of Art O'Rourke, and made a prisoner of Art, son of Cathal Reagh, after he had removed Auliffe from his residence.

Hugh O'Conor went to Derry-Columbkille, to espouse the daughter of Dugald Mac Sorley [Mac Donnell].

Cathal Mac Consnamha, Chief of Muintir-Kenny [in the county of Leitrim], was blinded by Hugh O'Conor; the hostages of Donnell O'Rourke, namely, Niall, son of Donough, and Brian, son of Niall [O'Rourke], and all the other hostages of the Hy-Briuin, were also blinded by him.

Hugh O'Conor and Brian O'Neill held a conference at Devenish^v, in Lough Erne.

Hugh O'Conor made peace with Donnell O'Rourke, and afterwards gave him the lordship of Breifny.

Taichleach Mac Dermot died.

Miles Mac Costello died.

Hugh O'Conor made a prisoner of Gilbert Mac Costello, and ravaged all Sliabh-Lugha^x. Gilbert delivered up his own three sons prisoners in the place of himself, upon which Hugh O'Conor liberated him.

Teige O'Brien, Roydamna [heir presumptive] of Munster, died.

Siry O'Boyle^y was slain by his own tribe.

the year 563, but, according to the Annals of Ulster, in the year 570. The ruins of an ancient church and of an abbey of the fifteenth century, and a beautiful round tower in good preservation, are still to be seen on this island.

^x *Sliabh-Lugha*, a mountain district in the barony of Costello, and county of Mayo.—See note ¹, under the year 1206, p. 150.

^y *Siry O'Boyle*.—In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster this entry is rendered

Ο δομναίλλ (domnall occ) δὸ τιονολ ρλοίεχ λανμοίρ ιν αοιμ ιοναδ, γ α
δολ ι ττίρ Εοζαμ. Αοδ buíde ó neill δὸ τέετ ρlocch ele ινα cónne. Αλ
τιρ uile δὸ millead leo, γ α nool αρπίde ιν οιργίallaibh γο ρο γíallaδ uoib
gach ιοναδh ιμαρ γábratτ γο ροαδh uoibh ιμα ppríctng.

Peðlimið ua tuathail tigeapna Sil Muireadhaig dó écc.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSD, 1260.

Αοιρ Cριορδ, míle, ua céδ, Seapccatτ.

Cionaoτ ua binn ppióir cille moipe δὸ écc.

Maolpinnén ua mitchén δὸ écc.

Γραδα epnuicc δὸ εάβαιρ δὸ comarba Παττpαιcc αρ μαοιλpεaclainn
ua Concobair ag dún dealgan.

Caτ opoma dñpcc ag dún ua lētglarr δὸ εάβαιρ la brian ua nell γ la
hafδ ua cconcobair δὸ gallaib tuairccipt Epeann, du ι ετοpcpaδap pochaíde

thus: "Syry O'Boyle killed by his own brothers."

^a *Hugh Boy O'Neill*, i. e. Hugh the Yellow.—

This is the ancestor of the O'Neills of Clannaboy, or race of Hugh Boy, who shortly after this period acquired a new territory for themselves, in the counties of Down and Antrim. Davies and Leland seem to think that these territories were not wrested from the English settlers till after the murder of the Earl of Ulster, in the year 1333.—See Leland's History of Ireland, vol. i. p. 296, b. 2, ch. 4.

^a *Sil-Muireadhaigh*.—Charles O'Connor writes, or ui, *inter lineas*. The prefix Sil is here a mistake for Ui, or Hy, as the O'Tuathails, or O'Tooles, were always called Ui Muireadhaigh, to be distinguished from the Sil-Muireadhaigh, which was the tribe name of the O'Conors of Connaught and their correlatives. The Hy-Muireadhaigh were originally located along the River Barrow, in the present county of Kildare, and the Sil-Muireadhaigh in the present county

of Roscommon.—See note ^c, under the year 1180, pp. 51–54, and note ^m, under the year 1174, p. 12.

^b Under this year (1259) the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen record, that the castles of Dunnamark, Dunnagall, Dundeady, Rathbarry, Innisonan, and Caislen an Uabhair, were burned upon the English of Desmond, by Fineen Reanna Roin, the son of Donnell God Mac Carthy.

^c *Kilmore*.—From the name O'Beirne it is quite evident that this was the church of Kilmore near the Shannon, for O'Beirne's country was the district lying between Elphin and Jamestown, in the county of Roscommon.

^d *O'Meehin*.—He was evidently O'Meehin of Ballaghmeelin, in the parish of Rossinver, in the north of the county of Leitrim.

^e *Melaghlin O'Connor*.—He was Bishop of Elphin. See Ware's Bishops, by Harris, p. 629, where he is called "Milo, or Melaghlin, MacThady O'Connor, Archdeacon of Clonmacnoise."

O'Donnell (Donnell Oge) assembled a very numerous army, and marched into Tyrone. Hugh Boy O'Neill² came with another army to meet him, and all the country was burned by them. They went from thence into Oriel, and hostages were given up to them in every place through which they passed, until their return.

Felim O'Tuathail, Lord of Sil-Muireadhaigh^a [Omurethi], died^b.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1260.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred sixty.

Kenny O'Beirne, Prior of Kilmore, died^c.

Mael-Finnen O'Meehin^d died.

The dignity of bishop was conferred, by the Coarb of St. Patrick, upon Melaghlin O'Conor^e, at Dundalk.

The battle of Druim-dearg^f, near Dun-da-leath-ghlas [Downpatrick] was fought by Brien O'Neill and Hugh O'Conor, against the English of the North of Ireland. In this battle many of the Irish chieftains were slain, viz. Brian

He was consecrated by Abraham O'Conallan.

^g *The battle of Druim dearg*, i. e. of the Red Hill or Ridge.—Sir Richard Cox, in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 69, states that this battle was fought in the streets of Down. His words are:

“*Stephen de long Espes*, Lord Justice (some call him Earl of Salisbury, and *Burlace* styles him Earl of *Ulster*; but I think there is no ground for either of the Titles), he encountered *O'Neale*, and slew him and three hundred and fifty-two Irishmen in the streets of Down; but not long after the Lord Justice was betrayed and murdered by his own people.” Dr. Hanmer notices this battle under the year 1258, and Cox, Grace, and others, under 1259; but the *Annals of Ulster*, and those of Kilronan, Connaught, and Clonmacnoise, notice it under the year 1260. In the Dublin copy of the *Annals of Innisfallen* it is entered under the year 1258, and it is stated that it was fought on Sunday, and that

O'Neill's head was sent to England. There is yet extant a poem composed by Gilla Brighde Mac Con Midhe (Mac Namee), in lamentation of Brian O'Neill and the other chieftains who were killed in this battle. In this poem Mac Namee, the bard of O'Neill, states, that the head of O'Neill, King of Tara, was sent to London to the King of England, and that the Irish fought at a great disadvantage, being dressed in satin shirts only, while their English antagonists were protected with shirts of mail.

Na goill ó lunoun a le,
Na pubaill ó Popelainge,
Taguio na mbpóm gealgluif guipm,
Na neangluif óir ip iapuinm.

Leatpóm do éuadap ra cat,
Dail agur gaoisil ceampac;
Léinte caomíppoil ap clóinn cuinn,
Dóill ionna naonbpom iapuinm.

do maiuib̃ gaoib̃el, .i. brian ó nell uachtorán Eirínn, domnall ó cairpe, diarmaid mácc lachloinn, Maḡnur ua catáin, Cian ua hinneḡe, donnplebe máḡ cana, concobor ó duib̃diorma ḡ a m̃ac, .i. aod̃, aod̃ ua catáin, Muirceḡtaic ua catáin, amlaoib̃ ua ḡairmleaoḡaig, cuilaod̃ ó hanluain, ḡ mall ó hanluain. Ácc̃ ch̃na do marbaod̃ cuicc̃ p̃ir décc̃ do maiuib̃ muinnḡipe catáin ar an laḡhair p̃in. Torcraod̃or ḡronḡ do maiuib̃ Connaḡt ann beór, .i. ḡiollu c̃p̃iorḡ mac concobair mic c̃orbmaic mic tomaltaig̃ ticch̃sina maiḡe luirḡ, Catal mac ticch̃sinaín ui Concobair, Maolpuanaod̃ mac donncaod̃, Catal mac donnchaoḡ, mic muirceḡtaig̃, aod̃ mac muirceḡtaig̃ p̃inn, Taod̃ḡ mac catail mic brian ui maolpuanaod̃, diarmaid mac taoḡḡ mic muirceaoḡaig̃ mic tomaltaig̃h ui maolpuanaod̃, Concobor mac ḡiollu appair̃e, Taod̃ḡ mac cén uí ḡaoḡa, ḡiollu b̃sraig̃ ua cuinn, Cappelur mac an eḡruicc̃ uí muirceaoḡaig̃ ḡ Sochaide m̃or duairlib̃ ḡ danuairlib̃ ḡaoib̃eal immaile p̃iá.

Sloicḡs̃o la mac uilliam búpc̃ do com feḡlimiō ui Concobair do raig̃iō ḡoro inḡer an típ̃ roime ḡo riach̃t Ror conimáin. Nochap̃ lamartair̃ dulreaca p̃in p̃íor uair boí feḡlimiō ḡ a m̃ac, .i. aod̃ na ngall pe a nuḡt ip̃ na t̃uaḡaib̃, ḡ ba Connaḡt ar a ceul ip̃ in diḡhpeib̃ conaod̃ í comairle do ponraḡ ua ḡac̃ taoib̃ síc̃ do ḡs̃nam p̃s̃oile. Do ḡñaḡ ramlaod̃. Iompaod̃ir mac uilliam ina p̃p̃iḡeḡ ar a haich̃le.

“The Galls from London thither,
The hosts from Waterford,
Came in a bright green body,
In gold and iron armour.

“Unequal they entered the battle,
The Galls and the Irish of Tara;
Fair satin shirts on the race of Con,
The Galls in one mass of iron.”

He lauds the hospitality, and laments the loss of Brian, King of Tara, in bardic eloquence; bewails the misfortunes of the Irish in losing him; enumerates the chiefs of the Kinel-Owen who fell along with him, among whom he mentions Manus O’Kane as the greatest loss next after the King himself. He preserves the date in the following quatrain, from which it is probable the Four Masters, and some of the older

annalists, draw their date of 1260; but they must have had more authorities than this poem, as they have enumerated several chieftains who fell in this battle, not noticed in the poem.

Trí píor̃ deug̃ bliad̃ain b̃án,
Mile o ḡeiñ c̃p̃iorḡ ḡo com̃plán,
ḡur̃ éuit̃ rañ p̃iaod̃ ḡor̃m̃ úḡlaḡ
ḡrian a long̃ dun-da-leaḡḡlaḡ.

“Thirteen times twenty years exact,
And one thousand from the birth of Christ,
Until fell Brian on the rich green land
At the fortress of Dun-da-leath-glas.”

Mac Namee observes, in a tone of grief and despondency, that all the former victories of the Kinel-Owen were more than counterbalanced by their defeat on this occasion.

O'Neill, the Chief of Ireland^a; Donnell O'Cairre; Dermot Mac Loughlin; Manus O'Kane; Kian O'Henery; Donslevy Mac Cann; Conor O'Duvdirma, and his son Hugh; Hugh O'Kane; Murtough O'Kane; Auliffe O'Gormly; Cu-Uladh O'Hanlon; and Niall O'Hanlon. In a word, fifteen of the chiefs^b of the family of O'Kane were slain on the field. Some of the chiefs of Connaught also fell there, namely, Gilchreest, son of Conor, son of Cormac, son of Tomaltagh [Mac Dermot], Lord of Moylurg; Cathal, son of Tiernan O'Conor; Mulrony Mac Donough; Cathal, son of Donough, the son of Murtough; Hugh, son of Murtough Finn; Teige, son of Cathal, son of Brian O'Mulrony; Dermot, son of Teige, son of Murray, son of Tomaltagh O'Mulrony; Conor Mac Gilla-Arraith; Teige, son of Kian O'Gara; Gillabarry O'Quin; Carolus, son of the Bishop^c Q'Murray; and many others, both of the Irish nobility and the plebeians.

An army was led by Mac William Burke against Felim O'Conor, and he plundered the country before him, until he reached Roscommon. He dared not, however, pass down beyond this, because Felim and his son Hugh na nGall were near him in the Tuathas, and the cows of Connaught were behind them^d in the wilderness^e; so that they came to a resolution, on both sides, to make peace with each other. Accordingly they did so, and then Mac William returned home.

In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise this battle is called the battle of Downe Daleglass, and it is stated that "Brian O'Neill is since called Bryan Catha in Duin, which is as much as to say in English, Bryan of the Battle of Downe." Manus O'Kane and other chiefs who fell in this battle are also called "Catha an Duin," i. e. "of the Battle of Down," in the pedigree of their descendants in all the Irish genealogical books.

^a *Chief of Ireland*, uaécapán hepeann.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise this is interpreted, "Bryan O'Neale, named the King of the Irish of Ireland." He is evidently so called by the annalists, because at the meeting held at Cael Uisce in 1258, the greater part of the Irish chiefs consented to submit to him as their chief leader.

^b *Fifteen of the chiefs*.—This is rendered, "fifteen of the best of the O'Cahans were slain at that present," in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster; and "fifteen of the chiefest of the Family of the O'Kaghans" in Mageoghegan's Annals of Clonmacnoise.

^c *Son of the bishop*, mac an ebsurg, &c.—In Mageoghegan's Annals of Clonmacnoise this is rendered: "Charles, the Bushopp O'Mory's son, with many others of the Noble and Ignoble sort."

^d *Behind them*, an ccúl.—This phrase generally means under their protection.

^e *In the wilderness*, i. e. in the wilderness of Kinel-Dofa, or O'Hanly's country, in the east of the county of Roscommon. The church of Kilbarry, anciently called Cluain Coirpthe, was in this wilderness.

Sluaiccheó la mac muirir i ttuadmunáin do raigib Concobair uí brian, go ttapla ua brian i coill bhráin 7 cionol ina timceal do maicib a muintire ara cionnrom. Maicib for gallaib riu fo cídóir 7 marbatar dait Rindercar Ríoirie roinsreumar eppide, an failgeac, Dearrún aird-patáin, Tomar baroit, 7 Sochaide nach airmicir díob.

Magnur mac aóda mecc oipeachtai 7 do marbaó la domnall ua pflaithim.

Lochlann mac amlaib mic airt uí Ruairc 7 ticchsrán a dshbratar do marbaó dáo ua Concobair iar na ttoirbert dó la domnall mac nell mic Congalai 7 Ruairc.

Domnall mac Concobair mic ticchsrán uí Ruairc do marbaó la teal-lach ndúncáda i meabail 7 Muirceartaic a dearbbratar do marbaó dáo ua Concobair iar rin. Art beacc mac airt uí Ruairc do marbaó dáo ua Concobair beor.

Taó dub mac nell mic Congalai do marbaó la maolreaclainn mac amlaib mic airt.

Craic mór la haoó ua cconcobair for tuait rata dár marbaó Concobair mac brianáin toircaic corc achlann, Muirceartaic ó maonai 7, mac brian uí allamain 7 Sochaide archna.

Craic do dsham do mac muirir ar ua ndomnaill. Opong do muintir uí domnaill do bhrich oppa i mbeannan brechmoige. Orim do lorccao 7 do marbaó leó díob.

Craic aóbal do dsham dua domnaill ar mac muirir gur aircsrtar cairppe uile.

Longport Concobair uí ceallai do lorccao la muintir aóda uí Concobair.

^m *Mac Maurice*.—This was the celebrated Sir Gerald Sugagh Fitzgerald, who died soon after.

ⁿ *Coill-Bearain*, now Kilbarran, in the parish of Feakle, barony of Upper Tulla, county of Clare.

^o *The Failgeach*.—He was the head of a Welsh sept called Clann an Fhailghe then in Ireland, but the Editor has not been able to determine their location.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Cus-*

toms of Hy-Fiachrach, p. 325, note ^f, where it is shewn, that Clann an Fhailghe were a Welsh tribe. Under the year 1316, the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, contain the following notice of this sept:

“A. D. 1316. Felym O'Connor took a prey from the sons of Failge, killed Richard himself” [i. e. their chieftain], “and made a great slaughter of his people.”

An army was led by Mac Maurice^a into Thomond, to attack Conor O'Brien. O'Brien, attended by the chiefs of his people, met him at Coill-Bearain^a; and the English were defeated at once, with the loss of David Prendergast, a most puissant knight; the Failgeach^a; the parson of Ardrahin, Thomas Barrott; and others not mentioned.

Manus, the son of Hugh Mageraghty, was slain by Donnell O'Flahiff^p.

Loughlin, son of Auliffe, the son of Art O'Rourke, and Tiernan his brother, were slain by Hugh O'Conor, after they had been delivered up to him by Donnell, son of Niall, the son of Congalagh O'Rourke.

Donnell, son of Conor, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, was treacherously slain by the inhabitants of Tealach-Dunchadha [Tullyhunco]; and Murtough, his brother, was afterwards slain by Hugh O'Conor. Art Beg, son of Art O'Rourke, was also slain by Hugh O'Conor.

Teige Duff, son of Niall, the son of Congalagh, was slain by Melaghlin, son of Auliffe, who was son of Art (O'Rourke).

A great depredation was committed by Hugh O'Conor in Tuath-ratha^a; on which occasion Conor Mac Branan, Chief of Core-Achlann, Murtough O'Maeny, the son of Brian O'Fallon, and many others, were slain.

A depredation was committed by Mac Maurice on O'Donnell. A party of O'Donnell's men overtook them (i.e. the plunderers) at Beannan Breacmhoighe^r, and burned and killed some of them.

A great depredation was committed on Fitzmaurice by O'Donnell, who plundered the whole of Carbury.

The garrison of Conor O'Kelly was burned by the people of Hugh O'Conor.

^p *O'Flahiff*, ua flahéim.—This name is now pronounced as if written O'flahéim, and anglicised Lahiff. This family is now respectable in the neighbourhood of Gort, in the south of the county of Galway.

^a *Tuath-ratha*, now anglicised Tooraah, in the north-west of the county of Fermanagh. Hugh O'Conor went on this occasion to plunder O'Flanagan, Chief of Tooraan. All the persons mentioned as having been slain were of his own followers.

^r *Beannan Breacmhoighe*, i. e. the hill of Breachmhagh. There are several places in the county of Donegal called Breachmhagh; the place here referred to is probably the townland of Breachmhagh, Anglice Breaghwy, in the parish of Conwal, in the barony of Raphoe.—See Ordnance Map of this county, sheet 45. There is a remarkable hill called Binnion in the parish of Taughboyne, in the same barony; but it is the place called bemnin in these Annals at the year 1557, and not the beannán here referred to.

Σιρεacc mac ρήλaich do μαρβαð in áéluaín do bonneachaigh mað oipeachtaigh ⁊ do tomaltaç mað oipeachtaigh.

Críchrluaiccheað la hua ndomnaill for çenél neocchain tap eir cata dúin gur hairceað, ⁊ gur loirceað upmor çenél neocchain lñr don cup ρin.

Abraham ua conallain comorba Πατραicc décc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΘ, 1261.

Αοιρ Cριορð, míle, da céð, Seapcca, a haon.

Μαοιπαττραicc ó Seandail epoc Raða boð do toða ma aipberpoc in apðmaça.

Se clñrið décc do maicib clñpeac çenél cconail do μαρβαð la Concobar ua nell ⁊ la çenél neoðain ⁊ ndoipe çolaim çille im Concobar ua ρpñgñl. Concobor ua nell do μαρβαð fo cñðoir tpe miorbailib de ⁊ çolaim çille le donn ua mbpeplén τοιρεac panao.

Αεð mac maοilpeachlainn uí Concobar do μαρβαð do maοlpabaill ua Eðin.

Catal ó heaðra do μαρβαð do gallaib ap tappainð mic ρeopair ⁊ coicccñ oile do luiðnib do μαρβαð imaille. ρir ⁊ ttempall mor ρechin in eapp-dara.

Coccað mor ⁊ uile iomða do ðñain ðpñgñn mac domnaill mecc captaigh ⁊ dá bpaicpñb ap gallaib.

Sluaicchñð mor la cloinn ðñiaile ⁊ nobñmumain do paighð mecc captaigh, .i. pñgñn. Macc captaigh da monnpaighðpñom ðo ttucc maicm ρoppa dar μαρβαð ocht mbarúin ⁊ cuicccñ pñðpññ im ðpñm ele ðuaipñb gall ip

* Under this year (1260) the Annals of Clonmacnoise contain the two passages following, which have been altogether omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1260. Carbreo O'Melaghlyn, a worthy prince for manhood, bounty, and many other good parts, was treacherously killed by David Roche in Athboy" [Ballyboy] "in the terri-

tory of Ffearkeall."

"Clarus Mac Moylyn O'Moylechonrie brought the White Cannons of the Order of Premonstra, neer Christmas, from Trinity Island, on Loghke, to Trinity Island on Logh Ogther, in the Brenie, and were there appointed by the Lycense of Cahall O'Reyllie, who granted the place after this manner: *In puram et perpetuam Elimozinam in*

Sitric Mac Shanly was slain at Athlone by Donneahy Mageraghty and Tomaltagh Mageraghty.

A predatory incursion was made by O'Donnell, against the Kinel-Owen, after the battle of Down; and the greater part of Kinel-Owen was plundered and burned by him on that occasion.

Abraham O'Conallan, Coarb of St. Patrick (Archbishop of Armagh), died*.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1261.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred sixty-one.

Maelpatrick O'Scannal, Bishop of Raphoe, was elected to the Archbishopric of Armagh.

Sixteen of the most distinguished of the clergy of Kinel-Connell were killed at Derry by Conor O'Neill and the Kinel-Owen, together with Conor O'Fergil. Conor O'Neill was slain immediately afterwards by Donn O'Breslen, Chief of Fanad, through the miracles of God and St. Columbkille.

Hugh, son of Melaghlín O'Conor, was slain by Mulfaville O'Heyne.

Cathal O'Hara was slain by the English, by the procurement of Mac Feorais [Birmingham]; and five of the people of Leyny were also killed in the Great Church of Easara [Ballysadare].

A great war was waged, and many injuries were inflicted, by Fineen Mac Carthy, son of Donnell Mac Carthy, and his brothers, on the English.

A great army was marched by the Clann-Gerald [Geraldines] into Desmond, to attack Mac Carthy, i. e. Fineen. Mac Carthy attacked and defeated them; and in this contest were slain eight barons and five knights, besides others of

Sancte Trinitatis, et idcirco Clarus hoc fecit in Domino qui Monstratenses [Permonstratenses] *gaudent consimili privilegio cum monachio ita quod ad ullam aliam ordinem transire possent."*

This passage must have been misplaced by the transcriber, because the death of Clarus is entered under the year 1251.

"John de Verdon came over into Ireland this year."

"Robyn Lawless died on Easterday."

* O'Fergil.—This name, which was that of the hereditary coarbs of Kilmacrenan, is now Anglicised Frell. This passage is given as follows in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1261. The best of the clergy of Tirconnell was killed by Conor O'Nell and Kinel Oen, in Derry-Columbkille, about Conor O'Fergill. Conor O'Nell was killed soon after, through the miracles of Columbkille, by Don O'Breslen, Chief of Fanaght."

in ccliaatag rin imaille pe Seon mac tomair 7 rin an mbarriac mór. Diao-
airniði a ttoircair do daoircorpluas gall ir in ccaitiongal remraite.

Pingin mag cartag do marbad la gallaib iar rin, 7 ticchsinur dfermu-
man do gabail da dferbraetar don aitclisreac mag cartag.

Art mac catail riabag ui Ruairc delud o aod ua concobair, 7 toirig
na breipne, 7 conmaicne do eabairt ehnair na breipne do.

Domnall ua heagra do ehnair cpece por cloinn feorair in dioagal marbta
catail ui eagra doib 7 paraieti teampaill pechin gur marb Sepin mac
feorair, 7 an tatcluicc tuccurtair a teampall eapadara ar e baos ma
cnn ag a marbad.

Brian ruad ua briain do lorccad 7 do rcailead cairlen ui conaing 7 po
marb a mboi do daoimib ann.

Longport aoda ui Concobair (ag rnam inpedag) do lorccad dfeairib
brfiri.

^u *Battle*.—This battle is noticed in the Annals of Ulster and Multifernan, under the year 1261. It was fought at Callainn Gleanna O'Ruachtain, about five miles eastward of Kenmare, in the parish of Kilgarvan, in the barony of Glenarough, and county of Kerry. There is a much more satisfactory account of this battle given in the Annals of Innisfallen, under the year 1260. Dr. Hanmer has the following notice of it under the same year: "Anno 1260. William Denne was made Lord Justice, in whose time Green Castle, *Arx Viridis*, was destroyed, and the Carties plaid the Divells in Desmond, where they burned, spoiled, preyed, and slue many an innocent; they became so strong, and prevailed so mightily, that for the space (so it is reported) of twelve yeeres the Desmond durst not put plow in ground in his owne country; at length, through the operation of Satan, a bane of discord was thrown betweene the Carties and the Odriscoles, Odonovaines, Mac Donoch, Mac Mahonna, Mac Swines, and the inhabittants of Muscrie, in so much that by their cruell dissention, they weakened themselves of all sides, that

the Desmond in the end overcame and overtopped them all; but in the beginning of these Garboils, I find that the Carties slue of the Desmonds, John Fitz-Thomas, founder of the Monastery and Convent of Trally, together with Maurice his sonne, eight Barons, fifteen Knights, besides infinite others, at a place called Callan, where they were buried. Mine Authors are Iohn Clinne onely, and the Booke of Houth." —*Hanmer's Chronicle*, Dublin edition of 1809, p. 400. The same account of the battle is given in Coxe's *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 69, except that the author adds, out of his own head, that the victory was gained "by ambuscade." But Dr. Leland, who had the English and Irish accounts of this battle before him, and who was too high-minded to distort facts or give any details without authority, has come to the conclusion that it was a fair battle; but he should have stated, on the authority of the Annals of Innisfallen, and other documents, that William Denn, the Justiciary, Walter de Burgo, Earl of Ulster, Walter de Riddlesford, the great Baron of Leinster, and Donnell Roe, the son of Cormac Finn

the English nobles, as also John Fitz Thomas and Barry More. Countless numbers of the English common soldiers were also killed in the aforesaid battle^u.

Fineen Mac Carthy was afterwards killed by the English^w, and the lordship of Desmond was assumed by his brother, the Aithecleireach Mac Carthy.

Art, son of Cathal Reagh O'Rourke, made his escape from [the custody of] Hugh O'Conor; and the nobles of Breifny and Conmaicne gave him the lordship of Breifny.

Donnell O'Hara committed a depredation upon the Clann-Feoracs [Berminghams], in revenge for their having slain Cathal O'Hara, and desecrated the church of St. Feichinn: he also killed Sefin Mac Feorais, who while being killed had upon his head the bell^x which he had taken from the church of Ballysadare.

Brian Roe O'Brien burned and demolished Caislein ui Chonaing [Castle Connell], and killed all that were in it.

The Fortress of Hugh O'Conor (at Snamh-in-redaigh^y) was burned by the men of Breifny.

Mac Carthy, with all his Irish followers, assisted the Geraldines against Mac Carthy Reagh and such of the Irish of the Eugenic race as espoused his cause.

After this signal defeat of the English, Fineen Reanna Roin, and the Irish chieftains of South Munster, burned and levelled the castles of Dun Mic-Toman, Duninsi, Dunnagall, Cuan Dore, Dundeady, Dunalong, Macroom, Muirgioll, Dunnamark, Dunloe, Killorglin, and the greater part of the castles of Hy-Conaill-Gaura, and killed their English warders.

^w *Killed by the English*.—According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, Fineen Reanna Roin Mac Carthy, who was the greatest hero of the Eugenic line of Desmond that appeared since the English Invasion, was killed by Miles Cogan and the De Coureys, at the castle of Rinn Roin, or Ringrone, from which was derived his historical cognomen, which he never bore till after his death.

^x *The bell*, that is, Sefin had on his head a blessed bell, which he had taken away from the church of Ballysadare, thinking that O'Hara would not attempt to strike him while he had so sacred a helmet on his head, even though he had obtained it by robbery.

^y *Snamh-in-redaigh*.—This is probably the place now called Druim Snamha, Anglice Drumsna, on the Shannon, on the boundary between the counties of Leitrim and Roscommon. Dr. Lanigan supposes (in his Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. i. p. 24), that Drumsnave in Leitrim might be the place anciently called Snamh da-en; but we have direct authority to prove that Snamh da-en was the ancient name of that part of the Shannon between Clonmacnoise, in the King's County, and Clonburren, in the county of Roscommon.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 5, note ^f; also MS. in Trinity College, Dublin, H. 2, 16, p. 871.

Λορρεαδ̃ cluana ruilionn, .i. longport pedlim uī Concobair.

Τοιρρδεαλβιαδ̃ ὅcc mac aod̃a uī Concobair do tabairt for altram dapt ὁ ruairc.

Creac̃ mór la haod̃ ua Concobair ipm mbriſirne co paimic dpuim lſchain. Dpirt̃ do tabairt annipm for blaið va pluaz̃ gur marbað rochaiðe nap ðoirpðeirc ðioð.

Αοð buiðe ua nell ðionnarbað, γ Niall culánað ὁ nell ðoirpðeac̃ ina ionað.

Niall ua gairmleaschaiz̃ τοιρεac̃ cenel moáin do écc.

Μαιðm mór la hua ndomnaill for mall culánach ὁ néill dú in po marbað γ in po gabað rochaiðe do maĩtib̃ cenel eoγain pa mac caĩmaoil τοιρεac̃ cenel pſiachaiz̃ co ndpuing do maĩtibh ele nach aĩpimĩſi pond.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1262.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, dá céð, pearccat, aod̃.

Μαολπαττραιcc ὁ Secannail Αιρδεppoc αρδamaç̃a do paðha oĩpprind̃ le pallum (in octau Eoin baĩrte) in Αρδmacha.

Μαοιλρεac̃loinn mac ταιðcc uī concobair erpuc oĩleſim̃ do écc.

Sluaiz̃eac̃ aobal mór la gallaib̃ epeann do roiz̃ið pedlimið mic caĩail cpoĩðdeĩr̃z̃ γ a mic aod̃ na ngall, gur cuip ua concobair upmór bó Connaç̃t ι τtip Conaill ap teç̃eac̃ na ngall, γ buĩ pén in im̃p Saĩmera ap cúl a bó γ a muĩter. Taimic mac uĩlliam bupc τap τοç̃ap móna coĩnneac̃a im̃ap, γ plóg mop immaill̃i pĩp go páimic oĩlpim̃. Iupðĩr na hepeann γ Eoan de uepðun

² *Cluain Suilionn*, now Cloonsellan, a town-land in the parish of Kiltewan, barony of Ballyntober south, and county of Roscommon.—See Ordnance Map of this county, sheets 40 and 42.

³ *Drumlahan*.—This place is now more usually called Drumlane. It is situated near Belturbet, in the county of Cavan, and is remarkable for its round tower. Colgan states that it is situated on the boundary between the two Breifnys.

⁴ Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen contain several notices of the

affairs of Munster, which have been omitted or but slightly noticed by the Four Masters, under the year 1262; such as the landing of Richard de Rupella at Portnalong, in Ivahagh; a great battle between Cormac na Mangarton, the son of Donnell God Mac Carthy, and the English of Ireland, at Tuairin Chormaic, on the side of the Mangarton mountain, where Cormac was slain and his people slaughtered; and also a victory gained by Donnell Mael, the son of Donnell God Mac Carthy, over the English, on

Cluain Suilionn^a, i. e. the Fortress of Felim O'Conor, was burned.

Turlough Oge, son of Hugh O'Conor, was given in fosterage to Art O'Rourke.

A great depredation was committed by Hugh O'Conor in Breifny; and he advanced to Drumlahan^a, where a part of his army was defeated, and many of the less distinguished of them were slain.

Hugh Boy O'Neill was banished, and Niall Culanagh was elected in his place.

Niall O'Gormly, Chief of Kinel-Moen, died.

A great victory was gained by O'Donnell over Niall Culanagh O'Neill [in a battle], in which many of the chiefs of Kinel-Owen, under the conduct of Mac Cawell, Chief of Kinel-Farry, and many other chiefs not mentioned here, were killed or taken prisoners^b.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1262.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred sixty-two.

Maelpatrick O'Scannail, Archbishop of Armagh, said Mass in a pallium (in the Octave of John the Baptist), at Armagh.

Melaghlin, son of Teige O'Conor, Bishop of Elphin, died.

A very great army was led by the English of Ireland against Felim, son of Cathal Croiderg O'Conor, and his son Hugh na ngall; upon which O'Conor sent off the greater number of the cows of Connaught into Tirconnell, away from the English, and remained himself on Inis Saimer^c to protect his cows and people. Mac William Burke marched across Tochar Mona Coinneadha^d from the west, with a great army, as far as Elphin; and the

which occasion he slew twelve of their knights, and the greater part of their muster.

These three brothers, the sons of Donnell God, were the most heroic of the Mac Carthy family since the English Invasion.

^a *Inis Saimer*.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, c. ii. p. 163, where he describes Inis Saimer as "*Erneo fluio*." It is now called Fish Island, and is situated in the River Erne, very close to the

cataract of Assaroe at Ballyshannon.

^d *Tochar Mona Coinneadha*.—A celebrated causeway in the parish of Templetogether, and barony of Ballymoe, in the north-east of the county of Galway.—See other references to it at the year 1177, pp. 34–36; also note ^a, under the year 1225, p. 232; and note under the year 1255.

do éoét tar Aéluaín anoir go Roscommáin. Leccib rioptá uata i ccenél doibéa mic aongura gur aircepiod an méo no an tar ér uí Concobair i cconnaéctais don toirc rin, 7 do tórainnpiod áit cairléin i Roscommáin. Dala aodha uí concobair tra no tionoilpíde a roépaide, 7 luib in iartar Connaéct gur airgiortair ó Moig éo na Saxan, 7 o dhalla imar. Loirceir a mbailte 7 a narbanna go rliab luğa, 7 no marburtair daoine ionda scoppa rin. Cuirir a toirig 7 a ósplaéa uaid in uachtar Connaéct gur loircepiod, 7 gur aircepiod ó Tuaim da gualann go haéluaín, 7 no marbbrat a tparla do daoib inpeaóma scoppa. Cuirib goill iaram tecta uata doéum uí Concobair 7 a mic do cairceirín ríóda dóib. Ticc aod iarrin ina ccoinne go hath doirpe cúirc. Do gniáó ríé ann pe poile gan bpaighde gan eoiréada ó cech-tar na dá céle. Daoi aod ua concobair 7 mac uilliam búrc in én leabaid an oibé déir na ríóda go rubac roimeanmnac, 7 imtígib goill arabadaid iap cceliobaid dua Concobair.

Aodh buide ua Néll doirpnead doirpíde, 7 Niall culánac daiépioğad.

Cpíé mór do dénam la gallaib na míde ar giolla na naom ua fearğail tigeapna na hAngaile, 7 a oipeachta fíin do dul uaid i cclit gall. A aiépioğad doib, 7 a tigeapnur do tabairt do mac murchaid carraig uí fířğail. Uilc ionda, cpeaca, gpeappa, upéa, 7 airceine, 7 marbta do dénam do-giolla na naom for gallaib iarrin. Tigeapnur na hangoile do cornam dó ar éccin, 7 mac murchaid carraig dionnarbad dó ar an tír amac.

Donnlebe mac caémaoil taoireac cenél fearadhaig do marbad daod buide ua néll.

Sluaigead la mac uilliam búrc 7 lá gallaib Epeann i nbeapmumain

* *The Lord Justice*.—He was Sir Richard de Rupella, or Capella.—See Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 103.

f *John de Verdun*.—According to the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, he came to Ireland in 1260. He married Margaret, daughter of Walter de Lacy, in whose right he became Lord of Westmeath, and had his chief residence at Ballymore, Lough Seudy.—See Grace's Annals, edited by the Rev. Richard Butler, note t, p. 30.

g *Kinel-Dofa-mic-Aengusa*, i. e. O'Hanly's country, to the east of Slieve Bauna, in the county of Roscommon.—See note *, under the year 1210, p. 169; and pedigree of O'Hanly, p. 171.

h *Sliabh Lugha*.—This was originally O'Gara's country, but it now belonged to the family of Mac Costello. It forms the northern part of the barony of Costello, in the county of Mayo.—See note l, under the year 1206, p. 150; and also note a, under the year 1224, pp. 215, 216.

Lord Justice^e of Ireland and John de Verdun^f came across [the bridge of] Athlone to Roscommon. They sent out marauding parties into Kinel-Dofamic-Aengusa^g, who plundered all that remained after O'Connor in Connaught; and they marked out a place for a castle at Roscommon. As to Hugh O'Connor, he assembled his troops, and marched into the West of Connaught, and plundered the country from Mayo of the Saxons, and from Balla, westwards; and he also burned their towns and corn as far as Sliabh Lugh^h, and slew many persons between them [these places]. He sent his chiefs and young nobles into Upper [i. e. South] Connaught, who burned and plundered [the country] from Tuam da ghualann to Athlone, and killed all they met who were fit to bear arms. The English afterwards dispatched messengers to O'Connor and his son, to offer them peace; and Hugh came to a conference with them at the ford of Doire-Chuireⁱ, where they made peace with each other, without giving hostages or pledges on either side. After they had concluded this peace, Hugh O'Connor and Mac William Burke slept together in the one bed, cheerfully and happily^k; and the English left the country on the next day, after bidding farewell to O'Connor.

Hugh Boy O'Neill was again elected, and Niall Culanagh deposed.

A great depredation was committed by the English of Meath on Gilla-na-naev O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly; and his own tribe forsook him, and went over to the English. He was deposed by them, and his lordship was bestowed on the son of Murrough Carragh O'Farrell. After this many evils, depredations, aggressions, spoliations, and slaughters, were committed by Gilla-na-naev on the English; and he asserted, by main force, the lordship of Annaly, and banished the son of Murrough Carragh from the country.

Donslevy Mac Cawell, Chief of Kinel-Farry, was slain by Hugh Boy O'Neill.

An army was led by Mac William Burke and the English of Ireland into

ⁱ *Derryquirk*, *voipe cuipc*, a townland in the parish of Killuckin, in the barony and county of Roscommon.

^k *Cheerfully and happily*.—This sentence is very rudely constructed by the Four Masters. They should have written it thus: "After the conclusion of this peace Hugh O'Connor and Mac

William Burke (Walter, son of Richard, who was son of William Fitz-Adelm), passed the night together merrily and amicably, and even slept together in one bed. Hugh O'Connor and this Mac William were near relations, the former being the grandson, and the latter the great grandson of Cathal Crovderg O'Connor."

dionnpaighiò Mész captaigh go rangadap mangartac loea len. Marbtar gearalt poitri annpin lá Mag captaigh, 7 a dhíreí gur béirde an trear barún do bfearr in epinn ina aimpin fín. Ba háitéir go nanáitéir do dhímunáin pin uair do marbað corbmac mac domnall guib mész captaigh don taáar po. Acht éina ba hírbaðac goill 7 gaoiðil mun mangartaiğ an la pempáitte.

Domnall ua mannaááin do marbað do cloinn Ruaidrí 7 taidcc uí Concobair.

Sluaicéaò la hua ndomnall (domnall ócc) hi ffsraib manach cetup, 7 arriòe i ngairbepian Connacht 7 go sranapò tfehba go po riarrat, 7 go po giallpatte gach tin gur a painicc dó, 7 tainicc dia tigh iar mbuaio ccorccair.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΘ, 1263.

Αοιρ Cριορ, mίle, dá céo, pεpcat, απί.

Tomár ua ceallaigh erpuc cluana fearra, 7 Maolciarpain ua maoleoin (.i. ab cluana mic noir) dész.

Dauidh ua find ab mainirre na buille, 7 Giollapatraicc mac giolla na nguipén ppioir Doirfin, Saof crabaio 7 eniğ dész.

Donn ua bpeplén do marbað la domnall ua ndomnall i ccuirt an erpuicc i ráit both.

Sluaigheaò la mac uilliam dionnpaighiò feòlimiò ui concobair 7 a míc go rangadap Rorcomáin, 7 po teicriod riol muiréaðaiğ pompa i ttuairceap Connact, 7 nochan fuairriod goill cpeaca pe a ndéanam don

¹ Mangartac loea len, now anglicised Mangarton, a lofty mountain over Lough Leane, in the barony of Magunihy, and county of Kerry.

² *Cormac, son of Donnell God.*—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen notices this battle under the year 1261, and states that it was fought on Tuarain Chormaic, on the side of the Mangarton mountain.

³ *On that day, an la pempáitte*, literally, on the day aforesaid. This is incorrect writing, because no particular day is mentioned in the previous part of the sentence. Their usual phrase,

don éur pin, i. e. on that occasion, would be much more correct.

⁴ *Granard in Teffia.*—Now Granard, a small market town in the county of Longford, four miles north of Edgeworthstown. The most remarkable feature of antiquity now to be seen at Granard is a large moat with a considerable part of two circumvallations around it. It is said that this moat was opened about fifty years ago, and that the arched vaults of a castle were found within it, built of beautiful square stones, which are well cemented with lime and

Desmond, against Mac Carthy, and arrived at Mangartagh¹, of Lough Leane. Here Gerald Roche, who was said to be the third best knight of his time in Ireland, was slain by Mac Carthy. This was a triumph without joy to Desmond, for Cormac, son of Donnell God^m [the Stammering] Mac Carthy, was slain in this battle. Indeed, both the English and the Irish suffered great losses about the Mangartagh mountain on that day^a.

Donnell O'Monahan was slain by the sons of Rory and of Teige O'Conor.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Donnell Oge), first into Fermanagh, and thence into the Rough Third of Connaught, and to Granard in Tefia^b; and every territory through which he passed granted him his demands and gave him hostages; and he returned home in triumph.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1263.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred sixty-three.

Thomas O'Kelly, Bishop of Clonfert, and Mulkierian O'Malone, Abbot of Clonmacnoise, died.

David O'Finn, Abbot of the Monastery of Boyle, and Gillapatrik, son of Gilla-na-nguisen, Prior of Doirean^c, a man eminent for piety and hospitality, died.

Donn O'Breslen was slain by Donnell O'Donnell, in the bishop's court [palace] at Raphoe.

An army was led by Mac William Burke^a against Felim O'Conor and his son. He reached Roscommon, and the Sil-Murray fled before him into the north of Connaught; and the English had no preys to seize upon on that occa-

sand mortar. Dr. O'Conor writes this name *ḡrian-ḡrō*, which he translates *collis solis*, i. e. as *hill of the sun*; but there is no authority for writing the first syllable *ḡrian*. In *Leabhar-na-h-Uidhre* the name is written *ḡrian-ḡrē*. The town of Granard has been removed from its ancient site, which see marked on the Ordnance Map of the parish.

^c *Doirean*.—This place is now so called in Irish at the present day, and anglicised Der-

rane, Durrane, &c. It is situated in the district of Fiodh Monach, a short distance to the north of the town of Roscommon.—See Ordnance Map of the county of Roscommon, sheet 35. According to the tradition in the country, this was a house of great importance; but the Irish Annals contain very few notices of it.

^a *Mac William Burke*.—He was Walter, the son of Richard More, who was the son of William Fitz-Adelm de Burgo. He became Earl of

oul rin. Ro innraig donnchað ua fionnta γ ταδγ α mác an pluag, γ do marbpat céð diob edir maie γ paie, im Aitein puirpél γ imma mac, γ im cúic maceaib cononnaét uí concobair imaille pe rochaide oile. Soait an pluag po mela dia ttiγib iar rin.

Maolfabaili ua heðin do marbað lá gallaib.

Diapmaie clepeac mac corbmaie meic diapmata do écc.

Aindilep mág fionnbairi taoipeac muintipe gēapaðain do écc.

Carlén do denam la mac uilliam búpc ag ath angail ipin ccorann.

Machair ua puaðain do marbað la gallaib i ndorup tempaill cilli Sepecnén.

Etaiin ingean uí plannaccain do écc.

Sluaicceað la hua ndomnaill (domnall occ) hi cconnactaib go ccompanaice fpi haodh ua concobair acc coirppliab. Lottap arpiðe go cruacain arpiðe tap Suca, arpiðe hi cclonn piocairð gup milleað γ gup lep lom-airccð leo go hectge γ go gailim, γ iar niompuð dAod ua concobair ó ua ndomnaill, po arccna ó domnaill tap Spuetai, tap Roðba, ap fuð tpe ham-algaio, γ iarom tap muaid, γ do bñe α ógriar uaðais uile.

Cpeach móp do denam la haed mac peðlimio ap gallaib plebe luga, γ i

Ulster very soon after this period.—See note f, under 1264.

* *Muintir-Gearadhain*.—This territory, the name of which is anglicised Montergeran in old law documents, stretched along Lough Gowna, on the west side, in the north of the present county of Longford. According to an Inquisition taken at Ardagh, on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I., Montergeran, in the county of Longford, was divided from Clannmahon, in the county of Cavan, by that part of Lough Gowna called Snabeneracke. The townlands of Aghnekilly and Aghacannon, near Lough Gowna, belonging to Edmond Kearnan, who died in 1634, were a part of this territory.

† *Ath Anghail, in Corran*.—Corran is the name of a barony, in the county of Sligo; but there is no place in this barony now bearing the name

of Ath Anghaile, i. e. Annaly's, or Hennely's, ford.

‡ *Kilsesnen, Cill Sepecnén*, now anglicised Kilshesnan. It is an old church in ruins, in a townland of the same name, in the parish of Killosser, barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo.—See its situation shewn on the map to *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed in 1844, for the Irish Archæological Society. The family of Rowan are still in the neighbourhood of this church.

§ *River Suck*.—The Suck rises from the hill of Eiscir ui Mhaonacain, in the townland of Culfearna, parish of Annagh, barony of Costello, and county of Mayo. In a tract on the ancient state of Hy-Many, preserved in the Book of Lecan, fol. 92, it is stated that the River Suck flows from a well in Sliabh Formaili, now Sliab ui fionn. “Dealbna, ó áe liag co Suca map

sion. Donough O'Flynn and Teige, his son, attacked their army, and killed one hundred of them, noble and plebeian, with Aitin Russell and his son, the five sons of Cuconnaught O'Conor, and others. The army then returned to their homes in sorrow.

Mulfavill O'Heyne was slain by the English.

Dermot Cleireach, son of Cormac Mac Dermott, died.

Aindiles Mag-Fhionnbharr [Magainver], Chief of Muintir-Gearadhain', died.

A castle was erected by Mac William Burke at Ath-angail, in Corran'.

Machair O'Ruadhain [Rowan] was slain by the English in the doorway of the church of Kilsescnen'.

Edwina, daughter of O'Flanagan, died.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Donnell Oge) into Connaught, and joined Hugh O'Conor at the Curlieu mountains. They proceeded from thence to Croghan, thence across the River Suck^u, and thence into Clanrickard; and they totally ravaged the country as far as Echtge and Galway. O'Conor then separated from O'Donnell; and O'Donnell proceeded across the Rivers Sruthair^w and Rodhba^x, through Tirawley, and afterwards across the Moy, and obtained his full demands from all.

A great depredation was committed by Hugh, son of Felim, on the English

a mbpúcean ar a tobac ar Slab popmali." But the River Suck does not, properly speaking, issue from a mountain, nor from a well. Its source, which is called Bun Suicin, is a small pool of dirty mountain waters, lying at the west side of a low Esker or ridge. It oozes through the Esker, and appears at the east side of it, not as a well, but in scattered tricklings of bog water. From the east side of the Esker onwards, a small mountain stream, called the Suck, runs eastwards into Lough Ui Fhloinn, at Ballinlough; hence it winds its way in an eastern direction, and passes under the bridge of Castle-reagh, where it turns southwards, and, passing through Ballymoe, Dunamon, Athleague, Mount Talbot, Belafeorin, and Ballinasloe, pays its tribute to the Shannon, near the village of

Shannon Bridge. It flows through a very level country, and is remarkable for its sinuosity and inundations.

^w *Sruthair*.—This is the ancient name of the Blackriver, which flows through the village of Shrute (to which it gives name), and forms, for some miles, the boundary between the counties of Mayo and Galway.

^x *Rodhba*, now the River Robe, which flows by a circuitous course through the south of the county of Mayo, passing through the demesne of Castlemagarret, and through the town of Ballinrobe, to which it gives name, and discharges itself into Lough Mask, opposite the island of Inis Rodhba, which also derives its name from it.

cearraige, ⁊ ro marbaid rochaite mór do gallaib lair, ⁊ do rat buar ionda uaidib.

AOIS CRIOST, 1264.

Aoir Crioit, míle, da éeo, reocat, a cfeair.

Aorghur ua clumain eppuc lurne do éeo imaimitir na búille iar ceap a eppacóide de pé chian poime rin.

Coccan eoir Art ua maolfeacluin, ⁊ goill na míbe. Ar do tabairt lair oppa iman mbrognais eoir marbaid ⁊ baubaid.

Muirceartac mac domnaill uí airt do marbaid, ⁊ a muintir do loptaid lá donn mág uirir.

Cread mór do déanam do dealbaid ap Shiol nanmáda, ⁊ cuic meic uí mabaidin do marbaid don toirc rin.

Conn eoir iuruir na hÉireann (zona gallaib im iapla ula, ⁊ im muintir mac gearailt zona coimtionól lfe ap leé) ⁊ penlmis ua Concobair gon a

¹ *Shiolk Lughu, and in Ciarraige*.—These two territories are included in the present barony of Costello, in the south-east of the county of Mayo.—See them completely defined at pp. 150, 215, 216, *supra*.

² Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghagan, contain the following curious entry: "Eldon, King of Denmark, died in the islands of the Orcaes, as he was on his journey to come to Ireland."

³ *O'Cluman*.—This name, which is still common in the counties of Sligo and Mayo, is now generally anglicised Coleman. Cluman would sound nearly as well; but Irish families in anglicising their names are not influenced by sound, but by the respectability of those families with whose names they assimilate their own.

⁴ *Briana*.—A river which flows through the county of Westmeath and the King's County, and pays its tribute to the Shannon, near Banagher.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 159. In

Mageoghagan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, this passage is rendered as follows: "A. D. 1264. Art mac Cormac mac Art O'Melaghlyn made great wars upon the English of Meath, and made great slaughter upon them at the river of Brosnagh, where he that was not killed of them was drowned in that river."

⁵ *Dona Maguire*.—According to the tradition in the country, this is the first of the Maguire family who became Chief of Fermanagh. His spirit is believed to haunt the mountain of Binn Eachabhra, near Swadlinter, where he forbodes the approaching death of the head of the Maguires, by throwing down a huge mass of the rocky face of the mountain.

⁶ *Delvin [Eathra]*, i. e. the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County.—See note ³, under the year 1178, p. 44.

⁷ *Sid-Anmchadha*, i. e. the O'Maddena, in the barony of Longford, in the county of Galway.—See note ², under the year 1178, p. 44.

of Sliabh Lughá, and in Ciarraighe': great numbers of the English were killed by him, and he carried off many cows from them^a.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1264.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred sixty-four.

Aengus O'Cluman^a, Bishop of Leyny, died in the Abbey of Boyle, having resigned his bishopric long before.

A war broke out between Art O'Melaghlin and the English of Meath; and he destroyed great numbers of them near the River Brosna^a, both by killing and drowning.

Murtough, son of Donnell O'Hart, was killed; and his people were burned by Donn Maguire^c.

A great depredation was committed by the inhabitants of Delvin [Eathra^d] on the Sil-Anmchadha^e; and the five sons of O'Madden were slain on the occasion.

A conference was held this year at Athlone between the Lord Justice of Ireland (attended by the English, the Earl of Ulster^f, and Maurice Fitzgerald,

^a *The Earl of Ulster*.—This was Walter Burke, or De Burgo, the grandson of William Fitz-Adelm. According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, he obtained this title in the year 1264, after his marriage with [Maud] the daughter of Hugh de Lacy the younger. Dr. Hanmer has the same statement under the same year. His words are as follows: "Anno 1264. Walter Bourke, commonly called Walterus de Burgo, was made Earle of Vlster, hee had married the daughter and heire of Sir Hugh De-lacy, the younger, and in her right enjoyed the Earledome.

"The Booke of Houel layeth down the descent, that this Walter, by the said heire of Vlster Vlster had issue, Walter [*recte* Richard], and he had issue five daughters; 1. Ellen, that married Robert le Bruce, King of Scotland; 2. Elizabeth,

that married the Earle of Gloster; 3. John, that married Thomas, Earle of Kildare; 4. Katherine, that married the Earle of Louth; 5. Margaret, that married the Earle of Desmond; 6. Eleanor, that married with the Lord Malton. Notwithstanding these honourable matches and amity concluded in the outward sight of the world, there rose deadly warres between the Geraldines and Burks, which wrought blood sheds, troubles, by partaking throughout the Realme of Ireland; at the same time the fury of the Geraldines was so outrageous, in so much that Maurice Fitz Maurice, the second Earle of Desmond, opposed himself against the sword, and took at Tristledermote, now called Castle Dermocke, Richard de Capella, the Lord Iustice, Theobald le Butler, and John, or Miles de Copan, and committed them to the prisons in Leix and Donamus; but the

with their respective forces), on the one side, and Felim O'Connor and his son on the other. The English were seized with fear and perplexity of mind when they saw the King of Connaught and his son approaching them with a numerous and complete muster of their forces, and came to the resolution of suing for peace. Felim and the chiefs of his people consented to make the peace, and they afterwards separated on amicable terms.

A war broke out between Mac William Burke (Earl of Ulster) and Maurice Fitzgerald, so that the greater part of Ireland was destroyed between them. The Earl took all the castles that Fitzgerald possessed in Connaught, burned his manors⁵, and plundered his people.

Art O'Melaghlin burned all the castles and street-towns⁶ in Delvin, Calry, and Brawney, and drove the English out of all of them; he then took hostages from their chieftains¹.

The Lord Justice of Ireland¹, John Goggan^k, and Theobald Butler, were taken prisoners by Maurice Fitzgerald in a consecrated church¹.

The castle of Lough Mask and the castle of Ardrahin were taken by Mac William Burke.

The Archbishop of Armagh, Maelpatrick O'Scannal, brought the Friars Minor to Armagh; and (according to tradition), it was Mac Donnell Galloglagh^m that commenced the erection of the monastery.

¹ *From their chieftains*, that is, from the Irish chieftains whom he placed over these territories after the expulsion of the English. These were Mac Coghlan, Magawley, and O'Brien. The Delvin here mentioned is the present barony of Garrycastle, Mac Coghlan's country, in the King's County. Calry comprised all the parish of Ballyloughloe, in Westmeath, and Brawney is still the name of a barony adjoining Athlone and the Shannon in the same county, in which the O'Breens are still numerous, but have changed the name to O'Brien.

² *The Lord Justice*.—He was Richard de Rupella, or Capella.

^k *John Goggan*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise he is called John

Cowgan, which seems more correct. The name is now usually written Goggan, and is very common all over the south of Ireland, particularly in the county of Cork.

¹ *In a consecrated church*.—This was the church of Castledermot, in the county of Kildare.—See Annals of Ireland by Camden and Grace. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen this passage is incorrectly given under the year 1266. According to Camden and Hammer the prisoners were confined in the castles of Dunamase and Ley, then in the possession of the Geraldines.

^m *Mac Donnell Galloglagh* of the Gallowglasses, or heavy-armed Irish soldiers, was chief of Clann-Kelly, in Fermanagh.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1265.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, μίλε, να céδ, ρερκατ, αcúicc.

Tomar mac feargail meic diarmada erpuic oilipinn, tomar ua maicin erpuic luigne, ⁊ Maolbriúde uá ghuccáin airéinneac oilipinn do écc.

Muirir mac nell uí concobair do toga do cum erpuicóide oilipinn.

Cairlén Slíccig do rgailead la haoð ua cconcobair, ⁊ la hua ndomnaill. Cairlen an bñnatta, ⁊ cairlen Ráta airb epaioibe do lopead ⁊ do pcaoilead leó beóp.

Mainirtir topair Patraicc do lopead.

Tadg mag pionnbarr do marbad do Concobair mag ragnaill ⁊ do mac domnaill uí feargail.

Feðlimið mac catail epioibepig uí Concobair Rí Connaçt, fear coranta ⁊ cotairgi a cuiccið þín, ⁊ a çapar þor gac taib, fear ionnarþea ⁊ airgte a eapcapat, fear lan deneç, deangnam, ⁊ doirþercur, fear méa-daighce opð eccailpeac, ⁊ ealaðan, dfgaðbar þíg Epeann ap uairli, ap cruç, ap epóðacht, ap céill, ap iocht, ap þípinne do écc iar mbuaib nongeta ⁊ naiþrigi i mainirtirþbraðar .S. domenic i Ropcomám tucc þín poime þín do dia ⁊ don upð. Aoð ua Concobair a mac þéin do þíogað uap Connachtaib dá ép, ⁊ a cpeac þígí do dénam do ap uib þailge, ⁊ iar mompuð

^a *Beannada*, now Banada, a small village near which are the ruins of an abbey, in the barony of Leyny, and county of Sligo.

^o *Rath-ard-Creeva*.—This name is now obsolete.

^p *Toberpatrick*, i. e. the great abbey of Ballintober, in the county of Mayo.

^q *Mag-Finnvar*.—He was Chief of Muintir-Geran, a territory on the west side of Lough Gowna, in the north of the county of Longford

^r *Felim*.—This passage is rendered as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"Felym mac Cahall Crovedearg O'Connor, king of Connoght, defender of his own province and Friends every where, and destroyer and

banisher of his Enemies, where he could find them: one full of bounty, prowess" [*eangnam*], "and magnanimity, both in England and Ireland, died penitently, and was buried in the Fryers Preachers' (monastery) of Roscommon, which he himself before granted to the said order, in honor of God and St. Dominick. After whose death his own son, Hugh O'Connor (a vallarous and sturdy man), tooke upon him the name of King of Connought, and immediately made his first regal prey upon the countrey of Affailie, made great burnings and outrages in that countrey, and from thence returned to Athlone, where he put out the eyes of Cahall Mac Teige O'Connor, who, soone after the losing his eyes, died."

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1265.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred sixty-five.

Thomas, the son of Farrell Mac Dermot, Bishop of Elphin; Thomas O'Maicin, Bishop of Leyny; and Maelbrighde O'Grugan, Erenagh of Elphin, died.

Maurice, the son of Niall O'Connor, was elected to the bishopric of Elphin.

The castle of Sligo was demolished by Hugh O'Connor and O'Donnell. The castle of Beannada^a and the castle of Rath-ard-Creeva^o were also burned and destroyed by them.

The monastery of Toberpatrick^p was burned.

Teige Mag-Finnvar^a was slain by Conor Mac Rannal and the son of Donnel O'Farrell.

Felim^r, son of Cathal Crowderg O'Connor, the defender and supporter of his own province, and of his friends on every side; the expeller and plunderer of his foes,—a man full of hospitality, prowess^s, and renown; the exalter of the clerical orders and men of science; a worthy materies of a King of Ireland for his nobility, personal shape, heroism, wisdom, clemency, and truth, died, after the victory of [Extreme] Unction and penance, in the monastery of the Dominican Friars, at Roscommon^t, which he himself had granted to God and that order. Hugh O'Connor, his own son, was inaugurated king over the Connacians, as his successor. Hugh committed his regal depredation^u in Offaly^w, and on his

^s *Prowess*, eangnam, is used throughout these Annals in the sense of prowess or dexterity at arms.—See extract from the Annals of Kilronan, at the year 1235, where the phrase forgeim eangnam is used to express “with credit for prowess.”

^t *Roscommon*.—Dr. O'Connor, in his suppressed work, *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare*, writes, p. 43: “Felim was interred in his own abbey of Roscommon, and his monument, of which Mr. Walker has given a drawing in his *Dress of the ancient Irish*, is an object of melancholy curiosity to this day.” And he adds in a note:—

“Mr. Grose has given a faithful view of this abbey. The steeple of the abbey, of late undermined by a gentleman who wished to procure materials for building a house, fell about two years ago” [he was writing in 1796], “and the monument of Felim is covered with rubbish and with ruins.” The Editor examined this monument in 1837, when it was very much injured, but could discover no fragment of an inscription upon it.

^u *Regal depredation*, a chead pgi.—It appears that every king after his inauguration was expected to achieve some grand act of depredation.

^w *Offaly*, a territory of considerable extent in

do go hát luain Catál mac taidce úí concobair do dallad lair, 7 a écc da bíthin.

Muircearad mac catál mic diarmata mic taidg úí maolruanaid tigeanna muige luig dóg.

Giolla na naom ua cuinn taoiréac muintire giollcáin, Catál mag raighaill taoiréac muintire heolair, 7 Muiréadac ua ceapbaill taoiréac calpoigi do ecc béor.

Coinne do denaí do Tomaltach ua Concobair (.i. airdeppuc tuama) pe dauid ppindegar 7 pe macaib murchada. Mórán do muintir an airdeppuc do marbad an lá rin dóib a cill meadoin.

Dearbporgaill inghí uí dubda (matair an airdeppuc thomaltach úí Concobair) décc iar mbuaib, 7c.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1266.

Αοιρ Cpioρd, mile, dá céd, percat, aré.

Grada erpuice do tabairt ar bratair doρd .S. domenic (.i. ua Scopá) in arρd Macá do cum beít i Raít boít dó.

Tomar ua maolconaire airdeochain Tuama, 7 Maoliru ua hanainn ppioir Roρa commain, 7 Aéta liacc, do écc.

Tomar ua miadaáin do gabail erpocóide luigne.

Toğa erpuice do toét on Róim go cluain perpa brenainn, 7 grada erpuice do tabairt do fíin 7 do tomar ó miadaáin in Aét na ríog an domnac pía Nodlaic.

Domnall ua hEğpa tigeanna luigne do marbad do gallaib, 7 é ag lorcad Aipd na píağ.

Leinster.—See note †, under the year 1178, p. 44; and note †, under the year 1193, p. 96.

* *David Prendergast*.—The seal of this chief still exists, as would appear from an impression of it in the museum of Mr. Petrie. It bears his arms on a shield, and the legend is, "S. DAVID DE PRENDERGAST."

† *Kilmaine*, cill meadoin, i. e. the middle church, a parish and village in a barony of the

same name, in the south of the county of Mayo. Harris, in his edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 607, says that this quarrel took place "at Kilmeathan, a manor belonging to the archbishoprick."

"*Athleague, at liag*.—This is at liag maenacain, a village and parish on the River Suck, in the north-west of the barony of Athlone, in the county of Roscommon. It is to be distinguished from Athliag na Sinna, now Ballyleague, at

return to Athlone put out the eyes of Cathal, son of Teige O'Connor, who died in consequence.

Murtough, son of Cathal, the son of Dermot, son of Teige O'Mulrony, Lord of Moylurg, died.

Gilla-na-naev O'Quin, Chief of Muintir-Gillagan, Cathal Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, and Murray O'Carroll, Chief of Calry, died.

A conference was held by Tomaltagh O'Connor (Archbishop of Tuam) with David Prendergast^a and the Mac Murroughs; and many of the Archbishop's people were slain on that day by them at Kilmaine⁷.

Dervorgilla, daughter of O'Dowda (the mother of the Archbishop Tomaltagh O'Connor), died, after the victory, &c.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1266.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred sixty-six.

The dignity of bishop was conferred at Armagh on a friar of the order of St. Dominic (i. e. O'Scopa), and he was appointed to Raphoe.

Thomas O'Mulconry, Archdeacon of Tuam, and Maelisa O'Hanainn, Prior of Roscommon and Athleague^a, died.

Thomas O'Meehan^a became Bishop of Leyny.

A bishop-elect^b came from Rome to Clonfert-Brendan, and the dignity of bishop was conferred on him, and on Thomas O'Meehan, at Athenry, on the Sunday before Christmas.

Donnell O'Hara was killed by the English while he was in the act of burning Ardnaree^c.

Lanesborough, in the same county.

^a *Thomas O'Meehan*.—In Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 659, he is called Dennis O'Miachan. His predecessor was Thomas.

^b *Bishop-elect*.—Ware calls him John, an Italian, the Pope's nuncio; and says that he sat for many years, and was at last, in 1296, translated to the archbishopric of Benevento, in Italy. Ware thought that "the fair frontispiece at the west end of the church, adorned with a

variety of statues of excellent workmanship," was built by him; but there can be little doubt that this frontispiece, or ornamented doorway, is at least two centuries older than his time.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 639.

^c *Ardnaree*, i. e. the height or hill of executions, now Anglicised Ardnaree. It may be now said to form the eastern part of the town of Ballina. On an old map of the coasts of Mayo, Sligo, and Donegal, preserved in the State Pa-

Matgamain mac cisterneais uí císín tigearna ciarraige do marbað la gallaib.

Matgamain ua cuilín tigearna claonglaire do marbað dá mnaoi péin den buillí do Seoin tré éo.

Cairlén tigi da coinne do bpipeað, 7 Conmaicne uile d'árughað.

Toirpdealbách mac Aoða mic cátail croidheirg décc i mainiurib énuic Muaidé.

Diarmait ruad mac Concobair mic corbmaic méic diarmata, 7 donn. cátailg mac duinn óicc méz oipechtaiḡ do dallað daod ua Concobair.

Buirḡér beoil an cátail do lorcað do Flann ruad ua Floinn, 7 morán do gallaib an baile do marbað dó.

Aod ua Concobair Rí Connact do dul i rin mbrefne daiptioḡað Airt mic cátail riabaiḡ, 7 tigearnur brefne do tabairt dó do concobair buide mac amlaoib mic airt uí ruairc, 7 braiḡde taircaé na brefni uilí do gabáil.

Sluaigeað la huiliam búrc do roigib uí maolreacloinn. Morán do báthað oib in at epocha, 7 a niompuð gan nŕit gan braiḡde do gabáil.

Ar mór do tabairt do droing do muinir uí concobair, .i. do Lochlunn mac diarmata mic muircŕtaiḡ, do mac cisterneais, 7 do mac domnaill uilí uí Easra, ar bŕŕnachaiḡ, 7 ar luigib in iartar Connact, 7 én ceann déz ar ŕicir do tioblacað go hua concobair dóib.

Corbmac mac golla crioŕt meic diarmata do lot, 7 a ecc trŕŕmib.

Saob ingean cátail croidheirg, 7 Maolcain boðar ua maolconaire ollam Síil muireadhais i Seancur do écc.

Maolpatraic ó Scandail Þriomaid Aird maca do tabairt brátar mionur go harp maca, 7 lŕtandioḡ lánomair do dénam lair im an eacclair iaram.

pers Office, it is called "Monasturie, and Castle of Ardnaree."

^d *O'Cuileain*.—This name is now Anglicised Collins all over the south of Ireland.

^e *Claenghlais*, now Clonlish, a wild district in the barony of Upper Connello, in the south-west of the county of Limerick, adjoining the counties of Kerry and Cork. O'Cuileain was originally Chief of Hy-Conaill-Gaura; but his

territory was at this period narrowed by the encroachments of the English settlers.

^f *Tigh da Choinne*, now Tiaquin in the county of Galway. The Conmaicne here mentioned must be Conmaicne Kinel-Dubhain, now the barony of Dunmore, in the county of Galway, and not the Conmaicne on the east side of the Shannon.

^g *Bel-an-tachair*, now Ballintogher, a small

Mahon, son of Kehernagh O'Kerrin, Lord of Ciarraighe [in the County of Mayo], was slain by the English.

Mahon O'Cuilein^d, Lord of Claenghlaisi^e, was killed by his own wife with one stab of a knife, given through jealousy.

The castle of Tigh-da-Choinne^f was demolished, and all Conmaicne was laid waste.

Turlough, son of Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, died in the monastery of Knockmoy [in the county of Galway].

Dermot Roe, son of Conor, the son of Cormac Mac Dermot, and Donncahy, son of Donn Oge Mageraghty, were blinded by Hugh O'Conor.

The borough of Bel-an-tachair^g was burned by Flann Roe O'Flynn, and many of the English of the town were slain by him.

Hugh O'Conor, King of Connaught, went into Breifny to depose Art, son of Cathal Reagh; and he gave the lordship of Breifny to Conor Boy, son of Auliffe, the son of Art O'Rourke, and took hostages from all the chiefs of Breifny.

An army was led by William Burke against O'Melaghlin; but many of his troops were drowned in Ath-Crochda^h, and he returned without conquest or hostages.

A party of O'Conor's people, namely, Loughlin, son of Dermot, who was son of Murtough [O'Conor], Mac Keherny, and the son of Donnell Duv O'Hara, made a great slaughter of the Welshmenⁱ and the people of Leyny in West Connaught; and thirty-one of their heads were brought to O'Conor.

Cormac, son of Gilchreest Mac Dermot, received a wound, of which he died.

Sabia, daughter of Cathal Crovderg, and Malone Bodhar [the Deaf] O'Mulconry, Ollav of Sil-Murray in history, died.

Maelpatrick O'Scannal, Primate of Armagh, brought the Friars Minor to Armagh, and afterwards cut a broad and deep trench around their church.

village, near the boundary of the county of Leitrim, in the barony of Tirerill, and county of Sligo.

^d *Ath-Crochda*.—More usually written Ath-Crocha. It was the name of a ford on the Shan-

non, at the place now called Shannon Harbour.—

See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, note ^g, p. 5, and map to the same work. See also note under the year 1547.

ⁱ *Welshmen*.—These were the Joycea, Bar-

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1267.

Αοιρ Cριορδ, mīle, dá céo, pεpcar . apεac̃t.

Ερpucc cluana p̃p̃ta, .i. Rómanãc̃ do dul do poig̃ĩd̃ an papa.

Mup̃c̃ãd̃ mac Suibne do gabail in umall do domnall mac mãgnupa uí Concõbair, a tabairt ap lam̃ an iarla, ⁊ a écc i b̃p̃p̃iõr̃ũn aicce.

Ḫrian mac τοιρρ̃õealb̃aĩḡ mic Ruaĩõri uí concobair do écc i mainiρt̃ip̃ c̃nuic muaĩõe.

Cpεac̃ do denam̃ do mac uilliam ap ua cconcõbair gup̃ aip̃ḡf̃õd̃air t̃ip̃ maine ⁊ clann uadãc̃.

Cpεac̃ do denam̃ do gallaib̃ iar̃t̃air̃ Connãc̃t i ccaip̃p̃pe ḡp̃oma cliãb̃, ⁊ Ear̃ dapa d̃ap̃ccain d̃oib̃.

Donnchãd̃ mac Ruaĩõri mic ãõḡa uí concobair do marbãd̃ la gallaib̃.

Ḫalap t̃p̃eablaideac̃ do gabail Ríḡ Connãc̃t ḡo ndeachãĩd̃ a tápc̃c̃ po Ep̃inn.

Al̃ip̃ inḡean meic c̃arr̃ḡam̃na do écc.

Ãõḡh ua muip̃s̃õhaḡ t̃aoiρeac̃ an laḡáin do marbãd̃ i c̃c̃ill Al̃aĩd̃ la hua Mãõil̃p̃õḡmãip̃ comap̃ba na cille dia dom̃naḡ iar̃ neip̃t̃eac̃t oip̃p̃inn.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1268.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mīle, dá céo, pεpcar, a hõc̃t.

Ãõḡh mac Concõbair uí p̃laib̃f̃p̃taḡ oip̃p̃icel Eanaḡ d̃ũin do écc.

Tempall m̃õr̃ Ar̃ḡa mãc̃a do t̃ioñnp̃enãd̃ lap an b̃p̃p̃iõmãĩd̃, ḡiollap̃at̃p̃aicc ó Sc̃andail.

Concõbar pũãd̃ ua b̃p̃iãin t̃iḡeap̃na tũãdm̃ũmãn, Seoiñin a mac, a inḡín,

retts, Merricks, Hostys, and others.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 324–339.

¹ *Mac Sweeny*.—This is the first notice of the family of Mac Sweeny occurring in these Annals.

² *The Earl*, i. e. Walter Burke, or De Burgo who was made Earl of Ulster in 1264.

³ *Tir-Many*, i. e. Hy-Many, O'Kelly's country,

in the counties of Roscommon and Galway.

⁴ *Clann-Uadagh*.—O'Fallon's country, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See note ⁷, under the year 1225, p. 236.

⁵ *Mac Carroon*.—According to O'Flaherty, Mac Carrghamhna was seated in the barony of Cuirenia, or Kilkenny West, in the county of Westmeath.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1267.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred sixty-seven.

The Bishop of Clonfert, who was a Roman, went over to the Pope.

Murrough Mac Sweeny¹ was taken prisoner in Umallia by Donnell, son of Manus O'Connor, who delivered him up to the Earl², in whose prison he died.

Brian, son of Turlough, who was son of Roderic O'Connor, died in the monastery of Knockmoy.

A depredation was committed by Mac William on O'Connor; and he plundered Tir-Many¹ and Clann-Uadagh^m.

A depredation was committed by the English of West Connaught in Carbury of Drumcliff, and they plundered Easdara [Ballysadare].

Donough, son of Rory, the son of Hugh O'Connor, was slain by the English.

A dangerous disease attacked the King of Connaught; and the report of it spread all over Ireland.

Alice, daughter of Mac Carroon^a, died.

Hugh O'Murray, Chief of Lagan^c, was slain at Killala by O'Mulfover, coarb of the church, on a Sunday, after hearing mass.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1268.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred sixty-eight.

Hugh, son of Conor O'Flaherty, Official of Annadown, died.

The Great Church of Armagh was begun by the Primate, Gillapatrik O'Scannal.

Conor Roe O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, Seoinin, his son, his daughter, his

^a *Lagan*.—The name and extent of this territory are still remembered. It is situated in the north of the barony of Tirawley, in the county of Mayo. It originally comprised the parishes of Kilbride and Doonfeeny, and extended eastwards to the strand of Lacken, where it adjoined the territory of Caeille Conaill. The O'Murrays were soon after dispossessed by the

Barretts and Lynotts.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 222, 223, notes ^x and ^y.

Under the year 1267, the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen contain an account of the revolt of the tribes of Thomond against Conor na Siudaine O'Brien, of which the Four Masters have collected no account.

mac a ingine, .i. mac Ruaidrí uí ghaba, dubloclainn ua loclainn, comar ua beollain, ⁊ Sochaidhe oile do marbað la diarmait mac muircéartaigh uí brian ⁊ érfín do marbað inn iaran. Drián mac concobair uí brian do gabail tigeapnair tuadmuman ar a haíle.

Toirpdealbác óg mac aoda mic feblimíð mic caíuil croibdeirg, balta ua mbriúin epíde, do écc.

Amhlaoib ua feargail tuir copanta conmaicneac do marbað la gallaib ⁊ bpeall.

Concobar ua ceallaiḡ tigeapna ua maine, Congur ua dalaiḡ Saoi fíur dána ⁊ tige aoidheab, Magnur mag oipechtaigh taoipeac cloinne tomaltaigh, Domnall ua ghabda taoipeac cenel dunḡaile, ⁊ Dubḡall mac Ruaidrí, tigeapna inniḡ gall, ⁊ aipir gaoideal do écc.

Muirir ruab mac gearaile do báthað for muir go luét luingi imaille nír aḡ toidecht ó Shaxaib.

Ionnpaighíð do tabairt daod ua concobair for gallaib go haé luain. Na goill do toét ina coinne gur na feadhaid, tachor do cup eatopra, bñireab for gallaib, ⁊ Sochaidhe díð do marbað.

Donn mac taiḡ uí mannaicáin, ⁊ deiḡneabap dá muintir do marbað do taiḡ ua flannaccáin ⁊ do giolla cñiopt ua bñin.

Feargal ua maolmuaid taoipeac fear cceall, ⁊ Maolpeaclainn mag coclain do marbað la gallaib.

Cengur ua maolpoḡmar do marbað la huib Muireabaiḡ ⁊ nobogail a ccino pñe.

¹ *Airer-Gaedheal*, i. e. the district or territory of the Gaels. This is the name by which Argyre, now Argyreshire in Scotland, is always called by correct Irish and Erse writers.

² *Maurice Roe Fitzgerald*.—This passage is given as follows in the Annals of Clonmacnoise as translated by Mageoghegan: "A. D. 1268. Morish Roe Mac Gerald was drowned in the sea coming from English to this kingdome, and a shipp full of passengers, being his own people, were drowned too." Sir Richard Cox says, in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 70, that this Maurice Fitzgerald was not of Desmond, as the Annals

say, but the son of Maurice, who was Lord Justice in 1272.

³ *Faes*, na feaḡa, i. e. the woods. This was the name of O'Naghten's country, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon. In an inquisition taken at Roscommon on the 26th of October, 1587, this territory is called "Les Ffaes, alias O'Naghten's Cuntry;" and it appears from another inquisition taken at the same place, on the 23rd of October, 1604, that "the territory of the Ffaes, or O'Naghten's Cuntry, contained thirty quarters of land."

⁴ *With the loss of many*.—This passage is very

daughter's son, i. e. the son of Rory O'Grady, Duvloughlin O'Loughlin, Thomas O'Beollan, and a number of others, were slain by Dermot, the son of Murtough O'Brien, for which he himself was afterwards killed; and Brian, the son of Conor O'Brien, then assumed the lordship of Thomond.

Turlough Oge, the son of Hugh, son of Felim, son of Cathal Crovderg, the foster-son of the Hy-Briuin, died.

Auliffe O'Farrell, Tower of Protection to the Conmaicni, was treacherously slain by the English.

Conor O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many; Aengus O'Daly, a man eminent for poetry, and keeper of a house of hospitality; Manus Mageraghty, Chief of Clann-Tomalty; Donnell O'Grady, Chief of Kinel-Dongaly; and Dugald Mac Rory, Lord of Insi-Gall, and of Airer-Gaedheal^p [Argyle], died.

Maurice Roe Fitzgerald^q was drowned in the sea, together with a ship's crew, while on his return from England.

Hugh O'Conor set out for Athlone against the English, who came to the Faes^r to oppose him; and a battle was fought between them, in which the English were defeated, with the loss of many^r.

Donn, son of Teige O'Monahan^s, was slain, together with ten of his people, by Teige O'Flanagan and Gilchreest O'Beirne.

Farrell O'Molloy, Chief of Fircall, and Melaghlín Mac Coghlan, were slain by the English.

Aengus O'Mulfover was slain by the O'Murrays, in revenge of their Kennfiné^t.

abruptly constructed in the original. The literal translation of it is as follows: "An incursion was made by Hugh O'Conor upon the English to Athlone. The English came against him to the Faes. A battle was fought between them. A breach upon the English, and many of them were killed. The correct grammatical construction would read as follows: *tuc aó na Conó-bair ionnraigib go hAethuam for Galluib; do éuaib na goill na éinne gur na Feaóuib, agur do cuireab cat eatorra, i n-ap bhriceab for Galluib, agur i n-ap marbaó rocaíbe óíob.*

^q *O'Monahan*.—The head of this family was chief of the beautiful district of Tir-Briuin,

lying between Elphin and Jamestown, in the east of the county of Roscommon, and had his residence at Lissadorn, near Elphin, till shortly after this period, when they were dispossessed by the O'Beirnes, who are still numerous and respectable in the territory.

^t *Kenninne*, *ceann pine*, i. e. head of a sept or tribe. This term is generally applied to the heads of minor families. There is a very curious dispute concerning the exact meaning of it in a report of a pleading between Teige O'Doyne, chief of Oregon, and his brother, Doctor Charles Dunne, preserved in Marsh's Library, Dublin, Class No. 3. Tab. 2. No. 26. pp. 221, 331.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1269.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, μίλε, δα céδ, Σερεατ, αναοί.

Δαυιτ υα βραγαίν ερpucc clochair do écc, γ α αῶnacul ι mainipτιρ melipoint uair ba manac δα mancharb é.

Ταδγ mac nell mic muirpeadhais υι concobair do marbad in oilpinn dócc-lác do muirτιρ α βραέαρ φέν, γ αν τί do pinne an gnom ριν do tuirim inn.

lomur υα birn ócclac γ lairpear gpaδa aóδa υί Concobair do éop an epaoγail de ap lár α cloinne γ α éonác, γ dul go mainipτιρ Rora comáin dó, γup caíe an peal baói poime δa paogal eoir bpaíeṛib .S. Domenic.

δpian mac domnaill duib υι Easpa do marbad do gallaib ι Slicceac.

δenmíde ingean τοιρpδεalbais meis Ruairi, bñ maolmuirp meis Suibne, Seappraig mac domnaill clannais meis giollapatraicc tigearna plebe blaδma, γ Aóδ υa pionnacéta Saói tiompánoisγ do écc.

Echmilib macairtén do marbad dua anluain.

Domnaill υa fearγoil, γ aóδ α mac, cápaib degeinig δpilaigteaé do marbad do giolla na naom υa pfigail γ do gallaib.

Cpirtina ingean υí neachtain bñ diarmada midisγ meis diarmata, bñ do bfpir eneaé γ ionnpacup don cinead dá mbaoí, γ ap mó do cúip dá comaoin ap an opδ liaé do écc iar mbuaib naieṛige.

Cairlén Sliccisγ do denam la mac muirip meis gearaile iar na bpipead uaoδ υa Concobair γ dua domnaill poime ρin.

^u *David O'Bragan*.—In Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, he is called David O'Brogan.—See p. 182. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, his death is entered under the year 1267, thus: "David ua Bragan Eps. Clochair, qui uirtuose et fideliter pro defensione iusticie ecclesie Clochorensis per tempus uite eius laborauit obiit hoc anno, &c."

^v *Monks*, i. e. he had retired into the monastery some time before his death.

^w *Dub*, dub, i. e. Black.

^x *Of Slieve Bloom*, plebe blaδma, a mountain on the confines of the King's and Queen's coun-

ties. Ussher calls it *Mons Bladina* by a mistake, in *Primordia*, p. 962, which O'Flaherty corrects in *Ogygia*, p. 3, c. 3. It was originally called Sliabh Smoil. See *Ogygia*, p. iii. c. 81, and *Vita Sancti Molue*, given by Colgan in his *Acta Sanctorum*, at 26th March.

^y *Mac Artan* was Chief of Kinelarty, in the county of Down.

^z *O'Hanlon* was Chief of Oriel, in the county of Armagh.

^a *Two*.—Cápaib means a brace, pair, or couple.

^b *Christina*.—The character of O'Naghtan's daughter is thus given in Mageoghegan's trans-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1269.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred sixty-nine.

David O'Bragan^a, Bishop of Clogher, died, and was interred in the monastery of Mellifont, for he had been one of its monks^b.

Teige, son of Niall, the son of Murray O'Conor, was slain at Elphin, by a youth of his own brother's people; and the person by whom the deed was perpetrated was killed for it.

Ivor O'Beirne, chief servant and confidant of Hugh O'Conor, withdrew from the world, from the midst of his children and affluence, and entered the monastery of Roscommon, where he passed the rest of his life among the Dominican friars.

Brian, son of Donnell Duv^c O'Hara, was slain by the English of Sligo.

Benmee, daughter of Turlough (son of Roderic O'Conor), and wife of Mulmurry Mac Sweeny; Jeffrey, son of Donnell Clannagh Mac Gillpatrick, Lord of Slieve Bloom^d; and Hugh O'Finaghty, a learned minstrel, died.

Eghmily Mac Artan^e was slain by O'Hanlon^f.

Donnell O'Farrell and Hugh, his son, two^g truly hospitable and munificent men, were slain by Gilla-na-naev O'Farrell and the English.

Christina^b, daughter of O'Naghtan, and wife of Dermot Midheach Mac Dermot, the most hospitable and chaste^c woman of her tribe, and the most bountiful to the order of Grey Friars, died, after the victory of penance^d.

The castle of Sligo was rebuilt by the son of Maurice Fitzgerald, after it had been demolished by Hugh O'Conor and O'Donnell.

lation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "Christin, O'Neaghtean's daughter, the wife of Dermot Myegh Mac Dermot, a right exceeding beautiful woman, well lymmed, bountiful in bestowing, chaste of her body, and ingenious and witty delivery of her mind, devout in her prayers, and, finally, she was inferior to none other of her time for any good parts requisite in a noble gentlewoman, and charitable towardsthe order of Graye moncks, died with good penance."

^c *The most hospitable and chaste.*—Literally, of

the best hospitality and purity. Her character is stated in more correct language in the Annals of Ulster, and thus rendered in the old translation: *Anno 1268 (rectius 1270).* "Christina Ny-Neghtain, Dermot Myegh Mac Dermot's wife, a woman of best name and quality that was in her time, and that gave most to the White Order, *quievit.*"

^d *Penance, aveprge.*—This word is generally used by the Four Masters, where the Annals of Ulster have *penitentia*.

Caírlén Rora comáin do denam la Roibeit deoport iuróir na hepiann, γ αρεαδ πο υδρα α denam, Αοδ ua Concobair Rí Connaét do beé earplan, ionnur nar tualainz tacar no teaccbail do tabairt do gallaib, na coir-mírec do cor ar an ccaírlén do denam. Connaétaiγ do beir ina cceuib cpeac (go heirgi uoram uoridire.) πο coraib gall.

Flaithbéirac ua Maolpíona taoipeac leithe Calpáige Mhaighe héleóg do marbaδ dó gaibteacháin δό lcthaipeach oile.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1270.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, δα céδ, peachtmozar.

Maolpattraicc ua Scandail airberpucc Αιρδ maca do bul do látauir Ríγ Saxon. An Rí δα glacaδ go honópac, γ coidecht tap a air δό imaille pe mop cúmacaib.

Coccaδ mop eoir ua cconcobair γ iapla úlaδ uatep a búpc, gur tioróil an tiapla maite gall epeann im an nguipoir, γ a pann gaordeal

* *Robert de Ufford*, Roibeit deoport.—In the Annals of Ulster he is called Roibeit burpoit. According to the list of the Chief Governors of Ireland, given in Harris's edition of Ware's Antiquities, Robert de Ufford was Lord Justice of Ireland in 1268; and Richard de Oxonia, or D'Exeter, was Lord Justice in 1269. In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, he is incorrectly called Hobert, or Robert Sufford, or Stafford. The entry is worded as follows: "A. D. 1269. Hobertor Robert Sufford, or Stafford, came over from England as Deputie of this kingdome, apointed by the King of England for the reformation of the lawes, customes, and statutes of this land, and made his first voyage" [expedition] "with his forces to Connaught, and, by the help of the English forces of Ireland, he built a castle at Roscommon. The opportunity and occasion of building of the said castle was, because Hugh O'Connor, King of Connaught, fell sick of a grievous disease, supposed to be irrecoverable."

† *O'Maelína*, pronounced O'Molina, or O'Mulleena, but now generally Anglicised Mullany. The little town of Crossmolina, called in Irish, cpor uí Mhaolpína, i. e. O'Molina's Cross, received its name from this family. The territory of Calry of Moy-heleog was nearly co-extensive with the parish of Crossmolina, in the barony of Tirawley.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 13, 165, and the map prefixed to the same work. The family name Gaughan is still common all over the county of Mayo.—*Id.*, pp. 13, 238.

‡ *A great war*.—This is related more clearly in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows: "There arose great dissention and warrs between the King of Connaught and Walter Burke, Earl of Ulster, in so much that all the English and Irish of the kingdome could not separate them, or keep them from annoying each other. The Earle procured the Lord Deputy, with all the English forces of Ireland, to come to Connaught. They came to

The castle of Roscommon was erected by Robert de Ufford^e, Lord Justice of Ireland. He was induced to erect it because Hugh O'Connor, King of Connaught, was ill, and was therefore unable to give the English battle or opposition, or prevent the erection of the castle. The Connacians, until his recovery, were plundered and trodden under foot by the English.

Flaherty O'Maelfinaⁱ, Chief of half the territory of Calry of Moy-heleog, was slain by Gaughan, Chief of the other half.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1270.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred seventy.

Maelpatrick O'Scannal, Archbishop of Armagh, went over to the King of England: the King received him honourably; and he returned home with great privileges.

A great war^s broke out between O'Connor and the Earl of Ulster, Walter Burke. The Earl assembled the chiefs of the English of Ireland, together

Roscommon the first night, thence to Portlike, where they encamped. The next day they advised that the Earl of Ulster, with the most part of the forces, should go eastwards of the River Synan, to the place on the river called the Foord of Connell's weir.

"As for Hugh O'Connor, King of Connaught, he was ready prepared with the five companies he had before the English at Moynishe. The Lord Deputy remained of [on] the west of the River Synen, at the Furney [aca pupnaib]. After the Earle had passed to Ath-Cora-Connell as aforesaid, he was assaulted by a few of O'Connor's people in the woods of Convackne, where a few of the English armie were killed. The Englishmen never made any residence or stay until they came to Moynishe, which was the place where O'Connor encamped, where the English did likewise encampe that night. The Englishmen advised the Earle to make peace with Hugh O'Connor, and to yeald his brother,

William Oge mac William More mac William, the Conqueror, in hostage to O'Connor, during the time he shou'd remain in the Earl's house concluding the said peace, which was accordingly condescended and done, as soone as William came to O'Connor's house he was taken, and also John Dolphin and his son were killed.

"When tyding came to the ears of the Earle how his brother was thus taken, he took his journey to Athenkip, where O'Connor beheaved himself as a fierce and froward lyon about his prey, without sleeping or taking any rest, that he did not suffer his enemies to take refection or rest all this time, and the next day soon in the morning, gott upp and betook him to his arms: the Englishmen, the same morning, came to the same foorde, called Athenkip, where they were overtaken by Terlogh O'Bryen. The Earle returned upon him and killed the said Terlogh, without the help of any other in that presence. The Connoughtmen pursued the Englishmen,

απέλνα γο Connaéταib γο πιαέταβαρ Rop comáin an ced aubhaig, Oilpinn an uba haðaig, Aiprið γο πορτ lenne. Γαβαib ποραð γ Saorlongπορτ ann an oioðe pin. Τιαγαib θαon comairle apabapað in áe capað conaill tap Sionainn ποip.

θαοί Rí Connaét mun am pin uathað do maieib a muintipe i moig nipe ap cionn na ngall, γ do an an giupoir γ bfeacán don tpluaγ gall allamap do Sionainn γa nupnaide. Iap noul don iapla tap ae capað Conaill po epγiodap uathað do muintip uí concobaip do na gallaib i ccoillteib Conmaicne γo ndearnpað mapbað oppa. Louap iapam γo mag nipe γup γabpað poplongπορτ ann in oioði pin. Do γniað do comairle nepoile ainnpíðe Síe do denam lé Ríγ connaét, γ deapbpaéoir an iapla (uilliam óγ mac Riocapib mic uilliam concuip) do cor ap lám muintipe uí concobaip an cclín do beγ pé pén i ttiγ an iapla ag pnaðmað na pioða. Do γniéip pamlaið. Áeε cña do γabpað muintip uí concobaip deapbpaéoir an iapla pocedóip, γ po mapbpað Seaan dolipín γo na mac. Peapγaigéap an tiapla iap na clop pin dó. Rucc ap an aðaig pin γo himpíomac ahtuipreách. Epcoip i muicdeaðoil na maicne apabapað γona gallaib γ γaoidelaib ceangailte coipighé ina timceal, γ γluaiuib do paigíð uí concobaip γo pangapað ae an cip. Do gebið coiprðealbac ua bpian cuca aghaioh in aghaioh annpin, γ é ag tocht i ccommbaíð uí concobaip. Do bñp an tiapla pén a aγaið ap coiprðealbac, γ po cuimniγ a eccpaioip dó γo ttopáip coiprðealbac laip pocedóip. Oala Connaét tpa puepað oppa do com an áeα don dul pin ionnur γup bpúchtðoiptpioð ina cceann do coip γ deac γup bpípeaδop pop a ttopac, γ γup cuiprioð a ndeipeað ap a monac dá namðeóin. Mapbtaρ naonbaρ do maieib a Riðipeað don iappað pi a ttimceal an áeα imalle pe Riocapo

and made their hindermost part runn and break upon their outguard or foremost in such manner and foul discomfiture, that in that instant nine of their chiefest men were killed upon the bogge, aboute Richard ne Koylle and John Butler, who were killed over and above the said knights. It is unknown how many were slain in that conflict, save only that a hundred horses, with their saddles and other furniture, with a hundred shirts of mail, were left. After these

things were thus done, O'Connor killed William Oge, the Earle's brother, that was given him before in hostage, because the Earle killed Terlagh O'Bryen that came to assist O'Connor against the Earle.

"O'Connor immediately tooke and brake down the castles of Athengalie, the castle of Sliew Louth, and the castle of Killcalman: also, he burnt Roscomon, Rynndwyne, alias Teagh Owen, and Ullenonach."

with the Lord Justice^a and all his Irish faction, and marched into Connaught; the first night they arrived at Roscommon, and the second at Elphin; from thence they proceeded to Port-leece, where they rested and encamped for that night; and on the next morning they marched, by common consent, eastwards, across the ford of Ath-Caradh-Conaill, on the Shannon.

The King of Connaught, attended by a small number of the chiefs of his people, was at this time in Moy-Nise, ready to meet the English; and the Lord Justice and a small part of the English army remained on the west side of the Shannon, awaiting the Connacians. After the Earl had crossed [the ford of] Ath-Caradh Conaill¹, a small party of O'Connor's people attacked the English at Coillte Conmaicne, and slew some of them. After this they went to Moy-Nise², where they encamped for that night; and they consulted together, and agreed to make peace with the King of Connaught, and to deliver up to his people the Earl's brother (William Oge, son of Richard, the son of William the Conqueror³), while he himself (i. e. O'Connor) should be in the Earl's house concluding the peace. This was accordingly done; but O'Connor's people took the Earl's brother prisoner at once, and slew John Dolfin and his son. When the Earl heard of this, he became enraged, and passed the night in sadness and sorrow; and he rose next morning at daybreak, with his English and Irish arranged and arrayed about him, and marched against O'Connor to Ath-an-chip⁴, where they met face to face Turlough O'Brien, who had come to assist O'Connor. The Earl himself faced Turlough, mindful of the old enmity between them, and slew him at once; but the Connacians came up with the Earl's troops at the ford, where they poured down upon them, horse and foot, broke through their van, and forcibly dislodged their rear. In this onslaught at the ford, nine of the chief English knights were slain around the ford, together with Richard

^a *Lord Justice*.—According to the list of Chief Governors of Ireland, given in Harris's edition of Ware's *Antiquities*, Sir James Audley, or de Aldithel, was Lord Justice of Ireland in the year 1270.

¹ *Ath-Caradh Conaill*, i. e. the ford of Connell's weir. This was the name of a ford on the Shannon, near Carrick-on-Shannon, but the name has been long obsolete.

² *Moy-Nise*, a level district in the county of Leitrim, on the east side of the Shannon.—See note under the year 1263.

³ *William the Conqueror*, that is, William Fitz Adelm de Burgo, who is usually styled by Irish writers, the Conqueror, because it was believed that he conquered the province of Connaught.

⁴ *Ath-an-chip*, i. e. the ford of the stock or trunk; a ford on the Shannon, near Carrick-

na coilleaδ, γ pe Seaan buitelér, gan áirínm ar a ttorraḃar díob edir maíτ γ paíτ uata po amac. Dírim beór na hévála do bñac díb darrm, véveaδ, γ veachaib, 7c. Marbtar dearbpaḃair an iarla (.i. uilliam ócc) iarrin lá hua cconcobair a nepaic mic uí bñain do marbaδ don iarla.

Caírlén aḃha anguib, caírlén plebι luḡa γ caírlén cille calman do leaccaδ dua cconcobair. Rop comain, Rinn dúin γ Uillinn uanaδ do loḡcaδ lair beór.

bñian puaδ ua bñain diompúδ for gallaib. Aírḡti aibble do dénam dó oppa, γ caírlén cláir áta vá capaδ do ḡabáil dó.

Cpeaḃa mópa do dénam don iarla, γ do ḡallaib Connaḃt ι ττίρ noilealla ar muinḡir Aodha uí cconcobair, γ dauiτ cuírin do marbaδ don dul rin.

Mac murchaδ cappaíḡ uí ísḡail, bñtir ar beoḃacht, onḡú ar íḡnam do marbaδ la ḡallaib.

Tanaíde mópi mac duinnín mic néde mic conaing buíde uí maoilconaire doirḡneaδ in apḡollamnacht connaḃt, γ poirḡcionn do dul for ollamnacht an dubḡúilḡ uí maoilconaire γ dunlaing uí maoilconaire.

Slicceach do loḡcaδ la hua ndomnaill, γ lá cenel Conaill γ mac bpeal-laiḡ an chairn uí maoilbḡénainn do marbaδ don turur rin.

Cpirtina inḡíh uí Neachtain bñ diarmada Míḡíḡ meic diarmada do

on-Shannon, but the name has been long obsolete.

^m *Richard na Coille*, i. e. Richard of the Wood. According to the Dublin copy, and the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, this Richard was the Earl's brother [bḡáḡair]: "And this was one of the soarest battayles that the Irish ever gave to the Galls in Ireland, for Richard ne kill, the Earl's brother, and John Butler, and many more knights, and many English and Irish besides, and at least 100 horse, with their saddles, were left."—*Old Trans.*

ⁿ *John Butler*.—Hanmer, referring to Clinne, and the interpolated copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, state that the Lords Richard and John Verdon were slain on this occasion; but this is obviously an error. It has been, however, perpetuated by Cox and Moore.

^o *Ath-Angaile*.—The castle of Ath-Angaile was in the territory of Corran, as appears from an entry under the year 1263. The name has been long obsolete. The castle of Sliabh Lugha is the one now called Castlemore-Costello, situated a short distance to the south-west of Kilcolman, in the same barony. Kilcolman castle stood near the old church of Kilcolman, in the parish of the same name, barony of Costello, and county of Mayo.—See Map to *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, on which its true position is shewn, though in the explanatory index to this map, p. 484, it is inadvertently placed in the barony of Clanmorris.

^p *Uillín Uanagh*.—The name of this place has been variously corrupted by the transcribers of the original Irish Annals. The Four Masters

na Coille^m and John Butlerⁿ, exclusive of others, both noble and plebeian. Immense spoils were also taken from them, consisting of arms, armour, horses, &c. The Earl's brother (William Oge) was put to death after this battle by O'Conor, as an *erie* for the son of O'Brien, who had been slain by the Earl.

The castle of Ath-Angaile^c, the castle of Sliabh Lughá, and the castle of Cill Calman, were demolished by O'Conor. Rindown and Uillin Uanagh^p were also burned by him.

Brian Roe O'Brien turned against the English, and committed great depredations upon them; and the castle of Clar-Atha-da-charadh^q was taken by him.

Great depredations were committed by the Earl and the English of Connaught in Tirerrill on the people of Hugh O'Conor; and David Cuisin [Cushen] was killed on that occasion.

The son of Murrough Carragh O'Farrell, a bear in liveliness, and a leopard in prowess^r, was slain by the English.

Tany More, son of Duinnin, son of Nedhe, son of Conaing Boy O'Mulconry, was elected to the chief ollavship^s of Connaught; and the ollavships of Dubhshuileach O'Mulconry and Dunlang O'Mulconry were abolished.

Sligo was burned by O'Donnell and the Kinel-Connell; and the son of Breallagh-an-Chairn O'Mulrenin was killed on that occasion.

Christina^u, daughter of O'Naghtan, and wife of Dermot Midheach Mac

write it *Muilleann Guanach*, at the year 1225, but the Annals of Ulster and Kilronan make it *Muillibh Uanach*, while those of Connaught make it *Muillibh Uainidhe*. At the year 1236, it is written *Muillibh Uanach* in the Annals of Kilronan, and *Ullum Wonaghe* in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise. From the notice of it at the year 1225, it is quite obvious that it was in the barony of Athlone, and that it was the name of a hill or mill in the townland of Onagh, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon. The castle afterwards became the seat of that branch of the O'Kellys called Makeogh.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 19, note ^b.

^c *Clar Atha-da-charadh*, i. e. plain of the ford of the two weirs. This is probably the original

name of the town of Clare, near Ennis, in the county of Clare.

^r *Leopard*, *oncu*.—The word *oncu* is explained leopard by O'Reilly. It was borne on the standard of the King of Connaught, and his standard bearer was called *feap iomcuip na honcu*.—See note under the year 1316.

^s *Prowess*, *eangnach*, prowess, dexterity at arms.

^t *Chief Ollavship*, *apbollamnat*, i. e. the office of chief poet.

^u *Christina*.—This is a repetition. See her death already entered under the last year. Her death is entered in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster as follows: "A. D. 1268 (*rectius* 1270). Christina ny Neghtain Dermot Myegh Mac Dermot's wife, a woman of best

écc, bñ po buò maire veirc 7 oineac, 7 do paò almyana iomua don opo liat.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1271.

Αοιρ Cριορτ mñle, va céo, reachtmogac a haon.

Siomon maccpaie deccanach Apda capna do écc.

Uaτερ a búpc iapla ulaò, 7 τιγεapna gall Connaet do écc i ccaiplén na gaillíne iap mbuaio naireige do galap aithgeapp.

Tomap mac muirir do écc i mbaile loca meapcca.

Iomap ua bipn lainpeap gpaða aoda ui concobair do écc i Rop comáin iap mbuaio naireige, 7 a aðnacul innte.

Αοò ua concobair mac comopba comáin do mapbaò do tomár buitelér aḡ muine ingine cpechain.

Domnall ua ploinn do mapbaò do mac Robín laigler ip in ló ceona i ccionn uachtapaò ppuēpa.

Matḡamain ua Concobair do mapbaò do gallaib dūin móip.

Niocol mac Seasin uerduín τιγεapna óipḡiall do mapbaò lá Seapppaio ua bpeapḡail.

Concobair mac τιγεapnaín ui concobair do mapbaò la maolpeaclunn mac Aipt uí puapc, 7 la cloinn fearmuige.

Caipmén tiḡe templa, caipmén Sliccig, 7 caiplen aḡa liacc do bippeaò daoò ua concobair.

Αοoh mac néill uí duòda do écc.

name and quality that was in her times, and that gave most to the white [grey?] order, *quievit*."

"*Earl of Ulster*.—His death is thus entered in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan: "A. D. 1271. Walter Burke, Earle of Ulster, and Lord of the English of Connaught, died in the castle of Gallway of one week's sickness, after good penance, and was entred [interred] in Rathcahall."

"*Thomas Mac Maurice*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise he is

called "Thomas Mac Morish Fitzgerald." Ballyloughmask is now called Lough Mask Castle, and is situated on the east side of Lough Mask, in the parish of Ballinchala, barony of Kilmaine, and county of Mayo. This castle was re-edified by Sir Thomas Burke, shortly after the battle of Kinsale.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 202, 478.

"*Muine-inghine-Chrechain*, i. e. the hill or shrubbery of the daughter of Creaghan. The name is now obsolete.

"*Of Sruthair*, ppuēpa.—This was the original

Dermot, died. She was a good, charitable, and hospitable woman, and had given much alms to the order of Grey Friars.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1271.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred seventy-one.

Simon Magrath, Deacon of Ardcarne, died.

Walter Burke, Earl of Ulster^w, and Lord of the English of Connaught, died of a short sickness in the castle of Galway, after the victory of penance.

Thomas Mac Maurice^x died at Ballyloughmask.

Ivor O'Beirne, the head and confidential servant of Hugh O'Connor, died at Roscommon, after penance, and was buried there.

Hugh O'Connor, son of the coarb of St. Coman, was killed at Muine-inghine-Chrechain^y, by Thomas Butler.

Donnell O'Flynn was slain on the same day, by the son of Robin Lawless, at the upper end of Sruthair^z.

Mahon O'Connor was slain by the English of Dunmore^a.

Nicholas, the son of John Verdun, Lord of Oriel, was slain by Geoffry O'Farrell.

Conor, son of Tiernan O'Connor, was slain by Melaghlin, son of Art O'Rourke, and by the Clann-Fearmaighe [in the County Leitrim].

The castle of Teagh Templa^b, the castle of Sligo, and the castle of Athliag [Ballyleague], were demolished by Hugh O'Connor.

Hugh, son of Niall O'Dowda, died.

name of the Black River, which flows through the village of Shrule, and forms for several miles the boundary between the counties of Mayo and Galway. The name was afterwards applied to a castle built by the Burkes on the north side of this river, and also to the village which grew up around it, and also to the parish.

^a *Dunmore*, a village in a barony of the same name, about eight miles to the north of Tuam, in the county of Galway.

^b *Teagh Templa*.—According to Ware, this

castle belonged to the Knights Templars, and was erected by the English in the thirteenth century.—See Harris's edition, vol. ii. p. 271. According to an Irish manuscript in the possession of Major O'Hara, a castle was built here by the O'Haras, but the date of its erection is not added. The name is now anglicised Templehouse, and is that of the residence of Colonel Perceval, situated in the east of the barony of Leyny, in the county of Sligo.—See the position of this castle marked on the map prefixed to

AOIS CRIOST, 1272.

AOIS CRIOST, míle, da céo, rechtemogat, aóó.

Henri buitelér tigeapna umail, 7 hoire meobric do marbaó do caíal mac Concobair puaió, 7 do cloinn muirceirtaig ui concobair.

Cairlén Rora comáin do bpipeaó do riú connaét, aóó ua concobair.

Taóð dall mac aóda mic caíal cpiobdeirg do écc, 7 ba héiríde aóbar riú do bpiir da cinead no gur dallpaó muinir Raigillig é.

Iamar dovalaig iurpí na hEreann do marbaó dua bpiin, 7 do Connaé-taib.

Muirgiór mac donnchaíó mic tomaltaig uí maóilpuanaíó, Saol enig, 7 shignaia a cinead do écc illongpore uí domnaill i murbaó, 7 a tabairt go máinir na buille dá aóhnacul.

Donnchaó mac giolla na naom méð ramraóáin do marbaó dá ósbratair tomar.

Riocapó uiur an barún do buairle do gallaib décc.

An mióe do loiceaó go ðpanair do aóó ua concobair.

Aé luain do loiceaó lair deóir, 7 a ópóiceaó do bpipeaó.

O domnaill (domnaill ócc) do tionol fáar 7 báó for loch eirne, 7 airpíde for loch uachtair. Maíéfra, 7 edala na típe ina tímcéll (batтар for innpib an locha iin) do bfin eirpib, 7 a noiceain lair co mbatтар ar a

Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiach-rach, printed for the Archaeological Society in 1844, and Explanatory Index to the same map, p. 497. Sir Richard Cox states, under the year 1270, that the castles of "Aldleek, Roscomon, and Scheligah (perhaps Sligo), were destroyed." These incorrect names he took from Hanmer, who had taken them from some incorrect copy of Irish Annals. In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster the entry is thus given: "A. D. 1269 (*al.* 1271). The castle of Roscomon, the castle of Sligo" [Sluig] "and the castle of Athleag, were broken by Hugh Mac Felim and Conaght." *Annals of Clonmacnoise* as translated by Ma-

geoghegan, he is called Hodge Mebric, and in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, hoipí mac Mepic. According to the tradition in the county of Mayo, this Hosty gave name to Glenhest in that county, and is the ancestor of the families of Hosty and Merrick.

^a *Clann-Murtough O'Conor*, clann muircéap-taig ui concobair.—These were the descendants of the celebrated Murtough Muimhneach, the son of Turlough More O'Conor, Monarch of Ireland.

^e *James Dodaly*.—Hanmer, *ad ann.* 1270, calls him the Lord *James Audley*, and says he died "with the fall of a horse." Cox says that

^e *Hosty Merrick*, hoipí meobric.—In the

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1272.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred seventy-two.

Henry Butler, Lord of Umallia, and Hosty Merrick^c, were slain by Cathal, son of Conor Roe, and by the Clann-Murtough^d O'Conor.

The castle of Roscommon was demolished by Hugh O'Conor, King of Connaught.

Teige Dall (the Blind), son of Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, died. He had been the best materies of a king of all his tribe, until he was blinded by the O'Reillys.

James Dodaly^e, Lord Justice of Ireland, was slain by O'Broin^f and the Connacians.

Maurice, son of Donough, son of Tomaltagh O'Mulrony, the most hospitable and valiant^g of his tribe, died in O'Donnell's garrison at Murvagh^h, and was conveyed to the abbey of Boyle, to be interred there.

Donough, son of Gilla-na-naev Magauran, was slain by his brother Thomas. Richard Tuiteⁱ, the noblest of the English barons, died.

Meath was burned, as far as Granard^k, by Hugh O'Conor. Athlone was also burned by him, and its bridge was broken down.

O'Donnell (Donnell Oge) collected the vessels and boats upon Lough Erne, and [proceeded] thence to Lough Oughter. The goods and valuables of the surrounding country (which were upon the islands of that lake) were seized

he was killed in Thomond, by a fall from his horse, on the 23rd of June, 1272.

^f *O'Broin, ua bpoim.*—This is a mistake for O'Broim. In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise this entry is thus given: "A. D. 1272. James Dowdall, Deputie of Ireland, was killed by O'Brien, and some Connoughtmen."

^g *Valiant, paol einig 7 eangnam.*—The Irish word eangnam is used by the Irish annalists to denote *prowess, valour, and dexterity at arms*. See note ^b, p. 277, where *po pceim engnuma* is used to denote laudability, or credit of prowess, and note under the year 1270, where *oncu ap*

eangnam is used to express a leopard in prowess, or warlike activity.

^h *Murvagh, mupbae*, i. e. a sea plain, or salt marsh, now Murvagh, Ordnance Map, sheet 99 and 107, in the barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal, about one mile to the west of Ballyshannon. There is another place of the name about three miles south-west of the town of Donegal.

ⁱ *Richard Tuite.*—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise he is called the "worthiest baron in all Ireland."

^k *Granard*, a small town in the county of Longford.—See note under the year 1262.

cumur, Τρεν ἡ τρήρι δὸ ḡabáil dó in ḡach maigín ina ccompochoibh don cùr rín.

Αν céδ éduarδ δὸ ριόḡadh op Sárarδ. 16. Nouember.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1273.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, δα céδ, ρeachtmoḡar, atpí.

Plann ó tighérnaig tighérna cfa δὸ μαρβαδ δὸ Muiréadair im tighérnur cfa τρια neart aodha mic peðlimið uí concobair.

Concobair buide mac Amhlaoib mic airt uí ruairc tighearna bpepne δὸ μαρβαδ δὸ cloinn concobair mic tighearnán uí concobair, ἡ δὸ μαρβροim an mac δὸ bfeapp dibriom tighearnán.

Socharδ mag matḡamna tighearna oirḡiall, ἡ Socharde imaille rir δὸ μαρβαδ dua anluain, ἡ δὸ cenél neoḡain.

Cρεac δὸ denam δὸ Siurptán deḡetpa ipin ccorann. Uatad δὸ ριόḡdam-naib connact δὸ bpeit oppa, aimgliocur comairle δὸ dénam dóib ap fupáileam coda δα ndoρccorpluaḡ, ḡur μαρβαδ domnall mac donncharδ mic maḡnupa, Maḡnur mac airt, aipeachtaç mac aodaccáin, Aoδ ua birn, ἡ Socharde oile.

Μορpluaḡ la mac muirir meic ḡepailt i ttuadómumain ḡur ḡad bpaigdi ἡ neart ap ua mðriain.

Cophmac mac diarmada mic Ruairi décc.

¹ *Made king.*—Do ριόḡadh literally signified to be *kinged*, or made king. This was the day of his father's death. He was then absent in the Holy Land, and was not crowned till the 15th day of August, 1274. Among the Irish themselves δὸ ριόḡadh means to be inaugurated king; but it appears from the dates given by them for the ριόḡadh of the kings of England, that they merely meant their succession, which takes place the very instant their predecessors die.—See Blackstone's Commentaries, vol. i. p. 249; see also the years 1199 and 1216, where the ριόḡadh has been inadvertently rendered

“was crowned.” Hanmer has the following remark under this year (1272): “The most renowned King Henry the Third, having lived 65 yeeres, and reigned 56, and 28 dayes, ended his dayes, and was buried at Westminster. Edward, the first of that name, sonne of King Henry III., surnamed *Long Shankes*, of the age of 35 yeers, began his reigne, anno 1272.”

^m *O'Tierney.*—This name is now locally made Tiernan, and is still common in the barony of Carra, in the county of Mayo.

ⁿ *O'Murrays,* now Murrays, without the prefixed O.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Cus-*

on and carried off by him; and he acquired control and sway in every place in the neighbourhood on this expedition.

The first Edward was made king¹ over the English on the 16th of November.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1273.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred seventy-three.

Flann O'Tierney^m, Lord of Carra, was slain by the O'Murrays^a in a dispute concerning the lordship of Carra, and through the power of Hugh, son of Felim O'Conor.

Conor Boy, son of Auliffe, son of Art O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, was slain by the sons of Conor, son of Tiernan O'Conor; and he killed the best of them, namely, Tiernan.

Eochy Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, and many others along with him, were slain by O'Hanlon and the Kinel-Owen.

A depredation was committed by Jordan d'Exeter in Corran^o. A few of the young princes of Connaught overtook him; but these having adopted an imprudent plan, suggested by some of the common people^p, it fell out that Donnell, son of Donough, Manus, son of Art [O'Conor], Aireaghtagh Mac Egan, Hugh O'Beirne, and many others, were slain.

A great army was led by Mac Maurice Fitzgerald into Thomond, where he took hostages, and obtained sway^q over O'Brien.

Cormac, son of Dermot, son of Roderic [O'Conor], died.

toms of Hy-Fiachrach, printed for the Irish Archaeological Society in 1844, pp. 187, 189.

^o *Corran*, *copann*, now the barony of Corran, in the county of Sligo.

^p *Common people*, *baorccdpiluaḡ*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the term used is *baorccdpiluaḡ*, i. e. bad people. The whole passage is thus rendered in the old translation: "A. D. 1270 (*al.* 1272, *vel.* 1273). A pray made by Jordan de Exeter in Coran, and a few of the nobles of Conaght came upon them, and used bad direction, through the persuasion of idle

men, whereby Donell Mac Donogh Mac Manus, and Manus Mac Art, and Oreghtagh Mac Egan, and Hugh O'Birn, and many more" [were killed].

^q *Obtained sway*, *neapt oo gubant*.—Ma-geoghegan has this passage as follows in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnois: "A. D. 1273. Morish Mac Gerald, with great forces, went to Thomond, and tooke hostages from the O'Bryens, and subdued the whole country."

Domnall iorpar mac maḡnupa mic muircetratḡ muimnḡ dionnarbad a hūmāll ḡ a hiorpur.

Ruaidri ua flaitḡbḡrtaḡ dionnarbad a hiarḡar Connaḡt.

O domnall (domnall ḡcc) do ḡor plḡḡḡ lanmoir in aoin ionat do maith-iph Conallach, ḡ do maithibh Connaḡt, ḡ dol dḡ i tḡr neocchain, ḡ an tḡr do milleat lair.

Domnall ḡ cuinn lḡth tḡrḡat na haicidḡta do marbad la hua noub-thaḡ.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1274.

Αοιρ Κριοστ, mile, dā cḡd, reachtmoḡat, a ceatḡir.

Αοδ mac feḡlimiḡ mic catail cḡuibḡirḡ Rḡ connaḡt, Rḡ po ḡolmaḡḡ, ḡ po ḡaraḡḡ Connaḡta ap ḡallaib ḡ ḡaḡḡealaib biḡr na aḡhaib, Rḡ do paḡ maḡmanna mionca ḡor hḡaḡanḡaib, po tḡarḡcḡar a cḡḡrḡi ḡ a cḡairlḡn, po muḡaḡḡ a cḡupaḡa ḡ a cḡaitmiliḡ, Rḡ po ḡaḡ bḡaḡḡi ua mbriḡm in ḡ catā aḡḡa ḡino, Rḡ bā mḡ ḡrāin ḡ corḡcḡar, eneac ḡ oirḡḡcḡur, ḡear millḡe ḡ leaḡoḡḡḡi Eḡeann eḡḡe, a ḡcc iar mbuaib naḡḡrḡḡi dia dapaḡaoin ap aḡḡ laite, ḡ an tḡr la do Samhḡaḡ eḡḡe. Eḡḡan mac Ruaidri mic aḡḡa mic catail cḡuibḡirḡ do ḡioḡat ina ionat, ḡ noḡa paibe aḡt ḡn ḡaḡḡi ip in ḡḡḡe an tan po marḡrat a dḡrḡḡine ḡḡḡin e, .i. Ruaidri mac tḡirḡḡealḡaḡ mic aḡḡa ui concḡaḡar i tḡtempall bḡatḡar Roḡa comāin, ḡ Αοḡ mac catail doill

^r *Donnell Irrais.*—The Annals of Ulster record the death of this Donnell at the year 1271 or 1274. It is thus entered in the old translation: “A. D. 1271 (*rectius* 1274). Donell Mac Manus Mac Murtagh Muvnagh O’Coner, a tried golden chief and perfect overseer to all, *quievit in pace.*”

^s *O’Quin.*—This was O’Quin of Clann-Cuain, who was at this time tributary to Mac Dermot of Moylurg, who had a house on an island in Clauloch in Clann-Cuain.—See note ^a, under the year 1232; see also the entry under the year 1206, where Mac Dermot is styled Lord of Moylurg, Airteach, and Aicideacht, p. 151.

^t *A king the most successful, &c., Rḡ bā mo*

ḡrāin ḡ corḡcḡar.—In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, this is rendered, “he that terrified and put down most of any.” In Magoghegan’s translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise the whole passage is given in English as follows: “A. D. 1274. Hugh Mac Felym O’Conor, King of Connaught for nine years, died the fifth of the noones of May, on Thursday, that is to say, upon the feast day of the Invention of the Cross. This is the king that wasted and destroyed Connaught upon the English; this is he that razed and broke down their houses and castles, made them even with the earth, and gave themselves many great overthrows and conflicts; this is he that took the

Donnell Irrais' [of Erris], son of Manus, son of Murtough Muimhneach, was banished from Umallia and Erris.

Roderic O'Flaherty was banished from West Connaught.

O'Donnell (Donnell Oge) assembled a considerable army, composed of the nobles of Tirconnell and Connaught, with whom he marched into Tyrone, and ravaged the country.

Donnell O'Quin', Semi-Chief of Aicideacht, was slain by O'Duffy.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1274.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred seventy-four.

Hugh, son of Felim, the son of Cathal Croiderg, King of Connaught, a king who had desolated and devastated that part of Connaught possessed by his English or Irish enemies; a king who had given the English frequent overthrows, prostrated their manor-houses and castles, and cut off their heroes and warriors; a king who had obtained the hostages of the Hy-Briuin, and all the race of Aedh Finn; a king the most successful and triumphant, the most hospitable and renowned; the destroyer and improver of Ireland, died, after gaining the victory of penance, on Thursday, the third day of the Summer. Hugh, son of Rory, son of Hugh, who was son of Cathal Croiderg, was made king in his place; but he was only one quarter of a year in the government, when he was slain, in the church of the Friars at Roscommon, by his kinsman, namely, Rory, son of Turlough, the son of Hugh O'Connor; upon which, Hugh, son of Cathal

hostages of Ombryan" [Hy-Briuin], "and Tyreconnell; this is he that spoiled and defended from others the spoils of the province of Connaught; and finally this is he that most was feared of [i. e. by] the English, of all the kings of Connaught that were before his time; and was with great reverence buried with the monks in the abbey of Boyle. After whose death Owen mac Rowrie mac Hugh mac Cahall Croiderge was ordained King of Connaught, who reigned not long (but one quarter of a year), when he was killed treacherously by his

own kinsman or brother, Rowrie Mac Turlagh O'Connor, in the church of the Fryers Preachers at Roscommon.

"After him succeed Hugh mac Cahall Dall O'Connor, as king of that province, who did not reign as long as his predecessors was short. Hugh Mac Cahall reigned but a fortnight, when he was killed by one Thomas Mac O'reaghty and O'Beyrne. After him succeeded, as King of Connaught, Teige Mac Terlagh Mac Cahall, the same year.

mic aoda mic catail cpoibdeirg do pioḡað do Connaḡtaib, 7 noḡap pfaib
a riḡi riḡe uair ní paib aḡt én coicḡir inte an tan do marbaḡ é la Maḡ
oirḡechtaig, comaltaḡ, 7 la hua mbirn, 7 taḡḡ mac coirpḡealbairg mic aoda
mic catail cpoibdeirg do pioḡað uap Connaḡtaib iaraim.

Τιḡearnan mac aoda úí ruairc tiḡearna bpepne, 7 Doimnall mac maḡ-
nura mic muirḡḡḡḡtaig muirḡḡḡḡ, Saii enig, 7 enḡnama Epeann uilí déḡ.

ḡiolla na naom mac aoda mic amlaib úí pḡḡḡail tiḡearna na hanḡale,
comḡur coiméda enig, 7 enḡnama cloinne Ruḡraibḡe, pḡar lan duairli, 7
dinneleḡt ḡo nguairḡḡḡtaib pḡar naimḡib ḡo ccaoinḡr lé cairḡib, do écc iar
mbuaibḡ naḡḡḡḡḡ.

Maioleaclainn mac amlaib mic Airḡ úí Ruairc tiḡearna darpḡairḡi 7
cloinne pḡarmuigḡ do marbaḡ la Concoḡar mac doimnail mic neill úí ruairc.

Taḡḡ mac ceapḡaill buibḡ úí dalaig ollam aoda úí concḡair lé dán déḡ.

Doimnall ócc mac doimnail mic airḡ úí Ruairc, 7 Caḡal maḡ ḡlannḡaib
taoirḡaḡ darpḡairḡi do écc.

Pḡḡḡhal ó caithḡiaḡ tiḡearna iorḡair do écc i nua mic caecháin.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1275.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, da céḡ, pḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ, a cúcc.

Ua lairḡḡ epḡucc cille halaib, 7 Cairpḡpe ua Scuapa epḡucc Ráḡa boḡ i
ḡḡḡr Conaill do écc.

Ruairḡi mac coirpḡealbairg úí Concoḡair do ḡabáil dua Concoḡair (taḡḡ
mac coirpḡealbairg a bḡaḡair). Ruairḡi delúḡ iaraim, 7 Concoḡair ua
háinliḡi da bḡḡḡ leir, Toḡairḡḡḡ do bḡḡḡ pḡḡra, 7 concḡair ua háinliḡi do
marbaḡ dóib.

Taḡḡ mac catail meic diaḡmata darpḡcain dua concḡair.

Concoḡair mac pḡarḡail mic doimḡaib mic muirḡḡḡḡtaig do marbaḡ da
bḡaḡḡḡḡ pḡin.

^u *Prowess*.—eanḡnam.

^w *Hy-Mac-Caechain*.—This was the name of a district in the northern extremity of the barony of Erris, in the county of Mayo. The fort called Doonkeeghan, and the sand banks called

Dumha Caechain, still point out the position of this territory.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 173, 280.

^x *O'Scuapa*.—According to the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, he was

Dall, the son of Hugh, son of Cathal Crovderg, was made king by the Connacians; and his reign was not longer, for he had been but one fortnight in the government, when he was slain by Mageraghty (Tomaltagh) and O'Beirne; and Teige, son of Turlough, son of Hugh, son of Cathal Crovderg, was elected king over the Connacians.

Tiernan, son of Hugh O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, and Donnell, son of Manus, who was son of Murtough Muimhneach, most illustrious throughout all Ireland for hospitality and prowess, died.

Gilla-na-naev, son of Hugh, the son of Auliffe O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, supporter of the hospitality and prowess of the Clanna-Rury, a man full of nobleness and intellect, dangerous to his foes, and kind to his friends, died, after the victory of penance.

Melaghlin, son of Auliffe, the son of Art O'Rourke, Lord of Dartry and Clann-Fearmaighe, was slain by Conor, son of Donnell, the son of Niall O'Rourke.

Teige, son of Carroll Boy O'Daly, chief poet of Hugh O'Conor, died.

Donnell Oge, son of Donnell, son of Art O'Rourke, and Cathal Mac Clancy, Chief of Dartry, died.

Fergal O'Caithniadh, Lord of Erris, died in Hy-Mac-Caechain.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1275.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred seventy-five.

O'Laidigh, Bishop of Killala, and Carbry O'Scuapa^r, Bishop of Raphoe, in Tirconnell, died.

Rory, son of Turlough O'Conor, was taken prisoner by the O'Conor (Teige, son of Turlough, his brother). Rory afterwards made his escape, and Conor O'Hanley took him with him; but they were pursued, and overtaken, and Conor O'Hanley was killed.

Teige, son of Cathal Mac Dermot, was plundered by O'Conor.

Conor, son of Farrell, son of Donough, son of Murtough [O'Conor], was slain by his own kinsmen.

first a friar of the order of Preachers.—See also Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 271,

where it is stated, on the authority of the Annals of Lough-Kee, that he died at Rome in 1275.

Art mac catail riabaiḡ uí ruairc tigearna bheirne do marbaḡ la Mag Fionnbarr, ḡ la gallaib ἰ nḡnanaḡ, ḡ ár a muinirpe do cup.

Mairḡm mor for gallaib ἰ nultuib ḡo ráinnic da céḡ eac, ḡ dá céḡ ceann in áirḡn dḡb an éccmair ar muḡaigead da ndaorccorpḡuaḡ.

Tomar maḡ rampaḡain do marbaḡ la cenél luacáin.

Cenél Eocchain do éecht hi tír Conaill co ro millriot bloḡ mór don tír, ḡ ó domnáill (domnall ócc) do tionol a muinirpe ina ḡocóm, ḡ a lḡnmain ḡo hucht plebe truiḡm ḡo raḡimḡḡ forra ḡo fparccaibhriot ár ḡaoine, eic iomḡa, paḡḡb, airm ḡ edeaḡa aḡ cenél cconailḡ don cúp rin.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1276.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mḡle, da céḡ, reaḡtmogaḡ aré.

ḡiolla an coimḡe ua cḡḡballáin eppcop típe heocain decc.

Aoḡ muimneac mac feḡlimḡḡ mic catail cḡoibdeirḡ do toḡḡect ar in mumhain ἰ cconnaḡtaib. A dul iarrin ἰ ccḡnn ui domnáill. O domnáill do toḡḡ laiḡ ḡo líon a tionóil ḡo heḡḡnac, ua domnáill diompúḡ uaḡḡ annrin, ḡ aoḡ ḡḡuirpeac ἰ cconnaḡtaib.

Cḡeac do denaḡm do cloinn toirḡḡealḡaiḡ ar mac feḡlimḡḡ, ḡ ar cloinn meic diaḡmata, ḡ ḡiolla cḡioḡrḡ ua maḡilḡpenaḡnn do marbaḡ ḡóib.

^y *Mac Fionnbhar*.—He was chief of the territory of Muinir-Geran, situated on the west side of Lough Gowna, in the county of Longford.

^z *Kinel-Luachain*.—This territory comprised the entire of the parish of Oughteragh, in the north of the barony of Carrigallen, in the county of Leitrim, adjoining the barony of Tullyhaw, Magauran's country.—See Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys at 7th July.

^a *Slieve Truim*.—This name is now obsolete, but it is given on a map of Ulster, dated 1590, by Francis Jobson, under the anglicised form of Slevetrym. This name has been since changed by the proprietor to the unmeaning appellation of Bessy Bell. It is situated a short distance to

the south of the village of Newtown-Stewart, in the barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.

^b Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, contain the two following entries, omitted by the Four Masters:—"A. D. 1275. Art Mac Cormack O'Melaghlyn was hurt by O'Moylloy, and by those of Kynaleaghe, and the two sons of Mahon Magawlye were also killed by them. John de Verdon and thirteen knights were poisoned together in England.

^c *Hugh Muimhneach*, i. e. Hugh the Momonian. He was an illegitimate son of King Felim O'Connor, and was called Muimhneach, or the Momonian, from his having been fostered in

Art, son of Cathal Reagh O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, was slain by Mac Finnvar⁷ and the English at Granard, and his people were slaughtered.

A great victory was gained over the English in Ulidia, so that there were counted two hundred horses and two hundred heads, besides all who fell of their plebeians.

Thomas Magauran was slain by the Kinel-Luachain⁸.

The Kinel-Owen came into Tirconnell, and desolated a great part of the country. O'Donnell (Donnell Oge) assembled his people to oppose them, and pursued them to the breast of Slieve Truim^a, where they were defeated; and they left slaughtered men, many horses, accoutrements, arms, and armours behind them to the Kinel-Connell on this expedition^b.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1276.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred seventy-six.

Gilla-an-Choimhdhe O'Carolan, Bishop of Tyrone (Derry), died.

Hugh Muimhneach^c, son of Felim, who was son of Cathal Crovderg, came from Munster into Connaught, and went thence to O'Donnell. O'Donnell and all his forces went with him to Echenach^d, and there parted from him, Hugh remaining in Connaught.

A depredation was committed by the sons of Turlough on the son of Felim and the sons of Mac Dermot; and Gilchreest O'Mulrenin was slain by them.

Munster, as we learn from the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, in which this entry is given as follows: "A. D. 1276. A base son was presented to Felym Mac Cahall Crovederg O'Connor, after the death of the said Ffelym a long space, who was called Hugh Moyneagh, because he was nurished and brought up in Munster, and came to Connoght from thence, and as soon as he came and was known to be the son of Felym, Silemoreye and Clann-Moyleronie accepted of him, and had him in great account and reverence." This Aedh Muimhneach is also men-

tioned in the pedigree of the O'Conors, given in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72, *et sequen*. Thus: Feiblimiḡ mac cáetail cpoibbeipḡ, aen mac aici .i. aed mac feiblimiḡ, 7 mac aili ap na chup chuici .i. aed muimneic, 7 po goḡ m eaed rin pigi Connacht: "Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg, had one son, namely, Hugh Mac Felim, and another son was fathered upon him, namely, Hugh Muimhneach, and this [latter] Hugh assumed the government of Connaught."

^d *Echenach*, now Aughanagh; an ancient church said to have been built by St. Patrick,

Creać do denam do mac peðlimið ar cloinn muirceartaig, 7 ġiolla na nainġeal ua connoi do marbað do cloinn muirceartaig a ttorraigecht a cceici.

Creać do denam do Ruaidri mac toirpðealbaiġ ar muintir nechtaim, 7 iadram do tabairt maðma fair, 7 do buain na cceice ðe. Domnall mac nell mic congalaig ui Ruairc (.i. ġiolla an ime), 7 rochaiðe oile do muintir Ruairc do marbað doib. Ġiollacriort ua neactain, do marbað do Ruaidri mac toirpðelbaiġ iarrin.

Diapmanet maġ ġiolla muirce tigeanna leithe cathail do écc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1277.

Aoir Crioort, mile, dá céo, pectmogat areacht.

ðraon ua maolmoicéirġi ab cñannoir do écc.

ðrian ruad ua briain tigeanna tuadhumman do ġabail i meabail do mac iarla claire. A ðarraing ðoir eachaib ar a hailei iar nðenam cairðir crioort pe roile doib roime rin, 7 do tabairt clocc 7 mionn da cele imma ccarabrad do comall.

Ġiollacriort ua binn fear ġraða aoda ui concobair do marbað don ġiolla ruad mac loclann ui concobair. Ġiolla na naom ua binn do écc iar naðriġe.

Carlen pora comain do leaccað daoð mac peðlimið (.i. aoð muimneac) ġo cconnactaib imme, 7 do domnall ua domnall.

and which gives name to a parish in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1844, p. 490; and the map prefixed to the same work, on which this church is shewn, on the west side of Lough Arrow.

^e *Clann-Murtough*.—These were the descendants of Murtough Muimhneach O'Conor, the son of Turlough More, Monarch of Ireland.

^f *Lecale*.—Leaé Cañail, i. e. Cathal's half, now the barony of Lecale, in the county of Down.

^g Under this year, the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen gives an account of the expulsion of Brian Roe O'Brien out of Thomond, and the election of Turlough, the son of Teige Caeluisce O'Brien, in his place.

^h *Brian Roe O'Brien*.—This passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise as follows: "A. D. 1277. The Earle of Clare his son, took Bryen Roe O'Bryen prisoner, very deceitfully, after they had sworn to each other all the oaths in Munster, as bells, relics of saints, and bachalls" [croziers], "to be true to each other for ever, and not endamage

A depredation was committed by the son of Felim on the Clann-Murtough^c; and Gilla-na-n-Aingel O'Conroy was slain by Clann-Murtough, while pursuing the prey.

A depredation was committed by Rory, son of Turlough, on the O'Naghtans, but they defeated him, and deprived him of the booty. Donnell, son of Niall, son of Congalagh O'Rourke (i. e. Gilla-an-ime), and many others of the O'Rourkes, were slain by them. Gilchreest O'Naghtan and William O'Naghtan were afterwards slain by Rory, son of Turlough.

Dermot Mac Gillamurry, Lord of Lecale^f, died^g.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1277.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred seventy-seven.

Braen O'Mulmoghery, Abbot of Kells, died.

Brian Roe O'Brien^b, Lord of Thomond, was treacherously taken by the son of the Earl of Clare, and afterwards drawn between horses, and this after both had entered into gossipred¹ with each other, and taken vows by bells and relics to retain mutual friendship.

Gilchreest O'Beirne, servant of trust to Hugh O'Conor, was slain by Gillaroe, son of Loughlin O'Conor.

Gilla-na-naev O'Beirne died, after penance.

The castle of Roscommon was pulled down by Hugh, son of Felim O'Conor [i. e. Hugh Muimhneach], aided by the Connacians and Donnell O'Donnell.

each other; also after they became sworn gossips, and for confirmation of this their indissoluble bond of perpetual friendship, they drew part of the blood of each of them, which they putt in a vessall, and mingled it together: after all which protestations, the said Bryen was taken as aforesaid and bound to sterne steedes, and so was tortured to death by the said Earle's son." This passage is quoted by Mr. Moore, in a note in his History of Ireland, vol. iii. p. 33; but he does not mention what annals he quotes from. The Irish work called *Caithreim Thoir-dhealbhaigh*, or Wars of Turlough O'Brien, con-

tains a much more detailed account of the circumstances attending the murder of Brian Roe O'Brien. This murder is alluded to by the Irish chieftains in their remonstrance to Pope John XXII., as a striking instance of the treachery of the English and Anglo-Irish then in Ireland. They call the murderer of Brian Roe, the Duke of Gloucester's brother.—See *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare*, p. 74.

¹ *Gossipred*—*lap nbenaim caipbis epiope pe apoile*, i. e. after one of them had been sponsor to the other's child at baptism.

Γρεαὶ μὲν τοῦ δαναῖν τοῦ τελλαὶ ἐδῶκεν πορ cenel luacáin ἃ νῆλιον δα
duile δαρ μαρβρατ concobair mac dorchaidhe γ rochaið immaille nír.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSΘ, 1278.

Αοιρ Cριορθ, mile, δά céb, reachtmoḡad, a hochtτ.

Τομάρ ua cuinn eppucc éluana mic nóir do écc.

Flaitébsrtaç ua daimin ticcérina fírmánaç décc.

Ταδcc mac τοιρῖδεαλβαῖḡ mic αὐδα mic κατὰιλ cpoiboeirḡ Rí connacτ
do μαρβαδh la cloinn κατὰιλ meic διαρμαδα.

Ρυαῖορι mac τοιρῖδεαλβαῖḡ uí Concobair do μαρβαδ la ḡollu cpiορθ
máḡ flannchaið, γ la δαρτραiccíð ar boḡd droma claið, γ an peappún riabac
mac ticcérinám uí Concobair, γ rochaiðe oile nác aḡimétsr ponh.

Donnchaið, físgal, γ ḡollucpiορθ τpi meic muirḡsra meic donnéaið mic
tomaltaiḡ do μαρβαδ la ταδcc mac doínnall iorraiρ.

Μαῖοm cuince doḡtabairτ do donnchaið mac bḡaiu ruaið γ do cloinn
oile uí bḡaiu ar mac iaḡla claipe ḡur loiρccrís teampal cuince πορ α
muinτir γ ḡo ttuccpaτ ar diaḡmíe πορpa eḡir loiρccaið γ μαρβαδ.

Tomaltaiç macc oipeachtaiḡ Ríoḡtaoircaç fíl muircaḡaiḡ do μαρbhaiðh
lar na tuathaið.

* *Gleann-da-duile*, a valley in the parish of Oughteragh, barony of Carrigallen, and county of Leitrim. Kinel-Luachain, the territory of the Mac Dorcys, comprised the parish of Oughteragh, which adjoins Teallach Eachdhach, or the barony of Tullyhaw, in the north-west of the county of Cavan.

¹ Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen contains an interesting account, evidently abstracted from Magrath's *Caitheirim Thoirdealbhaigh*, of the coming of Thomas De Clare into Thomond to assist Brian Roe O'Brien, against Turlogh, the son of Teige Caeluisce. They also record the erection of the castle of Bunratty by Thomas de Clare, who dispossessed the old inhabitants of Tradry, and

planted it with his own followers; and also the treacherous execution of Brian Roe O'Brien by the said Thomas de Clare, at the instigation of his (de Clare's) wife and father-in-law. These events are very unsatisfactorily treated of by the Four Masters. Under this year also, the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, contain the following notice of the death of Conor O'Melaghlin, which has been omitted by the Four Masters: "A. D. 1277. Connor Mac Donnell Breagagh O'Melaghlyn, he that most warred with Englishmen in his owne time, a second Gwarie for bounty, a lyon for strength, and tyger for fierceness in time of enterprises and onsets, and one hop'd to be king of Ireland, if he were suffered by the English,

A great depredation was committed by [the people of] Eachdhach upon the Kinel-Luachain, in Gleann-da-duile^k, during which they slew Conor Mac Dorcy, and a host of others^l.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1278.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred seventy-eight.

Thomas O'Quin, Bishop of Clonmacnoise, died.

Flaherty O'Davine^m, Lord of Fermanagh, died.

Teige, son of Turlough, son of Hugh, son of Cathal Crovderg, King of Connaught, was slain by the sons of Cathal Mac Dermot.

Rory, son of Turlough O'Conor, was slain by Gilchreest Mac Clancy and the inhabitants of Dartry, on the borders of Drumcliff; and the Swarthy Parson, son of Tiernan O'Conor, and many others not numbered here.

Donough, Farrell, and Gilchreest, the three sons of Murrough, son of Donough, son of Tomaltagh, were slain by Teige, son of Donnell [O'Conor], of Erris.

The victory of Cuincheⁿ was gained by Donough, son of Brian Roe, and the other sons of O'Brien, over the Earl of Clare; they burned the church of Cuinche over the heads of his people, and caused an indescribable destruction of them, both by burning and killing^o.

Tomaltagh Mageraghty, Royal Chieftain of Sil-Murray, was slain by the [people of the] Tuathas.

died penitently at Kilbeggann."

^m *O'Davine*, *ua damhain*.—This name is very common in the counties of Londonderry and Tyrone, where it is anglicised Devine. The family are of the same race as the Maguires and Mac Mahons of Oriel. The family of Maguire had not as yet obtained the chief sway in Fermanagh, though Donn Maguire had made great exertions to put down all rivals a few years before.

ⁿ *Cuinche*, now Quin, in the barony of Bunratty, about five miles to the east of Ennis. The church here referred to was an ancient Irish

one, dedicated to St. Finghin. The great abbey of this place was not erected till the year 1402, or, according to Ware, till 1433.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Antiquities*, p. 280.

^o *Burning and killing*.—This passage is thus stated by Mageoghegan, in his translation of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*: "Donnough Mac Bryen Roe O'Bryen gave the overthrow of Coynche to Thomas de Clare (the Earle), and burnt the church of Coynche over the heads of the said Earle and his people, where infinite numbers of people were both slain and killed therein, and

Hugh Muimhneach^p, son of Felim, assumed the sovereignty of Connaught.

Brian O'Dowda and Art na g-Capall [of the Horses] O'Hara, Lord of Leyny, gave battle to the Clann-Feorais [Birminghams], in which the Clann-Feorais were defeated, and the two sons of Meyler More, Conor Roe Mac Feorais, and others besides, were slain.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1279.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred seventy-nine.

Tomaltagh, son of Turlough, son of Melaghlin O'Conor, Archbishop of Tuam, the most illustrious man in all Ireland for wisdom, knowledge, and charity, died, after the victory of penance.

Gilla-an-Choimhdheadh O'Carolan^q, Bishop of Tyrone (Derry), died.

Conor, son of Dermot, son of Manus O'Conor, was killed.

Murrough O'Naghtan was slain by Donnell O'Naghtan; upon which a challenge was given to Donnell by Robert O'Naghtan, brother of Murrough; and Robert also fell by (the hand of) Donnell.

Donnell, son of Gilchreest O'Naghtan, was slain by Hugh O'Concannon.

Melaghlin, son of Turlough [O'Conor], was slain.

Gillo-Isa More Mac Firbis, Ollav of Tireragh in history, died.

But Donell, in his rejoinder, asserts, and his witnesses prove, that "the custome of the countrie waranteth that bastards, especiallie muliers, by the civill law, might be O'Donovans." The fact seems to be that bastards who were of a warlike character were preferred, in those lawless times, to legitimate children of less combative disposition, especially when they were of a higher or more powerful family by the mother's side than by the father's. The marriage ceremony does not appear to have stamped as much dignity on the character of the offspring, as the respectability and power of the mother's family, and their own bravery, which always commanded the admiration of the subalterns. We have a striking instance of this fact in the account given by the genea-

logists of the children of Turlough More O'Conor, King of Ireland, who were twenty-four in number, and of whom, according to the Book of Lecan, only three were by his married wife, and even these were thrown into the shade by the superior valour of their illegitimate brothers.

^q *O'Carolan*.—His death has been already entered under the year 1276, which is the date assigned to it in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. In the old translation of the Ulster Annals, both dates are given thus: "A.D. 1276 (*al.* 1279). Gilcomy O'Cerballan, Bishop of Tiroen, *quievit*." In Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 289, his death is assigned to the year 1279, on the authority of the Annals of Lough Kee.

AOIS CRÍOSD, 1280.

AOIR CRÍOPO, míle, dá céad, ochtmoġat.

Seaan ua laidiġ eaproc cille halað, 7 Macha mac maġnura uí Conco-
bair abb na buille do écc.

Impírrain do sírġe eoir aod muimneac mac peðlimið mic cathail epið-
ðířġ Rí Connaċt 7 clann muirċŕetaiġ muimniġ uí Concobair. Aod muim-
neac do marðað ðoið i ccoill in ðainġin 7 maolreacłainn mac maġnura do
ġabail an la cłona riu. Ua ðoinnaill ða řuarłacað uaða. Cłŕŕi cłb bó 7
řiche eac ařŕð řuarřioð ařř.

Całal mac Concobair řuað mic muirċŕetaiġ muimniġ mic toirřðealbaiġ
móiř uí Concobair do řioġað do Connachtaib iarrin.

Maolreacłainn ó ġairmleaðhaiġ toireac cenél moáin, 7 Concobor ua
ġairmleaðhaiġ do ġuitim le teallac moðarain.

AOIS CRÍOSD, 1281.

AOIR CRÍOPO, míle, ða céad, ochtmoġat a hoén.

Taðġ mac całail meic ðiarmada ticchŕina moirġe luiřcc, Saof in eneac
i nŕŕġnam 7 i nuairle do écc.

Cał ðiřiřt ða ċřioch eoir cenel cconailł 7 cenel eoġain. Aod buiði mac
ðoinnaill óicc mic aoda méť mic aoda řiř a řaitti an macaoniġ tonleapcc
7 ġoill ulað imaille řiř ðon ðara leť. ðoinnaill óġ ua ðoinnaill ticchŕina
cenel cconailł, řŕř manac, airġialł, upmoir ġaoiðeal ulað uile 7 Connaċt

^r *O'Laidhigh*.—In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster he is called "John O'Loyn," and in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 650, "Friar John O'Laidig, or O'Loyn."

^s *Murtough Muimhneach*.—The descendants of this Murtogh are henceforward called Clann-Muirheartaigh in these Annals. They became very contentious, and are often mentioned.

^t *Dangan*.—*Daingean*, a fastness, or fortress. There are several places of this name in Con-naught. The Dangan here referred to is pro-

bably the townland of Dangan, now divided into the several portions of Danganbeg, Dangan Eighter, and Dangan Oughter, in the parish of Killrerin, in the barony of Tiaquin, and county of Galway.—See Ordnance map of that county, sheet 44.

^u *Teallach Modharain*.—There was a tribe of this name located near Corcaree in Westmeath. See note ⁿ, p. 66, *supra*. But this tribe were in Ulster, and seated near Strabane, in Tyrone.

^v *Prowess*, *engnam*.—This word is translated

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1280.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred eighty.

John O'Laidhigh', Bishop of Killala, and Matthew, son of Manus O'Conor, Abbot of Boyle, died.

A contention arose between Hugh Muimhneach, son of Felim, son of Cathal Croiderg, King of Connaught, and the descendants of Murtough Muimhneach' O'Conor. Hugh Muimhneach was slain by these at the wood of Dangan'; and Melaghlin, son of Manus, was taken prisoner on the same day by them; but he was ransomed by O'Donnell, and they received four hundred cows and twenty horses for him.

Cathal, son of Conor Roe, son of Murtough Muimhneach, son of Turlough More O'Conor, was inaugurated king by the Connacians after this.

Melaghlin O'Gormly, Chief of Kinel-Moen, and Conor O'Gormly, fell by the tribe of Teallach-Modharain".

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1281.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred eighty-one.

Teige, son of Cathal Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, illustrious for hospitality, prowess", and nobility, died.

The battle of Disert-da-chrioch* was fought by the Kinel-Connell and the Kinel-Owen, [that is], between Hugh Boy, son of Donnell Oge, son of Hugh Meth, son of Hugh, who was usually called an Macaemh Toinleasc', assisted by the English of Ulster, on the one side; and Donnell Oge O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, Fermanagh, Oriel, and the greater part of the Irish of Ulster, of

prowess by Mageoghegan, and *feats* by the old translator of the Annals of Ulster, by whom this passage is thus rendered: "A. D. 1278 (*al.* 1281). Teg Mac Cathall Mac Diermod, King of Moilurg, an excellent man in liberality and feats, *quievit*." The original Irish is given as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1278. Taog mac caetail mic Diarmada piumgiltuig

raí neimig 7 nengnoima quieuit in chriuco."

* *Disert-da-chrioch*, now Desertreaght, a townland and parish in the north of the barony of Dungannon, in the county of Tyrone.

' *Macaemh Toinleasc*.—Mageoghegan Englishes this "Hugh Boye mac Donnel Oge mac Hugh, surnamed the Fatt, mac Hugh, who was called the leasy-arsed youth."

achó maó beacc 7 na bpepne uile don let apanll. Ro meabaíó tpa an catro por cenel cconall. Ro marbaíó domnall ua domnall ann .i. an tascn gaoideal do bpsir eneaí, sngnam, aipeachur 7 uaple do gaoidealaib Epeann ip in aimpip rin. Pechm coitcionn iapáip Eoppo uile epíde 7 a aðnacul i mainipip na mbpaíop i ndoipe colaim cille iap mbpsich buaóa gacha maichsipa óó gó rin. Aciatt annpo an luchó po bpsir dap marbaíó ina pócáip Maolpuanaíó ua baioigill taoipeaí na ttri tpuat, Eogan mac maolpeaclainn mic domnall móip ui domnall, Ceallac mac giollubriúde uí baioigill an tascn taoipeaí do bpsir sngnam 7 eneaí dexib 7 dollannnaib boi in snaimpip ripp, ainbilsir ó baioigill, dubgall a mac rom, giollu epioip mag planncaídh taoipeaí daptpaicche, domnall mac gille pinnén taoipeaí muinn-tipi peodaíain, Enna ó gairmleadhais apótaoipeaí cenel moáin, Corbmac mac an sipleginn uí domnall taoipeaí panab, giollu an comdeao ua maolbuin taoipeaí luipce, Capmac mac capmaic ui domnall, giollu na nócc mac dail le docaip, Maolpeaclainn mac nell ui baioigill, ainbilsir mac muiréspitac ui domnall, Magnur mac cuinn, giollu na nasm ua heoaccáin, muiréspitac ua plaichbáspitac, muiréspitach mac anultoiú, plaichbáspitac macc buídeacáin 7 Sochaíde oile do macaibh ticchspnaíó 7 taoipeaí nach aipimtsi ronni.

Aoó mac domnall oice ui domnall doirpneaí i nionab a atap.

Cat epip na baipédaib 7 an ciomróccac sup meabaíó por baipédaibh. Ro marbaíó ann uilliam baipéó, adam Plemend, 7 Sochaíde imaille piú. babap tpa diap do gaoidealaib ag congnam lap an cciomróccac ip in ccath pa po dšpccnaíó ap goil 7 gairceao lut 7 lamac da mbaoi ann, Taicléac ó baioigill, 7 taichleac ó dúbba iapipíde.

Aooh Muirneach mac toirpdealbais uí bpiain do écc.

* O'Donnell.—Charles O'Connor wrote *inter lineas*, "pan 41 bliadaín dia aoip, i. e. in the forty-first year of his age."

^a Hospitality, prowess, &c., eneam, engnam, &c.—The translation of this passage given by Mageoghegan in his *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, has a close agreement with the text of the *Four Masters*. Thus: "Donnell O'Donnell was slain; the best Irishman for bounty, prowess, worthiness, and many other perfections that lived in

his time, and was buried in the church of Derie, after he had all things fallen out with him fortunately untill that day of his death."

^b The greatest commander, pechem coitcionn iapáip eoppa.—The old translator of the *Annals of Ulster* renders this, "the overseer of the west of Europe."

^c Dowell, dubgall.—This name, which signifies black Gaul, or foreigner, is generally anglicised Dowell by the Irish, and Dugald by

Connaught, excepting a small portion, and of the entire of Breifny, on the other. In this battle the Kinel-Connell were defeated; and Donnell Oge O'Donnell^a, the most illustrious man of the Irish of his time for hospitality^a, prowess, splendour, and nobility, and the greatest commander^b in the west of Europe, was slain; and he was interred in the monastery of Derry, having obtained the palm in every goodness up to that time. The most distinguished of those who fell along with him were the following, namely, Mulrony O'Boyle, Chief of the Three Tuathas; Owen, son of Melaghlin, son of Donnell More O'Donnell; Kellagh, son of Giolla-Brighde O'Boyle, one of the most illustrious chieftains of his time for prowess, and for munificence to learned men and ollavs; Andiles O'Boyle, and Dowell^c, his son; Gilchreest Mac Clancy, Chief of Dartry; Donnell Mac Gillafinnen, Chief of Muintir-Feodachain^d; Enna O'Gormly, Chief of Kinel-Moen; Cormac, son of the Ferleighin [Lector] O'Donnell, Chief of Fanad; Gilla-an-Choimhdheadh O'Muldoon, Chief of Lurg^e; Cormac, son of Cormac O'Donnell; Gilla-na-n-óg Mac Dail-re-docair; Melaghlin, son of Niall O'Boyle; Andiles, son of Murtough O'Donnell; Manus Mac Quin; Gilla-na-naev O'Heoghagan; Murtough O'Flaherty; Murtough Macan-Ulty; Flaherty Mac Buidheachain; and many others of the sons of lords and chieftains not enumerated here.

Hugh, son of Donnell Oge O'Donnell, was inaugurated in the place of his father.

A battle [was fought] between the Barretts and the Cusack, in which the Barretts were defeated, and William Barrett, Adam Fleming, and many others, were slain. There were assisting the Cusack in this battle two of the Irish, namely, Taichleach O'Boyle and Taichleach O'Dowda, who surpassed all that were there in bravery and valour, and in agility and dexterity at shooting^f.

Hugh Muimhneach, son of Turlough O'Brien, died^g.

the Scotch.

^a *Muintir Feodachain*.—The territory of the Mac Gillinnions extended from the Arney River to western extremity of Belmore mountain, in the barony of Magheraboy, and county of Fermanagh.

^e *Lurg*, is now the name of a barony in the north of the county of Fermanagh, in which

the Muldoons are still numerous.

^f *Dexterity at shooting*, *Uáinac*.—This passage is thus given in English in the old translation of the *Annals of Ulster*: "A. D. 1278 (*al.* 1281). A battell between the Baretts and the Cusacks, where the Baretts were put to flight, and William Baret was killed," [and also] "Adam Flemin, and many more men; and there were

ΑΙΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΘ, 1282.

Αιοιρ Crioσθ, mīle, dá céb, ochtmoγat, adó.

Μυιρέστac mac μυράδα Rí laίγñ, γ αρτ mac μυράδα α δςβραταιρ
do μαρβαδ la gallaib.

Ταichleac mac μαολpuanaio uí dúbba τicchίpna ua pφiacpác, aon do
bφίpp eneac γ ionnpaicchió da éineac ina aιmπιp do μαρβαδ la hadam ciom-
pócce ap epaicch Eoθαile.

Λapparpiona ιngñ caatal epoiδeipγ uí Concoδaip bñ doμnnaill móip
ui doμnnaill γ ματαip doμnnaill óicc, baincññ ban lñte cuinn ipíde do écc.

Ματα ua Ρagallaiγ τicchίpna muιnncπιu maolmoρda, γ Γιollu ioρu macc
ticchίpnaím do ngoipeti γiollu ioρu móp ταιοipeac tellaiγ duncáda dég.

Caatal mac γiollu na naññ ui pφipγail τicchίpna na hangaile do écc, ι

two Irish on Cusack's side, that excelled all in courage and shooting, viz., Taichlegh O'Duvda, and Taichlegh O'Boyl."

It is thus given by Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "A. D. 1281. There was a feild fought between the Barretts of the one side, and the Cusaks of the other, where the Barretts were vanquished. William Barrett and Adam Ffemyng, with many others, were slain. There were two Irishmen of Cusack's side that surpassed the companys of both sides for prowes, manhood, dexteritie of handling of arms, hardiness, and all other parts of activitie, named Taihleagh O'Dowdie, and Taihleagh O'Boyle." According to the *Historia Familiæ De Burgo*, a manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, already referred to, this battle was fought at Moyne, in the barony of Tirawley, near the ancient church of Kilroe: "Bellum apud Mayn de Kilro per Adam Cymsog ex unâ parte, et William Bareth ex altera parte, ubi vulneratus et captus est idem William. Et postea de hiis vulneribus mortuus fuit. Adam Fleming et multi alii

[occisi sunt]." The place here called Kilro retains that name to this day, and is remarkable for the remains of a very ancient church erected in the time of St. Patrick. Moyne abbey is a short distance to the south-east of it.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiach-rach*, p. 328.

^a Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Inisfallen contain very curious notices of the feuds of Thomond, which was at this period the theatre of war and bloodshed, in consequence of the intrigues of Thomas de Clare, who set up Donough, the son of Brian Roe O'Brien, against Turlough, the son of Teige Caeluisce O'Brien.

^b *Mac Murrough*.—According to Grace's Annals, these were slain at Arklow in 1282. Dr. Hanmer notices their death as follows, at 1281: "Murtough Mac Muroch, with Art, his brother, lost their heads at Wickloe: another saith at Artchloe, so Clyn and Dowling doe report."

ⁱ *O'Dowda*.—The notice of Taichleach O'Dowda's death is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1282.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred eighty-two.

Murtough Mac Murrough^b, King of Leinster, and Art, his brother, were slain by the English.

Taichleach, son of Mulrony O'Dowda^c, Lord of Tireragh, the most hospitable and warlike of his tribe in his time, was slain by Adam Cusack on [the strand of] Traigh Eothaile.

Lasarina, daughter of Cathal Crowderg O'Connor, the wife of Donnell More O'Donnell, and the mother of Donnell Oge, head of the women of Leth-Chuinn^d, died.

Mathew O'Reilly, Lord of Muintir Maelmora, and Gilla-Isa Mac Tiernan^e, usually called Gilla-Isa More, Chief of Teallach-Dunchadha, died.

Cathal, son of Gilla-na-naev O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, died on Inis-Cuan^f

"A. D. 1282. Taithleaghe Mac Moyleronie O'Dowdie, prince of the country of Offiaghragh Moye, one of great prowess and bountie, and of great and of continuall dissention with the English and all foreigners, in defence of his contrey, was killed by Adam Cusack at Beerhaven." Here he renders Traigh Eothaile by Beerhaven, but this is a great error. Haliday, in his translation of Keating's History of Ireland, p. 193, falls into a similar error in supposing it to be Youghal. The Traigh Eothaile, mentioned by Keating at the page above referred to, is described by Duald Mac Firbis, a native of Tireragh, as in Tir Fiachrach: *Ṭṛaigh Ruir angio pe páiōteap Ṭṛaigh Eoēuile ip in Ṭip Fhiacṛaṇ* pō a cām, i. e. "the strand of Ros Airgid, which is called Traigh Eothuile, in this Tir Fiachrach in which we are."—*Lib. Geneal.* (Marquis of Drogheda's copy), p. 8. Traigh Eothuile is now generally called Trawohelly, and is a large and beautiful strand at the mouth of the Ballysadare River, in the barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo. It extends from the

Strand road to Beltraw, near Tanrego.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 117, and the map prefixed to the same work.

^b *Leth-Chuinn*, i. e. Conn's half, means the northern half of Ireland. In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, Lasarina is called "the gentlest woman in Ireland."

^c *Mac Tiernan*.—In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, this name is anglicised Mac Kiernan, which is the present anglicised form. This family of Teallach Dunchadha, now the barony of Tullyhunco, in the county of Cavan, is to be distinguished from Mac Tiernan, of the county of Roscommon, descended from Tiernan, the son of Cathal Migarain O'Connor.

^d *Inis-Cuain*, in the river of Cluain-lis-Beccmic-Conla.—These names are now obsolete. The nearest name to Cluain-lis, now remaining in the county of Longford, is the parish of Cloongish; but they cannot be considered identical, as Cloongish is called in Irish Cluam geire.—See Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at 25th April.

nuirp cuan fop abainn cluain lip béce mic connla. Seappaid mac giollu na nalm uí físgail do gabail ticchínnairp na hangaile da éir.

AOIS CRÍOSD, 1283.

Áoir Críord, míle, da céo, ochomogad, atpí.

Áod buide o nell ticchínná cenel eoğain, pece emğ 7 ġairccid ġaoideal, aon Rogá an tuairccipt ap éioðnacal ríet 7 maoiné, fíir ba moa ġráin 7 corccap da cenél ina aimpír. Ba ríogðamína dionğbala dñirinn eppíde, do marbað la mağ matğamína, brian, 7 la ġairğiallaib 7 la ġiollu iorpu puad mac domnaill uí Rağallaiğ.

Tagğ mac domnaill iorriar uí concobair do lot la luighnib 7 a thairbirt do chathal ó concobair 7 a écc iarpín do bithin a luit.

Atch cliát 7 teampall críord do lorccad.

AOIS CRÍOST, 1284.

Áoir Críord, míle, dá céo, ochtmocchatt, a ceathair.

Muirp ua concobair eppcop oile pinn décc, 7 Ámlaoib ua tomaltaig do oirðnead ina ionad 7 a écc iarttain. Ģiolla iorpa mac an liaðanaig uí concobair Ább oílen na tpinóide ap loch cé (dorð permonrta) do togha in epprocóidect oile pinn iarpín.

^a Under this year (1282), the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen contain some notices of the affairs of Thomond, which have been omitted by the Four Masters. They would appear to have been abstracted by the compiler of this Chronicle from the Irish work entitled *Caitheirim Thoirdhealbhagh*, or Wars of Turlough O'Brien.

^o *O'Neill*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, he is called King of Aileagh.

^p *Oriels*.—Oirğiallaib, Mac Mahon's followers were so called.

^q *Burned*.—In Grace's Annals of Ireland this

event is recorded with equal brevity, but more correctly, thus: "A. D. 1283. *Arsit Dublinæ pars et Campanile Trinitatis*." For a fuller account of this event, see Clyn's Annals, and Hammer's Chronicle, *ad ann*. Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, record the death of Art O'Melaghlin, surnamed "of the castles," in the following words: "A. D. 1283. Art Mac Cormack O'Melaghlyn, surnamed Art na Gaislean, the greatest warrior in Ireland in his time against the Englishmen, and he that killed most of the English and Irish; also he that broke down

[an island] in the river of Cluain-lis-Becc-mic-Conla ; and Geoffrey, son of Gilla-na-naev O'Farrell, assumed the lordship of Annaly after him^o.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1283.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred eighty-three.

Hugh Boy O'Neill^o, Lord of Kinel-Owen ; head of the liberality and valour of the Irish ; the most distinguished in the North for bestowing jewels and riches, the most formidable and victorious of his tribe in his time, and the worthy heir to the throne of Ireland ; was slain by Mac Mahon (Brian) and the Oriels^p, and Gilla-Isa Roe, son of Donnell O'Reilly.

Teige, son of Donnell of Erris O'Conor, was wounded by the people of Leyny, and delivered up to Cathal O'Conor, and [soon] after this died of the effect of his wound.

Dublin and Christ's church were burned^a.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1284.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred eighty-four.

Maurice O'Conor, Bishop of Elphin, died, and Auliffe O'Tomalty was consecrated his successor ; but he died soon after. Gilla-Isa, son of Liathanagh O'Conor, Abbot of Trinity Island in Lough Ree (of the Premonstratentian^r Order), was then elected to the bishopric of Elphin.

seven-and-twenty castles, both great and small, in the course of his wars, and he that gave many great overthrows to the English and Irish, died with good penance ; after whose death his son, Carbry, succeeded him in his place, and was constituted King of Meath.^r

Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Inisfallen contains an account (abstracted from the *Caitheirim Thoirdealbhaigh*) of the battles between De Clare and Turlough O'Brien, and of the death of Donough, the son of Brian Roe O'Brien, who assisted De Clare. This latter event is briefly

noticed by the Four Masters under the year 1284.

^r *Premostratentian*.—The Premostratentian, or White Canons, were originally a branch of the Canons Regular, and lived according to the rule of St. Augustine. They were reformed by St. Norbert of Lorraine about the year 1120, at Premonstre, in the diocese of Laon in Picardy. Pope Calixtus the Second, confirmed this order, and gave them the title of Canons Regular. The habit of their order is a white cassock, with a rochet over it, a long white cloak, and a cap of the same colour.

Donnchað ua brian tigeapna éuaðmuman do marbað la toirpðealbac ua mbrian.

Dubgall mac mañura ui baogill taoipeach cloiche chinnpaolað do marbað do muinntir ui maolgaioithe.

Mac na hoioche mañ dopchaioe taoipeach ceinel luachain (no duachain) do écc.

Siomand dextepa do marbað la brian ua pfloinn, 7 la da mac ui plan-nagáin, diarmaiττ, 7 maoleacloinn. Coccoð 7 epaonta déipge hi ccon-nachettað tpep an marbað rin. Cpeacha mópa do óñom do gallaib ara haite 7 a naipg co hiomlán do muinntir oileñ na tpinóioe, 7 do manchaib manipte na buille.

Caipén cille colmáin do leaccað la cathal mac concobair puaið (Ri-connaçτ).

Dún mór do lopccað la fiaçpa ua pfloinn.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1285.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, da chéð, ochtmoçchat, a cúicc.

Siomón ó Ruairc eppcop na bpeipne décc.

Ruaiðpi ua gaðpa tigeapna Slebe luğa do marbað la Mac peopair for-loch uí gaðpa.

Muipir maol Mac ðepaile do écc.

* *Donough O'Brien*.—The Irish work called *Caithreim Thoirdealbhaigh*, gives a detailed account of the death of this Donough, which has been abstracted by the compiler of the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen.

† *Cloch Chinnfaelaidh*, i. e. Kinfael's stone. The name is now anglicised Cloghineely, and is that of a district in the north-west of the barony of Kilmacrenan, in the county of Donegal. This is one of the three Tuathas, or districts, which originally belonged to O'Boyle, and, more recently, to Mac Sweeny na-d-Tuath. The stone from which this district takes its name, and of which strange legends are told in the country,

is to be seen near the small village of Cross-roads, which is the present capital of the territory of Cloghineely.

‡ *Mac-na-h-Oidhe Mac Dorcy*.—Mac-na-h-Oidhe signifies *son of the night*, and was rather a soubriquet, or nickname, than the baptismal name of a man. It is now obsolete. The territory of Kinel-Luachain, in which the Mac Dorcys are still extant, comprised the parish of Oughteragh, or Ballinamore, in the east of the county of Leitrim.

¶ *To the family, &c.*, that is, they gave up the spoils to the heads of these monasteries, to be disposed of as they should think proper.

Donough O'Brien', Lord of Thomond, was slain by Turlough O'Brien.

Dowell, son of Manus O'Boyle, Chief of Cloch Chinnfaeladh', was slain by the people of O'Mulgeehea.

Mac-na-h-Oidhche Mac Dorey", Chief of Kinel-Luachain, died.

Simon de Exeter was slain by Brien O'Flynn and the two sons of O'Flanagan, Dermot and Melaghlin; in consequence of which war and dissensions arose in Connaught. After this the English committed great depredations; but they restored the whole of the spoils to the family" of Trinity Island*, and the monks of the abbey of Boyle.

The castle of Kilcolman' was thrown down by Cathal, son of Conor Roe, King of Connaught.

Dunmore* was burned by Fiachra O'Flynn.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1285.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred eighty-five.

Simon O'Rourke, Bishop of Breifny, died.

Rory O'Gara, Lord of Sliabh-Lugha*, was slain by Mac Feorais [Bermingham] on Lough O'Gara^b.

Maurice Mael [the Bald] Fitzgerald died.

* *Trinity Island*.—See other notices of this island at the years 1231, 1234, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1239, 1243, 1247, and 1249; and see its situation in Lough Key, and the ruins of the abbey shewn on the Ordnance map of the county of Roscommon, sheet 6.

' *Kilcolman*, a townland in a parish of the same name in the barony of Costello, and county of Mayo.—See note under the year 1270.

* *Dunmore*.—This is the Dunmore in the county of Galway, eight miles to the north of Tuam, where are still to be seen the ruins of a strong castle erected by the family of Mac Feorais, or Bermingham.

Under this year (1284), the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen record the erection of

the castle of Ennis, in Thomond, by Turlough, the son of Teige Caeluisce O'Brien.

* *Sliabh-Lugha*.—This name is sometimes Anglicised Slewlowe in old Anglo-Irish documents. See note ¹ under the year 1206, p. 150.

^b *Lough O'Gara*.—*Loe uí gaopa*, i.e. O'Gara's lake. This lake is now more usually called Lough Gara. It was anciently called Loch Techet, and received its present name from the family of O'Gara, who, after they had been driven from their original territories of Galenga and Sliabh Lugha, in the now county of Mayo, by the Jordans and Costelloes, settled in the present barony of Coolavin, in the county of Sligo, and erected a castle at Moygara, or Moy O'Gara, near the north-east extremity of this lake.

Enn mac giolla fínóein do écc.

Maíom do thabairt do maígnur ua cconcobair ar Adam cionrócc 7 ar gailaib iarthair Connacht ag Earr dapa dú inar marbairt daoíne iomda 7 inar gabad coilín cionrócc d'íbrathair Adam.

Maíohm do thabairt do Ríib mac goirbelbaig ar muintir Maígnura uí cconcobair ar Shlab gam dú in po marbad rochaide do muintir Maígnura.

AOIS CRIOST, 1286.

AOIR CRIOST, mile, da cheo, ochttmochatt, aré.

Sloigead mór la hiarla ulaó : cconnachtaib gur po millead moran do mairtírib 7 do cheallab reachnón Connacht lair. Ro gab neart in gac

^c *Mac Gillafinnen*.—This name is now anglicised Mac Gillinnion, and sometimes changed to Leonard. The family were seated in the district of Muintir Feodachain, extending from the Arney River to the western extremity of Belmore mountain, in the barony of Magheraboy, and county of Fermanagh.

^d *Shlabh Gamh*, a chain of mountains in the baronies of Leyny and Tireragh, in the county of Sligo. The name is now incorrectly translated Ox Mountains, because the natives believe that the true Irish form of the name is Shlabh sam, i. e. mountains of the oxen; but this is a local error, for the name is spelled Shlabh gam in all the ancient and modern Irish annals.

^e Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, contain the following passages, which have been altogether omitted by the Four Masters: "A. D. 1285. Hugh mac Hugh O'Connor and Flann O'Melaghlyn, with other noble youth in their company, took a great prey from William Croke, where" [*recte* but] "they were pursued and quite discomfitted, in so much that above twenty of them were slain and drowned, together with Bryan mac Donnell Breagagh O'Melaghlyn, a

youth then of the age of fifteen years.

"Theobald Buttler, with his forces, accompanied with the forces of O'Kelly, of Elie O'Kerroll, of Ormond, of Arye, of Ohne" [Owney] "O'Mulryan, of Sileanmchye, and Clann William of the Burks, came to Delvin Mac Coghlan to take the spoyles of that Contrey, and to destroy and subvert itself by their Power. Carbre O'Melaghlyn, King of the Irish of Meath, hearing thereof, with such few forces as he on a sudden could make up, came to defend the Contrey from them, and gave them the onset at Lomclone O'Doyne, now called Lomclone Offlathrie" [now Lumcloon, or Lumploon, near the village of Cloghan, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County], "where there were killed on the sudden Sir William de la Rochelle, Knight, with many others, with Morrogh mac Cormack O'Connor, and divers of the chiefest of the said Theobald's army slain, besides many Captives that were taken, as Sir Hobert Dunn mac William Burke, Knight, with four other principall Englishmen with him.

"Theobald Buttler died at Beerehaven.

"Mac Gerald Genville and Bremyngham made up a great army with the forces of Meath,

Henry Mac Gillafinnen^e died.

Manus O'Connor defeated Adam Cusack and the English of West Connaught at Eas dara [Ballysadare], where many persons were killed, and Colin Cusack, the brother of Adam, was taken prisoner.

Philip Mac Costello defeated the people of Manus O'Connor on Slieve Gamh^d, where many of Manus's people were slain^e.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1286.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred eighty-six.

A great army was led by the Earl of Ulster into Connaught; and many monasteries and churches throughout the province were destroyed by him. He obtained sway^f in every place through which he passed, and took the hos-

and marched to the contrey of Affailie" [Of-faly], "where they seized upon a great prey of Cowes, whereupon the inhabitants of the said contrey assembled together their forces, and went on the strengths and passages of the contrey to offend" [resist] "them, and said to Carbrey O'Melaghlyn, King of Meath, Clyn-colman, and Irishrie of Meath, to come to aid them against the said armie; their adversaries, who came with a well appointed army of Soldiers, and mett the Englishmen in the field; the Irishrie of Meath and Inhabitants of Affalie striking stiffly to their head, and chief man Carbrey O'Melaughlin made fiercely and courageously towards the battle of the English, and gave a great overthrow to them, took Mac Gerald prisoner, and Sir Adam Pettitt Knight, and above three score knights and freeholders, with a great slaughter of the inferiour sort.

"There was great snow this year, which from Christmas to Saint Bridgett's day continued.

"Gille Issa Mac Tiernan, Chief of Teallagh Donnogha, died."

^f Obtained sway. po gaib neapt.—The word

neapt, when thus applied, signifies power, strength, or sway. In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster this passage is rendered as follows: "A. D. 1282 (*rectius* 1286). A great army by the Earle of Ulster into Connaght, and" [he] "spoyled many churches and abbyes and was strong" [po gaib neapt] "in all places, as hee went and took the pledges of Connells and Owens, and deposed Donnell O'Neill, and made Nell Culanagh O'Neill King." It is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise as follows: "A. D. 1286. The Earle of Ulster repaired with great forces to Connought, committed great outrages in that Provence, and especially in the abbeys and church lands, and, notwithstanding their unruliness, the Earle had the victory of his enemies every where in that journey, and took hostages of O'Neale and O'Donnell, deposed Donnell mac Bryen O'Neale of his principallity, and gave the rule, government, and chief name of Ulster to Neale Culanagh O'Neale." The latter Annals contain the following passages under this year (1286), which have been omitted by the Four Masters:

conair bar gab, 7 po gab bpaighde Connacht uile. Rug iaram Connachtaig lair gur po gab bpaighde Conaill 7 sogain. Ro aicrig domnall mac briain uí néill, 7 tug tigeapnur do mall cúlanaic.

Pilib mac goirdealbais do écc.

ΑΙΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1287.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, da chéu, ochtmóccat, a reacht.

Floipent ó gbelláin aicéideochain oilepinn feallpaí togaide do écc.

Giolla na nócc ó mannachain tigherna na ttrí tuat do écc.

Diarmaid mideach mac diarmada mic Muirgiura mic cathail meic diarmada, tigeapna íl maóilpuain, ísír ba ísír, ba íne, 7 ba huairle da chinead do écc.

Maolreachnaill mac tomaltaig meg oipectais do marbad la toirp-dealbac mac eoain uí concobair i nuiogal a athar do tpegead don Tomoltaic pempáite.

Adam ciomrócc, bean muman inghí uí chatáin, 7 Domnall ó háinlige taoisreac cenel dobtha do écc.

ΑΙΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1288.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, da chéu, ochtmóccat a hocht.

Stephan aipeaprob tuama do gualann décc.

Michael mac an tSaoir eppcop clochar do écc.

Maghnur mac Concobair puaid uí Concobair (imaille pe na bpuair do Chonnaictaib, do uib briuin, 7 do Conmaicuib) do éocht co hát Slípean du

"Finola Ny-Melaghlyn, archabbesse of Meath, died.

"Cahall O'Madden, Prince of Silanmchie, died.

"There was such scarcitie of victualls and corn in the Spring time and Summer of this year, that a Hoope or Cronnocke was sold for four shillings, and there was also a great morren of Cowes the said Spring."

¹ *Sil-Mailruain*.—This is a mistake for Clann-

Mailruanaidh, or Clann-Mulrony, which was the tribe name of the Mac Dermots of Moylurg, in the county of Roscommon. Sil-Mailruain was the tribe name of the O'Flynn's of Ballinlough, in the same county. In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, this Donnell Midheach Mac Dermot is called "Chief of the O'Mulronies, the eldest and worthiest man of his own name," which is more

tages of all Connaught. He then brought the Connacians with him, and took the hostages of the Kinel-Connell and Kinel-Owen. He deposed Donnell, the son of Brian O'Neill, and gave the lordship to Niall Culanagh.

Philip Mac Costello died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1287.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred eighty-seven.

Florence O'Gibellan, Archdeacon of Elphin, a distinguished philosopher, died.

Gilla-na-nóg O'Monahan, Lord of the Three Tuathas [in the county of Roscommon], died.

Dermot Midheach [i. e. the Meathian], son of Dermot, who was son of Maurice Mac Dermot, Lord of Sil-Mailruain², the best, oldest, and noblest man of his tribe, died.

Melaghlín, son of Tomaltagh Mageraghty, was slain by Turlough, the son of Owen O'Connor, to avenge the desertion of his [Turlough's] father by the aforementioned Tomaltagh.

Adam Cusack, Benmumhan, daughter of O'Kane, and Donnell O'Hanly, Chief of Kenel-Dofa [in the county of Roscommon], died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1288.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred eighty-eight.

Stephen, Archbishop of Tuam³, died.

Michael Mac-an-t-Sair¹, Bishop of Clogher, died.

Manus, the son of Conor Roe O'Connor, with as many as he was able to muster of the Connacians and of the Hy-Briuin and Conmaicne², proceeded to

correct than the text of the Four Masters.

³ *Stephen, Archbishop of Tuam.*—His name was Stephen de Fulburn, or of Fulburn. He succeeded in 1286.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 607.

¹ *Michael Mac-an-t-Sair.*—See Harris's edition

of Ware's Bishops, p. 182, where it is stated that he succeeded in 1268, and died in 1285. The family name *Mac an t-éap*, meaning son of the carpenter, is now sometimes anglicised *Mac Intire*, and sometimes translated *Carpenter*.

² *The Hy-Briuin and Conmaicne.*—These were

iribé a dearbátair (Rí Connacht) cona roépaíde. Tachup do cup stoppa léth ar lé. Cathal do gabail lair iar maidm for a muintir, 7 níge Connacht do gabail ar eiccin do mágnur ann rin 7 a d'fbbáthair do aitérioḡad. Teac do gabail ar an Mágnur peimraitte do coirpdealbae mac Eogain uí concobair iym Rorr mór, 7 Mágnur do lot ann, 7 Niall gealbuide ó concobair do lot beor. Raghnaill mag Raghnaill taoipeac Mhuintirc heolair do marbað an tan rin dofn upcúr roighe. Slóigeað la Mágnur ó cconcobair ar a haitle iar na leiguir i Siol Muirfbaiḡ gur ḡab a neart, 7 a mbraighde.

Slóigeað lair an lapla ruac, Rirbepo mac uatép lapla ulað mic Riocairp mic uilliam conquerep dionnraigib connacht go riacht go porp com-máin mar i mbaoi mágnur mac Concobair ruac Rí Connacht, Mac ḡraile 7 muintir an níḡ gur tionoilrfo uile ara chinn, 7 ḡrinnraigib ab tiapla fa teacht reacha rin. Ḣonað í comairle do ponac lair an iarla an típ d'facc-báil, 7 a pluacch do rcaoileac iaraim.

AOIS CRÍOSD, 1289.

AOIR CRIOPD, míle, da céo, ochomogad, a naof.

Míle^r epocc Conmaicne, .i. an Ḣailleappucc 7 Siomon ua finnaeta aipcinneac oilepinn do écc.

the inhabitants of the present counties of Cavan and Leitrim.

¹ *Ath-Sliseen*, or Beal-atha-Sliseen, now Bellaslischen Bridge, on the road between Elphin and Strokestown, in the county of Roscommon, and within one mile of Elphin. It is on the River Uair, a silent, sluggish stream, which flows with such lenity that one could scarcely discern which way it glides. This river rises in Lough Mey, in the parish of Shankill, and meanders its way in a most extraordinary manner, passing under the bridges of Bellaslischen, Bellavahane, and Bellagrange, enters Cloonahee Lough near the seat of O'Mulconry, and then expands into a large lake now called Muickenagh, dividing Tir-Briun-na-Sinna from Kinel-Dofa, and finally glides into the embrace of the

Shannon at the celebrated weir or dam called Caradh-na-dtuath, where there is now a good bridge in place of the old Irish caradh.—See references to this place at the years 1309, 1342, and 1595.

^m *Rossmore*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise it is stated that this house belonged to Flann O'Donollan, archpoet of Connaught. Thus: "A. D. 1288. Terlagh mac Owen mac Rowrie tooke a house upon Manus mac Connor Roe, burnt the house over his head, and afterwards Manus escaped against the said Terlagh. The house belonged to Flann O'Donollan, archpoet (for Irish poetry) of Connocht." It is the present townland of Rossmore, in the parish of Ballynakill, barony of Leitrim, and county of Galway.—See Ordnance map of

Ath-Sliscan¹, where his brother [Cathal], the King of Connaught, was stationed with his troops. A battle was fought between them, in which Cathal was taken prisoner, and his people were defeated. Manus then took forcible possession of the sovereignty of Connaught, and deposed his brother. A house was [forcibly] taken from the same Manus by Turlough, the son of Owen O'Connor, at Rossmore^m, where Manus and Niall Gealbhuide O'Connor were wounded. Ranall Mac Ranall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, was slain on this occasion by one shot of an arrowⁿ. An army was led by Manus O'Connor, after his wounds were healed, against the Sil-Murray; and he obtained sway over them, and took their hostages.

An army was led by the Red Earl^o, Richard, son of Walter Earl of Ulster, son of Richard, son of William the Conqueror^p, against Connaught; and he arrived at Roscommon, where Manus, the son of Conor Roe, King of Connaught, Fitzgerald, and the people of the king, then were, all of whom assembled together, and openly defied the Earl to pass beyond that place; so that the Earl adopted the resolution of quitting that country, and he then dispersed his forces.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1289.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred eighty-nine.

Miles, Bishop of Conmaicne^q, that is, the English bishop, and Simon O'Fin-naghty, Erenagh of Elphin, died.

that county, sheet 132.

ⁿ *One shot of an arrow, doen upcup porgoe.*—In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, this is rendered “by one shot of an arrow.”

^o *The Red Earl.*—He was the second Earl of Ulster, and from his great possessions was esteemed the most powerful subject in Ireland. He died in the year 1326, and was succeeded by his grandson, William, the third and last Earl of Ulster of this family, who was murdered in the year 1333.—See Lodge's Peerage, and also the pedigree of De Burgo, as given by Duall Mac Firbis, and in the *Historia Familiae De Burgo* already referred to.

^p *William the Conqueror.*—This was William Fitz Adelm de Burgo, who was called the Conqueror, because he was said to have conquered the province of Connaught.

^q *Miles, Bishop of Conmaicne*, i. e. of Conmaicne Moy-Rein and Annaly. The Conmaicne were the O'Farrells and Mac Rannalls, whose territories are comprized in the diocese of Ardagh. This bishop is called Milo de Dunstable by Ware, who states that he took that name from a town in Bedfordshire, where he seems to have been born.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 261.

Maíta ó Scingín aird Shléicéid Éilinn do écc.

Tadec ó plannagáin taoipeac cloinne catail do écc.

Sloiccheá la Riocar doiu, la gallaib na mide 7 la maígnur ua eoncobair Rí Connaé do íarighid uí maóilpeaclóinn. O maóilpeaclóinn do éionol ina naghaid do painicc cpoir Shliab cona muinntir i ecompoctraib doibíom. Fírtar iomaípeacc íorpa. Ro marbaí ríocar doiu ann .i. an barún mor cona bpaítrib 7 Siecur ó ceallaig.

Fiaíra ó ploinn taoipeac íil maóilpuain, fíh ba fíh eneaí 7 íghnam do íorpeachaib Connaé do dul do íghnam clínnura le gallaib 7 a marbaí i meabail la mac ríocar íinn búrc, la mac uilliam 7 la mac feorairp.

Sloicchead mor la mac feorairp 7 la gallaib illaighib docum an íalbaig uí Concobair. Ro peachaí cat íorpa. Maítear íor Galláí. Maóilp deíteara do marbaí don dul ínn 7 Sochaíde oile do gallaib imaille le íiomat eac 7 ébala do buain doib.

¹ *Matthew O'Sgingin*.—The family of O'Sgingin were originally seated at Ardcarne, in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon. A branch of them afterwards passed into Tirconnell, where they became chroniclers to the O'Donnells. This branch became extinct about the year 1382, and were succeeded by the O'Clerys.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 76, 77, 78.

² *Clann-Chat hail*.—According to the tradition in the county of Roscommon, this territory, of which O'Flanagan was the chief, extended from Belanagare to Elphin; and the O'Flanagan resided at Moiteach, now refined to Mantua. This tradition agrees with the position of O'Flanagan on "Ortelius Improved," and is corroborated by a passage in these Annals under the year 1601, in which Elphin is mentioned as on the confines of Moylurg, Tir-Briuin, Clann Cathail, and Moy-Nai. The Abbe Mageoghegan makes this territory extend all the way from Elphin to Lough Arrow, which is a silly blunder, for Moylurg, Mac Dermot's country, lay between them. From various evidences derived

from tradition and ancient documents it appears that Clann-Chat hail, O'Flanagan's country, comprised the parishes of Kilmacumshy, Kilcorkey, and Shankill, and the greater part of the parishes of Creeve and Elphin. The following places were in it: 1st, Scormor, in the parish of Kilmacumshy, and in the very centre of the district, now called the Lathach riabhach, the present traditional name for O'Flanagan's country; 2nd, Loch-na-ngasan, which cannot be identified; 3rd, Kilnegooone, in O'Flanagan's country "did belong unto the Dominican abbey of Elphin," Inquis. 27, Eliz.; 4th, Caldragh, in the parish of Shankill,—Inquisition *tempore* Iac. I, finds "that Cormac O'Flenegan of Caldragh is seised of fee of the Cartrons of Caldragh and Cloneboyoge;" 5th, Ballroddy, said by tradition to have been one of the seats of O'Flanagan, the *maer* or steward of the King of Connaught. In the fourteenth century O'Conor Roe crippled the power and circumscribed the territory of O'Flanagan, so that his territory was found to be very insignificant in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Matthew O'Sgingin', chief historian of Ireland, died.

Teige O'Flanagan, Chief of Clann-Chathail', died.

An army was led by Richard Tuíte, the English of Meath, and Manus O'Connor, King of Connaught, against O'Melaghlin, who assembled his people to oppose them, and marched to Crois-Shliabh', in their vicinity. A battle was fought between them, in which Richard Tuíte, i. e. the Great Baron, with his kinsmen, and Siecus [Jacques] O'Kelly were slain.

Fiachra O'Flynn, Chief of Sil-Maelruain, the most hospitable and expert at arms of all the chiefs of Connaught, went to form an alliance with the English by marriage, but was treacherously slain by the son of Richard Finn [the Fair] Burke, Mac William, and Mac Feorais [Bermingham].

An army was led by Mac Feorais [Bermingham] and the English, into Leinster, against Calvagh O'Connor^u; and a battle was fought between them, in which the English were defeated, and Meyler de Exeter and many others of the English were slain; they were also deprived of many horses and other spoils^w.

Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, contain the two following passages, which have been omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1288. There were fifteen ecclesiastical men, both Abbots and Priours, drowned this year coming from Rome, upon the coasts of Ireland.

"Donnell Breagagh O'Melaghlyn was killed, with the privitie of Carbrei O'Melaghlyn, by Melaghlyn O'Melaughlyn."

ⁱ *Crois-Shliabh*.—This name, which signifies cross-mountain, is now obsolete in Westmeath, and it is useless to conjecture what mountain it was the name of until some distinct evidence of its situation be discovered. The Annals of Clonmacnoise, which would probably give us the exact situation and modern name of this place, are defective at this period, the manuscript having lost ten years, i. e. from 1289 to 1299, before Connell Mageoghegan had translated it in 1627.

^u *Calvagh O'Connor*.—He was O'Connor Faly.

Chief of Offaly in Leinster. The name Calvagh is now anglicised Charles.

^w The entries placed under this year in the Annals of the Four Masters are given under the year 1285, in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, which is decidedly incorrect; but the two dates are given in the old translation, in which they are rendered as follows:

"A. D. 1285, *al.* 1289. Teig O'Flanagan, Chief of Clancathal, died.

"Mathew O'Skingin, Arch-chronicler of all Ireland, died.

"Miles, Bishop of Conmaicne, i. e. the English Bishop, died.

"Symon O'Fynaghta, Airchinech of Olin, *quievit*.

"An army by Richard Tuit, and Galls of Meath, and Manus O'Conner, King of Conaght, with him, to O'Melaghlin, who gave them a great overthrow, and Richard Tuit, the great Baron, was killed there, and his brothers, and Jaques [Secur] Kelly, the Bishop's son.

"Fieghra O'Flin, chief of the Mulronies"

"This David Mac Coghlan (as I take him to be) was the ancestor of Sleight Donnell, who was son of Donnell himself, and father of Ffy-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1290.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred ninety.

O'Sedaghan, Bishop of Kilmacduagh, died.

Carbry O'Melaghlin, King of Meath, the most noble-deeded youth in Ireland in his time, was slain by Mac Coghlan^r.

An army was led by Donnell, the son of Brian O'Neill, into Kinel-Owen, whence he expelled Niall Culanagh O'Neill, and he himself then assumed the lordship of Kinel-Owen by force of arms.

Hugh, son of Donnell Oge O'Donnell, was deposed by his own brother, Turlough O'Donnell, aided by his mother's tribe, i. e. the Clann-Donnell [Mac Donnells of Scotland], and many other gallowglasses; and he himself assumed the lordship by force^r.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1291.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred ninety-one.

Edru Magrath, Abbot of the monastery of the Blessed Trinity in Lough Key, died.

Turlough, the son of Owen O'Connor, the most hospitable, most expert at arms, and most victorious man of his time in Ireland, was slain by Niall Gealbhuide O'Connor.

nine and Donnough, of whom the two septs of Slight Ffynine and Slight Donnough descended. His brother, Gillecowgin, is the ancestor of the sept of Leackagh. His other brother, Rosse, was the ancestor of the sept of Clondownie, and his nephew, Mac Rosse, of the sept of Boynean."

^r The transactions of this year are incorrectly given under the year 1286, in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. The old translation gives both dates as follows:

"A. D. 1286, *al* 1290. William Brimingham made Archbishop." He was Archbishop of Tuam, to which dignity he succeeded in 1289, and died 1311. See Harris's edition of Ware's

Bishops, pp. 608, 609.

"The Bishop O'Shedagan, Bishop of Kilmacduagh, died.

"Carbro O'Melaghlin, King of Meath, the Roiallest actor that was in Ireland in his tyme, killed.

"An army by Donnell mac Brian O'Neale to kindred Owen, and put Nel O'Nele out of the contry by force, and made himself king by strength of armes.

"Hugh O'Donel deposed by his brother, Tirlagh, by the force of his mother's kindred, viz., Clan Donell, and many other Gallowglasses."

Concóbair ó Dubda (i. concobair conallach) ticchfíona ua pfiacáac do batad ar an rionainn.

Congalac macc eochaccain taoipec éenél pfiacáac do écc.

Sloicchfó la Riocapo bupe iarla ulað ba ngoipei an iarla Ruad i típ neoðain dár aithríg ré domnall mac brian uí nell, 7 miall culánac ó nell doirðnead dó iar pfaccbáil na típe iarrin don iarla Marbétor miall culánac la domnall ua nell. Fidead nír foinneac do domnall an gnóm rin, uair do hoirðnead brian mac aoda buide ui nell a hucht an iarla édona le mac mairtin 7 le mac Éoin, 7 no dioðuiread epíom a típ eoðain.

Sluacccfó lar an iarla i típ conaill do chum toirpdealbais mic domnall óig, gur aippe an típ edir cill 7 cuait. Raimcc iarrin go hoil finn i cconnachdaib 7 tuccepat Connachdaig i mbraigde do.

Comtocecbail do ófham do catál ó Concobair, do miall gelbuidé 7 do luét a ccommbadá edir gallaib 7 gaoidealaib daitirioðad maðnupa. Iomairpeacc do éabairt doib dia poile i ccúil maile. Catál do lot, mupcad mac taoig do mairbad 7 Socharó naé aipiméir. Maíom for maðnur dāna 7 é fén do dul [ar] fo laim iar mbén mopáin dia eachaib de. Cpeacá mópa do ófham i ccaipppí do muinntir catáil uí concóbair 7 nell gealbuidé iar nguín catáil. Dala maðnupa ui Choncóbair tra iar tochte do Shiol muirpeadais dia aor gpaða budén 7 do gallaib Ropa commáin ina foipitín apabapac iarran maíom do cuait inaipéir na cpeac go tapla na ccínn é ar ppaith an fepáin 7 ar an aonac. Na cpeacá do buain díob ann rin 7 miall do dul ar a moir a gairccí 7 a epíomail. Tomár mac goirpealbais do mairbad, a bpaéar dāuit mac goirpealbais do gabail 7 a mairbad ina bpaig-ófnur. Mopan oile don tpluacch béor edir gallaib 7 gaoidealaib do mairbad 7 do muðugad. Tocht do miall ip in típ iarrin ar píe 7 a fíhann fén do éabairt dó. Do ponað fapcópaois mop 7 ionnlach abal ftoppa do púoir go po fóbair miall an típ pfaccbáil.

Órian ó floinn ticchfíona ua ttauipre do écc.

* *Cuil-Maile*.—In O'Flaherty's account of West Connaught, printed for the Irish Archaeological Society in 1845, it is stated that this is Killoony, in the county of Sligo, by which he meant the present village of Coloony, in the barony of Tir-

erril, not far to the south of Ballysadare; and it appears from several passages in these Annals that he is right.—See note at the year 1598.

* *Between them*, ftoppa, i. e. between the parties of Cathal and Manus O'Conor.

Conor O'Dowda (i. e. Conor Conallagh), Lord of Hy-Fiachrach, was drowned in the Shannon.

Congalagh Mageoghegan, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach, died.

An army was led by Richard Burke, Earl of Ulster, usually called the Red Earl, into Kinel-Owen, where he deposed Donnell, son of Brian O'Neill, and installed Niall Culanagh O'Neill in his place; but after the Earl had left the country, Niall Culanagh was slain. This deed, however, was not a fortunate one for Donnell; for Brian, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, was inaugurated, by the influence of the said Earl, by Mac Martin and Mac Eoin, and the other [Donnell] was banished from Tyrone.

An army was led by the Earl into Tirconnell against Turlough, son of Donnell Oge, and plundered the country, as well ecclesiastical as lay property. He then proceeded to Elphin in Connaught, and the Connacians rendered him their hostages.

An insurrection [was raised] by Cathal O'Conor, Niall Gealbhuide O'Conor, and their English and Irish adherents, to dethrone Manus [O'Conor]. They gave battle to each other at Cuil-Maile^a, where Cathal was wounded, and Murrough, son of Teige [O'Conor], and many others not enumerated here, were killed. Manus was defeated, and secretly effected his escape, after having been deprived of many of his horses. After Cathal had been wounded, his people, and those of Niall Gealbhuide, committed great depredations in Carbury. As to Manus O'Conor, being aided by the Sil-Murray, his own servants of trust, and the English of Roscommon, who came to his assistance on the day after his defeat, he went in pursuit of the preys, and came up with them at Srath-an-fherain, and at Aenach, where he deprived them of the prey; but Niall made his escape by dint of valour and prowess. Thomas Mac Costello was slain, and his brother, David Mac Costello, taken prisoner, and [afterwards] killed while in captivity. Many others of the army, both English and Irish, were slain or disabled. Niall afterwards returned to the country on terms of peace, and his own lands were restored to him; but great complaints and dissensions occurring between them^a, Niall thought fit to leave the country.

Brian O'Flynn [O'Lyn], Lord of Hy-Tuirtre^b died.

^a *Hy-Tuirtre*.—This was the ancient name of a territory in the present county of Antrim, lying to the east of Lough Neagh. See note ^a under the year 1176, p. 25, where the parish of Kil-

Creach mór do denam do magnur ó concobair ar miall gealbuidé.
Aosb ó pollamhain do marbadh no do ecc.

ΑΙΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΘ, 1292.

Αοιρ Cριορ, mile, va céo, nochatt, adó.

Αινδλσρr ó dochartairg ταιορεαc αρβα μοδαρ, fear emg coitcinn γ donn-
caó mac Eogain ui Choncobair do écc.

Somairle ua gairmleathairg do marbadh la hua nell.

Niall gealbuidé ó Concobair do marbadh do ταδg mac ainoriara ui
Concobair γ do tuatal mac muircsirtairg.

Mag cochláin ticchsrna dealbna moipe do marbadh do Shipin mac peo-
par tpe fupailm an lapia.

Congalach ó ceallaigh ticcfrna brfgh [do écc].

lead is inadvertently said to be a part of this ter-
ritory. It should be the church of Kill-gad, which
stood on the townland now corruptly called Gil-
gad, and situated in the parish of Connor.

* The events recorded under this year by the
Four Masters are given in the Dublin copy of
the Annals of Ulster under 1287, but both dates
appear in the old translation, the words of
which are here inserted, that the reader may be
enabled to compare the translations :

"Anno 1287, *al.* 1291. Tirlagh mac Owen
O'Conner, the" [largest] "most beautifull and
best of liberality and otherwise in Ireland of
his tyme, killed by Nell Galvoi O'Conner.

"An army by Richard Bourk, Earle of
Ulster, into Tyrone, and deposed Donnell mac
Brian O'Neale, and made Nell Culanagh king ;
and when the Earle left the country, Nell Cu-
lanagh was killed by Donel O'Neale, and
Brian, son of Hugh Boy O'Neale, was made
king after by consent of the Earle aforesaid, by
Mac Martin and Mac Eoin mac Hugh Boy
O'Neale; and Donell left the contrey.

"An army by the Earle into Tirconell, upon

Tirlagh" [O'Donnell], "and preyed the contry
spirituall and temporall, and came into Conaght
to Olfín, and Conaght made him the feast of St.
Briget" [tucadup connacra pelbpairge do,
i. e. the Connacians gave him treacherous hos-
tages].

"Conor O'Duvda, King of Offieghragh,
drowned upon the Shannon.

"A rising-out gathered by Cathal O'Coner
and Nel Gelvoy, and all that they could pro-
cure of Galls and Irish, to depose Magnus, and
were interrupted at Cara Culin" [*alias* Cul
Maile], "where Cathal was wounded, and Mo-
rough mac Teige O'Conor killed, and other
men, and many horses taken from Manus his
men and" [Manus himself] "was put to flight,
and escaped under hand ; and great preys were
made by Cathal O'Conor and Nel Gelvoy"
[after] "Cathal being wounded at Carbry; and
Manus O'Coner,—when Syl-Mureah, i. e. (Sept-
Mureah). came to him and his own loving
friends" [αερα γραδα fein], "with the Galls
of Roscomon to assist him on the morrow after
the breach,—came to meete the prayes, and

A great depredation was committed by Manus O'Conor upon Niall Gealbhuíde.

Hugh O'Fallon was killed (or died^b).

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1292.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred ninety-two.

Aindiles O'Doherty, Chief of Ardmire, a man of universal hospitality, and Donough, son of Owen O'Conor, died.

Sorley O'Gormly was slain by O'Neill.

Niall Gealbhuíde O'Conor was slain by Teige, son of Andreas O'Conor, and Tuathal^c, son of Murtough.

Mac Coghlan, Lord of Delvin More^d, was slain, by order of the Earl, by Sifin Mac Feorais [Birmingham].

Congalach O'Kelly^e, Lord of Bregia, died.

overtooke them at Srath in Ferain and Inagh, tooke all the prayes from them, and Nell himself escaped hardly" [i. e. with difficulty]; "Thomas O'Gosteloy" [was] "killed there, and his brother David taken and killed in the same captivity, and many more of that army, both English and Irish. And Neale made peace, came into the country, and had his own land given him.

"Hugh O'Fallon *quievit in Christo*."

"Congalach Mageoghegan, chief of Kindred Fiegh, *mortuus est*."

^c *Tuathal*.—This name, which is now generally anglicised Toole, is rendered Tully in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster. Thus: "Anno 1288, *al*. 1292. Nell Galvoy O'Coner killed by Teig mac Anrias O'Coner, and by Tully mac Murtagh."

^d *Delvin More*.—This is a mistake, it should be Delvin-Eathra, or Delvin simply. The entry is thus given in the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1288. Mag coclan n delbna do map-bad na rísin mac feopair tpe popgoll an

capla." And thus rendered in the old translation: "Anno 1288, *al*. 1292. Mac Coghlan, King of Delvin, killed by Seffin Brimingham, at the Earle's request."

^e *Congalach O'Kelly*.—Though he is here styled Lord of Bregia, it is highly probable that he retained but a small portion of his principality, as the English were at this period firmly established in Dublin and Meath. This once great family, who descended from Hugh Slainé, son of Dermot Mac Kervell, monarch of Ireland, have been since so dispersed that they cannot now be distinguished from the O'Kellys of other races and districts. Connell Mageoghegan, who translated the Annals of Clonmacnoise in the year 1627, has the following curious remarks upon this family and their territory of Bregia or Moybrea, under the year 778: "To the end that the reader may not be ignorant of Moybrea and the inhabitants thereof, I will, in a few words, shew the bounds thereof, and to whom it was allotted. Dermott mac Kervell, King of Ireland, of whom mention was made in this History, had

Sloicchead laṛ an laṛla Ruad pop maghnur ua cconcobair go paimcc go Ropp comáin, 7 no iméigh gan bṛaighde gan neart don turur rin, go no lín Maghnur an tiapla go Míliuc go tṛapṛa a oigṣhṛ nṛó.

AOIS CRIOST, 1293.

AOIS CRIOST, míle, da ced, nochat, a tṛí.

Florint o cṣṣballáin epṛoc doipe décc.

Tairi Patraig, Colum cille, 7 ḃriḡde do foillruccad do Niocol mac

issue Hugh Slane, Colman More, and Colman Begg. To the race of Hugh was allotted this Moyvrey, extending from Dublinn to Bealagh-brick, westerlie of Kells, and from the hill of Houthe to the mount of Sliew Fwayde [Sliaḃ fuad] in Ulster. There reigned of King Hugh his race as monarchs of this kingdom nine kings, as shall be shewed when I come to the place where remembrance ought to be made of them.

"There were many other princes of Moyvrey besides the said kings, and behaved themselves as becomed them, and because they were neerer the invasions of the land than other Septs, they were sooner banished and brought low than others. The O'Kelly of Brey was the chief name of that race, though it hath many other names of by-septs, which, for brevity's sake, I omit to particulate. They are brought so low now-a-days that the best Chronicles in the kingdom are ignorant of their Discents, though the O'Kelly's are so common every where that it is unknown whether the dispersed parties in Ireland of them be of the Family of O'Kellys of Connaught or Brey, that scarcely one of the same Family knoweth not [*sic*] the name of his own great grandfather, and are turned to be meer churles, and poore labouring men, so as scarce there is a few parishes in the kingdom but hath some one or other of those Kellys; I mean of Brey."

^c *The relics of Patrick, Columbkille, and Brid-*

get.—This passage is given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster under the year 1289, but in the old translation both dates are given, thus: "*Anno 1289 al. 1293.* The bones of Patrick, Columbkille, and Bridget, [were] revealed to Nichol Mac Moilisa, coarb of Patrick, to be in Patrick's Saval, and [he] digged them up, and after they were digged many miracles were sayd to be made [*sic*] and he did save them up in a saving Shryne honourably." The original Irish runs as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster:

"A. D. 1289.—Tairi Patraic 7 Colum cille 7 ḃriḡde do foillruccad do nicol mac Maillippu, do comarba Paṛtraic, do beir i Sabull Patraic, 7 a togbail do, 7 iap no togbail fepṛa mṛa 7 mṛbuileada do denum, 7 a cup ḃorun a rṛṛin cumbair co honórac." It is very strange that no reference has been made to this passage in any of the discussions about the real place of St. Patrick's sepulture. According to Giraldus Cambrensis, in his *Topographia Hibernia*, Dist. iii. c. 18, the relics of these saints were found in the year in which the Earl John (John Earl of Morton, afterwards King John) first came to Ireland, which was 1185. In the Office of the Translation of the Relics of SS. Patrick, Columba, and Brigida, printed at Paris in 1620, and reprinted by Colgan, Messingham, and Ussher, a minute account of their discovery

An army was led by the Red Earl against Manus O'Connor; and he arrived at Roscommon, but departed without obtaining hostages or acquiring any power by this expedition. Manus, however, followed the Earl to Meelick, and gave him his full demands.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1293.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred ninety-three.

Florence O'Carolan, Bishop of Derry, died.

It was revealed to Nicholas Mac Maelisa (Coarb of St. Patrick) that the relics

in 1185 is given, and which has been abstracted by Dr. Lanigan in his Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. iv. p. 274, *et sequen*. The substance of it is as follows: It being generally believed that the bodies of the three great patron saints of Ireland were in Down, Malachy its bishop used to pray fervently to God that he would vouchsafe to point out to him the particular place in which they were buried. On a certain night, while fervently praying in the cathedral church of Down, he saw a light like a sunbeam traversing the church: on seeing this he prayed more intensely that it might move to and stop at the spot where the bodies were interred. [De visione prædictâ Episcopus multum exultans intensius orabat ne radius ille discederet, quousque reliquias absconditas inveniret]. The light soon moved to the spot. Immediately procuring the necessary implements, Malachy dug that irradiated spot and found the bones of the three bodies, which he deposited in distinct boxes or coffins, and placed again under the ground. Having communicated his discovery to John de Courcy, then Lord of Down, they determined on sending messengers to Pope Urban III. for the purpose of procuring the translation of these relics to a more dignified part of the church. The Pope, agreeing with their request, sent as his legate on this occasion Vivian, cardinal priest of St. Stephen in Monte Caelio, who had been at

Down about nine years before, and who had been acquainted with Sir John de Courcy and the Bishop Malachy. On his arrival the relics were removed to a more respectable part of the church, and deposited in the one monument, on the 9th of June, the festival of St. Columba.

It is a very strange fact that the body of St. Patrick, the apostle of Ireland, was said to have been pointed out by an angel at Glastonbury the year before. See Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 892. But the most extraordinary circumstance connected with the history of the relics of the Trias Thaumaturgæ is, that the Irish annalists, that is, such as wrote in the Irish language, do not appear to have ever heard of the discovery of them by Malachy in 1185, and hence it is but fair to conclude that Malachy's dream at Down was got up by the English party in order to add dignity to Down, then in the possession of Sir John de Courcy. It is quite evident that the mere Irish never heard, or at least never believed this story of their discovery at Down, in 1185; for, if they had been deposited in a costly shrine at Down in 1185, as stated by Giraldus, it is hard to believe that they would have been lost in the course of the next century, so as to make another revelation necessary for their discovery in 1293, when it would appear they were under the earth at Saul, in a spot unknown to all except Nicholas Mac Maelisa, the Archbishop of Armagh,

maoilirú (comarba Pádraic) do bhí i Saball, a tóccbáil lair, Físta móra 7 miorbailé do denam dóib iaram 7 a ceur i Seepín ian na cumdaé go honorach ar a haíle.

Murcáð o Maoileclainn Rí míde decc.

Maġnar ó concobair Rí connacht, fíri cogtaé congalaé bá moa ġráin ġaircead, 7 rún oiriġ do ġaoibelaib Eireann ina aimpiri décc, ian mbíre páithe i ngalar dó, 7 Aoð mac eoġain do riġad ina ionad tria neart an lurtir, 7 an deachmað lá ian na oirínead, po ġabað eiríde la Mac ġearailt, 7 po marbað .l. dia muintir, 7 po cpeačad aroile óio.

Catal ó concobair do marbað do Ruairí mac donnchaib riabaiġ.

Catal ruad ó Concobair do ġabail riġhe Connacht ian ngabail Aoða mic Eoġain. A marbað a ceionn paite iappin la Ruairí mac donnchaib riabaiġ uí concobair. Aoð mac Eoġain do léccead ar a bpaigídnar iaram, 7 riġi Connacht do ġabail dó tpe níre an lurtir 7 muintire an riġh. A ġabail do mac ġíraile i meabail an dŧchmað lá ian na riġad. Cpeacha móra do dénam air, 7 caocca da muintir do marbað.

Fírgal ua Raigillig ticcŧna muintire maolmópa decc.

Mor ingŧn fŧolunio in concobair décc.

to whom it was pointed out in a vision. It seems therefore quite clear that the discovery of them at Down in 1185 was, like the prophecy of Merlin, already alluded to under the year 1177, a scheme of Sir John De Courcy and his writers, and that their discovery at Saul in 1293 was a counter-scheme of Nicholas Mac Maelisa, who was one of the greatest opposers of the English that ever governed the see of Armagh. It may, however, have happened that both bishops had dreamed of bones, and that bones were found at both places.

^a *Sabhall*, now Saul, a small village situated about two miles to the east of Downpatrick, in the county of Down. The name of this place is usually written in Irish *Sáball Pháopuig*, which the monastic Latin writers rendered *Zabulum vel Horreum Patricii*, i. e., Patrick's barn. See Ussher's *Primodia*, p. 847. The reason assigned by these writers for the church erected

here by St. Patrick having received the appellation of *paŧall* or *barn* is, that it was built after the form and position of the barn of Dichu, St. Patrick's first convert; but Dr. Lanyon thinks that it was originally nothing else than a real barn belonging to Dichu, in which St. Patrick celebrated divine worship, "in the same manner," he adds, "as even in our own time barns have been used in Ireland for the same purpose."—*Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. i. pp. 212, 213.

^b *Manus O'Conor, King of Connaught*.—The language of this and the subsequent entries is nearly the same in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, as in the text of the Four Masters, and are thus rendered in the old translation: "*Anno 1289, al. 1293. Manus O'Conor, king of Conaght for the time of five years and a half, the best maker of peace and war, most*

of Patrick, Columbkille, and Bridget were at Sabhall²; they were taken up by him, and great virtues and miracles were afterwards wrought by [means of] them, and, after having been honourably covered, they were deposited in a shrine.

Murrough O'Melaghlin, King of Meath, died.

Manus O'Connor³, King of Connaught, a warlike and valiant man, the most victorious, puissant, and hospitable of the Irish of his time, died, having been ill a quarter of a year; and Hugh, son of Owen, was inaugurated his successor, through the influence of the Lord Justice; but on the tenth day after his election he was taken prisoner by Fitzgerald, and some of his people were slain, and others plundered.

Cathal O'Connor was slain by Rory, son of Donough Reagh.

Cathal Roe O'Connor, having made a prisoner of Hugh, son of Owen, assumed the kingdom of Connaught, but was killed a quarter of a year afterwards by Rory, son of Donough Reagh O'Connor. Hugh, son of Owen, afterwards received his liberty, and, aided by the power of the Lord Justice¹ and the people of the king [of England] took possession of the kingdom of Connaught; but on the tenth day after his election, he was taken prisoner by Fitzgerald², when great spoils were taken from him, and fifty of his people slain.

Farrell O'Reilly, Lord of Muintir-Maelmora, died.

More, daughter of Felim O'Connor, died.

frend[ly] and warlike, most liberall and venturous in his time of the Irish, sick a whole quarter of a year, died.

"Cathal O'Connor [was] killed by Rory mac Donogh Rievagh.

"Cathal Roe O'Connor taking the kingdome of Connaght, having taken Hugh mac Owen, and the same Cathal [was] killed after one quarter by Roary mac Donogh Rievagh O'Connor, and Hugh mac Owen set at liberty and tooke the kingdome of Conaght by the power of the Deputy.

"The castle of Sligo, made by John Fitz Thomas, and [he] went over to the King of England's house [Caulen Sligig do denum do Seon Fitzomar, 7 a dul caipir co teé pig Saxan].

"Hugh mac Owen O'Conner tooke the kingdome of Conaght through the power of the

Justice, and the King's army, and the tenth day of his raigne was treacherously made captive by Mac Geraht, and 50 of his men killed, and great prayes made uppon him.

"Ferall O'Rely, King of Muinter Mulmora, died.

"More, daughter to Felim O'Connor, *quievit*.

"Murtagh O'Flanagan. Chief of Clann Cathal, *quievit*.

"Tully mac Murtagh [O'Coner] killed by Munter Egra."

¹ Lord Justice.—He was William de Vescey who is celebrated in English-Irish history for his dissensions with John Fitz Thomas Fitz Gerald, Baron of Offaley.

² Taken prisoner by Fitzgerald.—This is another version of the second last entry.

Μυρσερταχ ο flannaccain τἰςfina, no ταιορεαc, cloinne catail decc.
 Tuatal mac Myrsefritaiḡ uí Concobair do marbað la muintir Eḡra.

Carlen Sliccigh do tabairt do Seon fitzthomar, ḡ Seon buðofin do ðol
 ḡo Saxoibh.

ΑΙΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1294.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, ða céð, nochat a cšthair.

Cpeacha mópa do ðenom la hað mac eoḡain ap cloinn Myrsefritaiḡ.

Myrsefritach mac maḡnara uí concobair aðbar coicceðaiḡ do bpeapp
 ða cínfð do marbað do τaðḡ (.i. τaðḡ ua concobair) ḡ do ðomnall mac
 τaioḡ.

Maioleaclainn ó flannaccain ταιορεαc cloinne catail do marbað la
 catail mac τaioðc meic diarmada ap Spáio fliccigh. Catail mac τaioḡ meic
 diarmada τἰḡearna moḡe luirc decc iar rin, ḡ Maolruanaio mac ḡiolla-
 cript meic diarmada do ḡabhail a ionaid.

Donnchað mac Conrnama ταιορεαc muintipe cionaoið, Duarcán mac
 τἰḡearnaio τἰςfina, no ταιορεαc éeallaiḡ dúnchaða, ḡ Dearbfaíl inḡín τaioḡ
 mic catail meic diarmada decc.

Carlén Sliccigh do leccað la hAð mac Eoḡain uí concobair.

Riocapo a bupe .i. an tiapla ruað do ḡabhail do mac ḡfpaile. Duaidpeað
 Epeann do éeachte τpšmτpðe.

¹ *Went to England.*—It is said that he was summoned to England on this occasion, to answer to certain charges tendered against him by William de Vesey, Lord of Kildare. See Grace's Annals at the year 1294. The feud between these noblemen would appear to have originated in a dispute about their estates, as Vesey, in right of his mother Agnes, one of the daughters of Sibilla, Countess of Ferrers (to whom, as one of the sisters of the Earl Marshal, the county of Kildare was assigned), became entitled to a seventh part of Kildare. Being both admitted to plead their cause before the King, in council, they there showered upon each other speeches full of vulgar abuse and recrimination, of which

a report professing to be faithful is preserved by Holingshed; but it is to be suspected that the speeches put into their mouths by that rude chronicler, were pure inventions of his own, or founded on very slender materials. For example, the following replication of De Vesey: "A gentleman!" quoth the Lord Justice, 'thou bald Baron, I tell thee, the Vescies were gentlemen before the Giraldins were Barons of Ophaly; yea, and before that Welsh bankrupt thine ancestor feathered his nest in Leinster!'" The pleadings ended in a combat which was offered by the Baron of Offaley, and which his antagonist accepted; but when the day approached for the battle, De Vesey, "turning his great boast to small roast,

Murtough O'Flanagan, Lord, or Chieftain of Clann-Cathail, died.

Tuathal, son of Murtough O'Connor, was slain by the O'Haras.

The castle of Sligo was given to John Fitz-Thomas, and John himself went to England¹.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1294.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred ninety-four.

Great depredations were committed by Hugh, son of Owen (O'Connor), upon the Clann-Murtough.

Murtough, the son of Manus O'Connor, the best materies of a provincial king of all his tribe, was slain by Teige (i. e. Teige O'Connor) and Donnell, the son of Teige.

Melaghlin O'Flanagan, Chief of Clann-Cathail, was slain by Cathal, son of Teige Mac Dermot, in the street of Sligo. Cathal, son of Teige Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, died [shortly] afterwards; and Mulrony, the son of Gilchreest Mac Dermot, assumed his place.

Donogh Mac Consnava^m, Chief of Muintir-Kenny; Duarcán Mac-Tiernan, Lord, or Chieftain, of Teallach Dunchadha; and Dervilia, daughter of Teige, the son of Cathal Mac Dermot, died.

The castle of Sligo was razed by Hugh, son of Owen O'Connor.

Richard Burke, i. e. the Red Earl, was taken prisoner by Fitzgerald, in consequence of which all Ireland was thrown into a state of disturbance.

began to cry creak" [craven] "and secretly sailed into France." It is added that "King Edward being advertised thereof, bestowed De Vesey's lordships of Kildare and Rathangan on the Baron of Offaley; saying, that albeit De Vesey conveyed his person to France, yet he left his lands behind him in Ireland." See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 84, and Moore's History of Ireland, vol. iii. p. 39. These stories of Holingshed should not, however, be regarded as true history without being supported by contemporaneous writers, for he is by no means a trustworthy authority. In 1297, William De Vesey surrendered to King Edward the castle, manor,

and county of Kildare, to wit, every thing he had or could have in Ireland, and the King directed his Justiciary, John Wogan, to take possession of them. *Rot. Conc. Antig.* 45, 46. Kildare remained in the King's hands until the 14th of May, 1316, when Edward II., by Letters Patent, declared that he had granted to John Fitz-Thomas "castrum et villam de Kildare, cum terris, redditibus, et aliis pertinentiis, sub honore et nomine Comitum de Kildare, ipsumque prefecisse in comitem ejusdem loci."—See Lodge's Peerage, by Archdall—KILDARE.

^m *Mac Consnava*.—Now anglicised Mac Kinaw, and often incorrectly Forde.

Μοιρεψχ meabla do denam do mac gearailt ⁊ do mac fcorair ap connactair. Aod mac Eogain do samluccad daiptioghad doib. An tír do millsoh, ⁊ diósd noéap éuirpft do nhr uirpe aét a combuaiópead amlaid.

Daite mac giolla appait do marbad do macair domnaill duib uí Eagra. Domnall ua hēgra ticcēna luigne do écc.

An tiarla do gabáil la mac gearailt, ⁊ buaiópead Epeann uile do tēct tpep an ngabáil pín.

Diapmaite ó casmáin do écc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΤ, 1295.

Αοιρ Cριοτ, mile, da céo, nochat, a cúig.

An tiarla puad do líccēn ap a bpaigōsnur do mac Gearailt tpe nhr Rígh Saxon, ⁊ bpaigōe maite da éinsē pín do gabáil app.

Brían mac Aoda buide uí neill ticcēna éinel eogain do marbad do domnall mac briain uí neill, ⁊ ár mór do éop ap gallair ⁊ ap gaoidealarb amaille pír.

Comerige éccad i tēp éonall eioip Aod mac domnaill óicc, ⁊ toirpdealbāc a dhrbpaēair imon tighnūr sup millead móran don tír scoppa etip ecclair ⁊ thuarē. Toirpdealbāc daiptioghad iarpín, ⁊ a tēcop a tēp éonall, i cēfn cenél eogain ⁊ cloinne domnaill.

Domnall ua ceallair tighna ua maine, aon ba glioca comairle ina aim-pir décc in aibó manair, ⁊ a aōnacal i mainrēp énuic muaidē.

Mac bpanáin (i. conn) taoirech copc achlann décc. Tomaltac mac bpanáin an taoípeac do poad ina ionad do marbad la muirēp conalláin a ndioēail a natap do marbad lairpium peactriamh.

^a *A state of disturbance.*—This general disturbance, “propter capcionem Ricardi de Burgo Comitis Ultonie per Johannem filium Thome,” is mentioned in an entry in Rot. Pat. 13 Ed. II. 80.—See Grace’s *Annals of Ireland*, edited by the Rev. Richard Butler, for the Irish Archaeological Society in 1842, p. 43, note ^m.

^o *O’Caomhain.*—See note ¹ under the year 1208, p. 160.

^p *The Red Earl.*—According to Pembridge’s

Annals, Richard Earl of Ulster was taken prisoner “*cito post festum S. Nicolai*” (Dec. 6) and detained in the castle of Lea, “*ad festum S. Gregorii Papae*” (March 12). It is stated in Grace’s *Annals of Ireland* that the Earl of Ulster was set at liberty on this occasion by the King’s Parliament at Kilkenny, and that John Fitz-Thomas, as a penalty, lost the castle of Sligo and all his possessions in the province of Connaught, and also the castle of Kildare.

A great depredation was treacherously committed upon the Connacians by Fitzgerald and Mac Feorais [Birmingham]. Hugh, son of Owen, was attempted to be deposed by them. The country was desolated; yet, though they thus disturbed the province, they acquired no power over it.

David Mac Giolla-Arraith was slain by the sons of Donnell Duv O'Hara.

Donnell O'Hara, Lord of Leyny, died.

The Earl was taken prisoner by Fitzgerald, in consequence of which capture Ireland was thrown into a state of disturbance^a.

Dermot O'Caomhain^o died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1295.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred ninety-five.

The Red Earl^p was let out of prison by Fitzgerald, through the power of the King of England; and good hostages of his own tribe were received in his stead.

Brian, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, Lord of Kinel-Owen, was slain by Donnell, the son of Brian O'Neill, and a great slaughter made of the English and Irish [who were] along with him.

Hostilities broke out in Tirconnell between Hugh, son of Donnell Oge, and Turlough, his brother, concerning the lordship, so that a great part of the country was destroyed between them, both lay and ecclesiastical property. Turlough was afterwards deposed, and banished from Tirconnell to the Kinel-Owen and the Clann-Donnell.

Donnell O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, one of the most judicious men in counsel of his time, died in the habit of a monk, and was interred in the monastery of Knockmoy.

Mac Branán (i. e. Con), Chief of Corcachlann, died; and Tomaltagh Mac Branán, who was elected his successor, was slain by the Muintir-Conallan^a, in revenge of their father, who had been killed by him some time before.

^a *Muintir-Conallan*, i. e., the family of the O'Conallan's, who were located in the Plain of Connaught, to the west of the territory of Corcachlann. This family are to be distinguished

from the O'Quinlans of Iveleary near Trim, in Meath, and from the O'Coinghiollains, or Connellans, who are now numerous in the county of Sligo.

Cairlén an baile nuí, ⁊ Cairlén moighe breapnoige do leccadh la Seap-paib o bfríghail, ⁊ cairlen muige duma do lfgadh lair map an cclena.

ΑΙΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1296.

Αἰοις Cριοστ, mίλε, να céo, nochat, apé.

Ḫiolla iora mac an liaánaiḡ eappucc oilipinn ⁊ Maolpḡdair ó duibḡḡnann airḡdeocain na breipne o ḡpuimcliaib ḡo cḡnannur decc.

Αḡo mac Eoḡain uí Concobair daiḡpioḡaḡ lá a oipect ḡḡn. Clann Mhuir-cḡtaiḡ do tabairt ina ionaḡ. Α cclannur do tabairt doib do concobar puad mac caḡail, ⁊ a mbraiḡde. An típ uile eitip cill ⁊ tuait do milleaḡ tḡep an aithpioḡhaḡ ḡin. Moḡpluaicéaḡ do tioneol im Αḡo ó cconcobair do ḡallaib ⁊ ḡaoidelaib im Uilliam búpc, ⁊ im tepóio a búpc ḡo tuucc don típ iate ḡo mbátar cḡḡpe laite cona noiḡcib ḡa milleaḡ ⁊ ḡa móp apccain eitip cḡoḡ ⁊ apbar. Teccait taoipḡḡ na típe ina cḡḡn iar ḡin, ⁊ pucc lḡḡr iaḡ do laḡair an iarla do denam ḡíte ḡiú. Dala cloinne Muir-cḡtaiḡ tḡa po loipeccḡotte ⁊ po millḡotte cḡḡoḡ Cairḡppe uile, ⁊ do cḡuaiḡḡotte ḡó a cḡm-plaib. Ḫiḡoḡ po ḡioḡail dia, Muirpe, ⁊ colum cille ḡa cḡmpail po ḡáraigh-ḡotte ḡin oppa ḡo haḡḡoḡitte ap a haḡle.

Iméupa na tḡaoipeaḡ pempáite iar nḡeallaḡ doib oiḡḡḡḡr Αḡoḡa do denam po cḡllḡotte dia tḡiḡib, ⁊ ḡḡḡ anḡat a mbun a ḡioḡána oΑḡo uair do

^p *Baile-nui*, i. e. Newtown.—According to Grace's Annals of Ireland, which contain more copious and more authentic information respecting Leinster than the Annals of the Four Masters, this castle is in the county of Wicklow, and that called Newcastle M'Kynegan.

^q *Magh-Breacruighe*.—There is no place in the county of Longford now called by this name, unless Barry be a corruption of it. Barry is a village in the parish of Taghshinny, near Ballymahon, where the ruins of a castle are now to be seen.

^r *Magh-Dumha*.—Now Moydoe, or Moydow, the name of a parish and barony in the county of Longford. The castle of Moydoe, now in

ruins, lies in the townland of Bawn and parish of Moydoe; it is surrounded by a fosse. There are two ruins of castles in the parish of Moydoe in this county, one called Bawn and the other Castlereagh, each giving its name to a townland; but it is not easy now to decide which of them is the one here referred to as demolished in the year 1295. A great part of Castlereagh is yet standing in tolerable preservation.

^s *The Clann-Murtough*.—These were the descendants of Murtough or Muircheartach Muimhneach, son of Turlough More O'Conor, Monarch of Ireland.

^t *Conor Roe*.—He was Conor Roe, the son of Cathal, who was son of Hugh Breifneach, who

The castle of Baile-nui^p and the castle of Magh-Breacruighe^q were razed to the ground by Jeffrey O'Ferrall; and the castle of Magh-Dumha^r was also demolished by him.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1296.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred ninety-six.

Gilla-Isa Mac-an-Liathanaigh, Bishop of Elphin, and Maelpeter O'Duigenan, Archdeacon of Breifny, from Drumcliff to Kells, died.

Hugh, the son of Owen O'Connor, was deposed by his own tribe, and the Clann-Murtough^r were brought in his place. The chieftainship was conferred by them on Conor Roe^s, the son of Cathal, and their hostages were given up to him. In consequence of this dethronement, all the country, as well ecclesiastical as lay property, was spoiled. A great force was mustered to aid Hugh O'Connor, consisting of the English and Irish, among whom were William Burke and Theobald Burke; these he brought into the country, and for four days and four nights they continued destroying it and plundering it of its corn and cattle. The chieftains of the country then came to him [Hugh O'Connor], and he led them to the Earl, in order to conclude a peace with them. As to the Clann-Murtough, they burned and destroyed the whole territory of Carbury, and attacked its churches; but God, [the Virgin] Mary, and Columbkille, whose churches they had profaned, took revenge of them for this shortly afterwards.

As for the aforementioned chieftains, after they had promised submission to Hugh, they returned to their [respective] homes; but they did not remain long

was son of Cathal Roe, King of Connaught in 1279, who was son of Conor Roe, who was son of Murtough Muimhneach, who was son of Turrough More O'Connor, Monarch of Ireland. This passage is given in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster as follows: "*Anno 1292, al. 1296.* Hugh mac Owen O'Conner deposed by his own subjects, and Clan Murtagh brought into the contery in his place. Pledges given to Conner Roemac Cathall, and all the country, both spirituall and temporall, spoyled through that

deposing. All Crich Carbre burnt and spoyled by Clan Murtagh, and [they] rifled the churches of the contry; and God and Columb-Kill, and our Lady Mary, whose churches they rob'd, were revenged on them. Conor Roe mac Cathall killed by Mac Dermott prosecuting a pray, and Loughlin mac Conner taken. Manus mac Tomalti taken, and other men killed. This was done at the end of Keda" [now Keadew in the barony of Boyle], "in Tyrtollah. Hugh O'Conner, Mac Dermot, O'Ferrall, and these men made

gabrac le cloinn muiréscitaiḡ doroiḡiri. Aod mac eoḡain do tēct ir na tuatāib annḡin, ó fḡḡail ḡ macc Raḡnaill cona nimircib do tábairt leir dó, tēctā do cōp uaiḡ do fāigib meic diarmata ḡ uí flannaḡáin, iadrom diompóḡ ar cloinn muiréscitaiḡ tar na hoipectōib oile annḡin, ḡ gabáil doib le hAodh. Iar na clor rin do concobair puad tucc ionnraigib ar mac ndiarmata ḡo nḡerna fḡin ḡ a combraiḡte eḡsch fair. Mac diarmata do ḡol do tōraigeḡt a cḡeiche, pechar iomairsec stōppa, ḡo tḡorcar concobair puad, ḡ gur gabad lochlainn mac Concobair, ḡ Maḡnur mac tomaltaiḡ iar marbad Socraitte uatā lēc for lēth, ḡ a ttabairt do mac diarmata lair ḡo haod. Aod (.i. ó concobair), ó fḡḡail, mac diarmata, Maḡ raḡnaill, ḡ na hoipectā pēmpaitte do denam cḡeicē dioḡla ar muintir cloinne muiréscitaiḡ an la cedna. Uoclainn mac concobair do dallad iarrin ḡ a écc ina ochar.

Sluaicchead la Riḡ Saḡan i nalbain ḡo po gabh nḡte mōr ar an cḡrich rin. Do battar maiche gall Eḡeann arān ḡluaiḡead rin, .i. Riocarḡ a buḡc iarla ulaḡ, ḡ ḡḡpailt mac ḡeapailt, ḡ Seon Fīzthomar, ḡ po gabrac for millead alban eḡir tuatē ḡ eacclair. Ro millead leo dāna Maḡnḡir bratān baof ir in cḡrich, ḡ po tḡarḡairḡt ḡo talmain conar paḡaibḡt cloc for cloic for a háit iar marbad ḡruinge dia haor ḡraib, do mḡnaib, ḡ do ḡaoimib nar ḡo hinechta iḡir.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟŚΤ, 1297.

Αοιρ Cḡiorḡ, mīle, da cēd, nocat, a reacht.

Maolrechlainn mac bḡrain abb na buille do tōḡa do cūm eḡpucchoide ailepinn, ḡ Marian ó donnadair dorḡ .S. domnic do tōḡa ḡia Maolrechlainn ḡ a ndol apāon don Roim, ḡ Maolrechlainn décc.

great prayer upon Clann Murtagh the same day." *Annals of the Kings of Ireland*.

"An army.—This passage is given in the old translation of the Annals of Uster as follows: "Anno 1292, *al.* 1296: "A forcible army by the King of England into Scotland, that he bare sway of all the country, and spoyled countries, and destroyed subjects and churches, especially an Abby of Friars, that he left no stone upon a

stone of it, and killed many *sauvrits* [*sic*] and women." And the best men of Ireland were at that army, viz., Richard Bourke, Earle of Ulster, [and] Mac Gerald, viz., John Fitz-Thomas."

"Ecclesiastics, aor ḡraib.—This term, when applied to laymen, denotes servants of trust, or officers; but when applied to ecclesiastics it means friars, priests, &c.

"Not able to bear arms.—Daime nar bo

at peace with him, for they [soon afterwards] again sided with the Clann-Murtough. Hugh, the son of Owen, then came into the Tuathas, bringing O'Farrell and Mac Rannall, with their troops, along with him, and sent messengers to Mac Dermot and O'Flanagan, upon which these turned out against the Clann-Murtough, in opposition to the other tribes, and sided with Hugh. When Conor Roe had heard of this, he made an attack upon Mac Dermot, and, in conjunction with his kinsmen, committed a depredation upon him. Mac Dermot went in pursuit of the prey; and a battle was fought between them, in which Conor Roe was slain, and Loughlin, his son, and Mánuis, son of Tomaltagh, were taken prisoners, after the loss of many on both sides. Mac Dermot brought the prisoners to Hugh. On the same day Hugh (i. e. the O'Conor), O'Farrell, Mac Dermot, Mac Rannall, and the abovementioned tribes, committed a retaliatory depredation on the people [followers] of the Clann-Murtough. Loughlin, the son of Conor, was afterwards blinded, in consequence of which he died.

An army^u was led by the king of England into Scotland, and he acquired great power in that country. The chiefs of the English of Ireland, i. e. Richard Burke, Earl of Ulster, Gerald Fitzgerald, and John Fitzthomas, were on this expedition. They commenced ravaging Scotland, both territories and churches. A monastery of friars in that country was plundered by them, and they prostrated it to the ground, so that they left not one stone of it above another on its site, and this after they had killed many of its ecclesiastics^v, besides women and persons not able to bear arms^w.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1297.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred ninety-seven.

Melaghlin Mac Brian, Abbot of Boyle, was elected to the bishopric of Elphin; and Marian O'Donnaveir, a friar of the order of St. Dominic, who had been elected [to the same see] before Melaghlin^x, repaired both to Rome, where Melaghlin died.

^h-ineacra, i. e. persons not fitted for action; to be done; ⁱⁿfeacra, capable of doing a manly
^{me}acra, fitted for action; ^m, in compound words, action; ^{ma}ipm, fitted to bear arms, &c.
 signifies meet, fit, or proper, as ^{me}acra, fit ^x Before Melaghlin.—This entry is better

Enri macc oipechtaiḡ earpucc Condepe décc, 7 a adnacal i mainprip opoichit átha. Manach epiohe.

Uilliam ó dubtoigh eppucc cluana fearra do éuitim dia eac, 7 a ecc dia bién.

Concobar mac taichligh meic diarmata tighina moige luipcc 7 airiḡ, fñi noba fñiḡ tpoib, 7 tachap, goil, 7 gairceac, ionnpaiḡib, 7 anad, óion, 7 tearmonn, pironne 7 plaitéinnur ina comaimprip décc, 7 a adnacal i mainprip na búille.

Magnur ó hainligi coipeac éenel doḡta décc.

Cuulaḡ ó hanluain ticcñna oiprip, Congur máḡ maḡganna, 7 morán oile do maḡib a muintipe do marbaḡ la gallaib dúin dealccan acc ionpuḡ dia ttiḡib doib (.i. do na gallaibh) on iarla.

given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, thus: "A. D. 1293 [1297]. Maeleclainn mac ḡriain, ab na búille, do éḡa cum eppocoibe Oilpinn, 7 Marian O Donnobur, bratair ppeciur do éḡa peime 7 a noul don Roim in imcoḡnam na heppucoibe ceḡna 7 [Maeleclainn] a eḡ don turur fin."

"A. D. 1293 [1297]. Melaghlin Mac Brian, abbot of Boyle, was elected to the bishopric of Elphin, and Marian O'Donnover, a Friar Preacher, who had been elected before him, went to Rome in contention for the same bishopric, and [Melaghlin] died on that journey."

This entry is not in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, preserved in the British Museum.

¹ *Henry Mageraghty*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, his death is thus entered under the year 1293: "*Anno Domini* 1293. henri Magoipectaiḡ eppuc Connipe, manac liaḡ, quieuit in Chpripo, 7 a adlucoḡ i mainprip opoichit átha."

"*Anno Domini* 1293. Henry Mageraghty, Bishop of Connor, a grey monk, *quieuit in Christo*, and was buried in the monastery of Drogheda." But in the old translation of the Ulster Annals it is entered as follows:

"*Anno* 1293 (*al.* 1297). Henry Mac Oreght, Bishop of Aghaconair, a grey monk, *quieuit*."

In Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 659, Henry Mac Oreghty, a Cistercian monk, is mentioned as Bishop of Achonry, and his death placed in the year 1297. In the same work, p. 288, mention is made of a Henry Mac Oreghty, Bishop of Derry, commonly called Henry of Ardagh, whose death is also placed in 1297. The fact would appear to be that he was Bishop of Derry (Doipe) only, and that acac Conaipe and Condepe are mere mistakes of transcribers. We know from the public records that he was really Bishop of Derry, for he received the royal assent on the 3rd of March, 1294; but there seems to be no authority for making him Bishop of Achonry, except the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, which Ware and Harris seem to have used.—See note ¹, *infra*.

* *Airtech*.—The text of the Annals of Ulster is very nearly the same as that of the Four Masters, but the old translator does not attempt a close version of it. He shortens it thus: "*Anno* 1293 (*al.* 1297). Conor mac Tachly mac Dermot, king of Moilurg and Arty, the elder, and lord of all Munter-Mulrony, a man [the most] praysable in all respects of all his own time,

Henry Mageraghty^a, Bishop of Conor, died, and was interred in the monastery of Drogheda. He was a monk.

William O'Duffy, Bishop of Clonfert, fell from his horse, and died in consequence.

Conor, the son of Taichleach Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg and Airteach^a, the best man of his time for combat and contest, valour and prowess, incursion and wealth, protection and refuge, veracity and governing authority, died, and was interred in the monastery of Boyle.

Manus O'Hanly, Chief of Kinel-Dofa, died.

Cu-Uladh^a O'Hanlon, Lord of Orior, Aengus^b Mac Mahon, and many others of the chiefs of his people, were slain by the English of Dundalk, on their return home from the Earl [of Ulster].

quievit." The original text is a remarkable example of the alliteration and tautology of the inflated prose style of the Irish writers of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

The territory of Airteach extends from the western extremity of the parish of Tibohine, in the county of Roscommon, where it joins the county of Mayo, to the bog of Belanagare, which divides it from Machaire-Chonnacht, and from the northern boundary of Clann-Cheithearnaigh to Lough O'Gara. It comprised the parishes of Tibohine and Kilnamanagh in the west of the county of Roscommon, and was in ancient times the country of Mac Dermot Gall.—See notices of this territory at the years 1381, 1416, and 1415.

A stream called *Abhainn na Foraoise*, rising in the bog of Belanagare, and falling into the Bree-doge River, divides Airteach from Machaire Chonnacht; and the River Breedoge which rises in Lough Bealaigh, in the parish of Kilcolagh, and falls into Lough O'Gara, is the boundary between it and Moylurg. Airteach lies between the Rivers Lung and Breedoge, and is bounded on the south by the parish of Kilkeevin, and on the east by the parish of Kilcorkey.

There were three Mac Dermots in the county of Roscommon, two of whom sprang up about

the middle of the fourteenth century: 1st, the Mac Dermot himself, who was Chief of Moylurg, Airteach, and Tir-Tuathail; 2nd, Mac Dermot Gall, or the Anglicised, who possessed Airteach, but was tributary to the chief Mac Dermot; and, 3rd, Mac Dermot Roe, who was Chief of Tir-Tuathail, and tributary generally to the Mac Dermot of Moylurg, but sometimes to Mac Donough of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo, who was another offshoot from the same family.

The family of Mac Dermot Gall, are interred in the church-yard of Cloonard, in the parish of Tibohine, where they have a separate square enclosure to themselves, in which they would allow no one to be buried but a Mac Dermot Gall, not even their wives when of a different family.

^a *Cu-Uladh*.—This name, which is very common in the families of O'Hanlon, Mac Mahon, and others, is translated *Canis Ultonix*, by the compiler of the Annals of Ulster, and anglicised Cooley by Fynes Morrison, and other writers of the reign of Elizabeth; and Cowley by Connell Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise.

^b *Aengus*.—This name is still in use, but lati-

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1298.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, μίλε, δά céδ, nochat, a hochtt.

Tomár ó hairectaigh abb earra ruaid décc.

Saob inġn Aoda buide uí neill bñ ταιδγ mic aindriara uí concobair décc.

Ḃrian breagach mac Samraðáin ταιορεαé τελλαίγ echdach do marbað la hAod mbreifneac ó cconcobair, 7 lá cloinn muipeſptaíγ apéſha.

Donnchað mac doínnail uí eaġra an τaonmac ταιοριγ ba fearr oíneé, 7 lam acc coſnamh a éipe do marbað dá bratair, brian capraé ó hſghra.

Tomar Fízmuirir barun do ġſpaltacáib ppir a nabarrai on τοίρε cam do écc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1299.

Αοιρ Cριορδ, μίλε, δα céδ, noéat, a naoí.

Nicol mac maſliora Aindrepcop Ardamacha an τaſn clepeé po ba diaoha cpaibdiġe bai in Erinna ina aimir décc.

Feargal ua pſiġil epucc Ratha both do écc. δa hepiðe peappa ecclairi po ba mo ainm diſpce, 7 δaonnaéta, cpaðað, 7 caſinġmóm baſí ina aimir.

Aλxandair macc doínnail, aoin fear ba pſpſr eneé, 7 engnam δa paibe dia cinſoh in Erinna, 7 in albain do marbað la halexandair mac dubgaill, 7 ár diſúme dia muintir amaille pſp.

nised to Æneas. It is made Enos by Mageoghegan, which is not far from its Irish pronunciation, which is Ennees in Connaught, Ennais in Munster, and Ennoos in Ulster.

^c *O'Heraghty*.—This name is to be distinguished from Mageraghty, or Geraghty, which is that of a family of royal extraction in Connaught. The O'Heraghtys, who were never a family of any distinction, were located in the present county of Donegal, where they are still numerous; some of them are also on the island of Inishmurray, off the coast of Sligo, where they are beginning to change the name to Ge-

raghty, while others of the same race and name, who have migrated to Leinster, have changed it to Harrington! The Mageraghtys, who are of the same race as the O'Conors, Kings of Connaught, were originally located in the district of Muin-tir-Rodiv, in the plain of Connaught, and are now very numerous in the counties of Roscommon, Galway, and Mayo, and even in Leinster, where they generally reject the Mac and shorten the name to Geraghty, and even to Gearty and Gerty, which latter forms are not to be approved of. O'Heraghty is as different from Mageraghty as O'Donnell is from Mac Don-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1298.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred ninety-eight.

Thomas O'Heraghty^c, Abbot of Asgaroe, died.

Sabia, daughter of Hugh Boy O'Neill, and wife of Teige, son of Andreas O'Connor, died.

Brian Breaghach [the Bregian] Magauran, Chief of Teallach-Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], was slain by Hugh Breifneach O'Connor, and the Clann-Murtough.

Donough, the son of Donnell O'Hara, a chieftain's son, of best hospitality and hand in defence of his country, was slain by his own kinsman, Brian Carragh O'Hara.

Thomas Fitzmaurice, a Baron of the Geraldines, usually called the Crooked Heir^d, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1299.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred ninety-nine.

Nicholas Mac Maelisa, Archbishop of Armagh, the most godly and devout ecclesiastic of his time in Ireland, died.

Farrell O'Firghil, Bishop of Raphoe, died. He was the most celebrated man of his time for charity, humanity, piety, and benevolent actions.

Alexander Mac Donnell, the best man of his tribe in Ireland and Scotland for hospitality and prowess, was slain by Alexander Mac Dowell^e, together with a countless number of his people who were slaughtered.

neil, or O'Neill from Mac Neill. They differ in name, in descent, and in locality; the pedigree and history of the former is unknown, those of the latter are recorded with considerable minuteness till about the middle of the sixteenth century, when they sunk into comparative poverty and obscurity, though in 1685 there was a recognized chief of the name, and the Editor is informed that his lineal descendant is still living near Moylough, in the county of Galway.

^d Crooked heir.—This passage is thus given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster :

"Anno Domini 1294 [1298]. Comar Fimur-pir, bapón mór do cloinn gearla piri na-bapáed in teigín cam, quieuit in Chpíreo." And thus rendered in the old translation : "Anno 1294, al. 1298. Thomas Fitz Moris, Baron of the Fitzgeralds, that was called the Crooked hoire, quieuit."

^e Mac Dowell.—This surname is generally written Mac Dugald by the Scotch. This passage is thus given in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster : "Anno 1295, al. 1299. Alexander Mac Donell, one of the best of Ireland

AOIS CRIOST, 1300.

Aois Crioſt, míle, trí chétt.

Congalach ua lochlainn eppucc corcomoruad, raol eniġ 7 cpaðað décc.

Fhíolmíó mág cáptaig aóbar tighína dſmuman décc.

Cairlén átha chiat an corainn, .i. baile an móta do tionnſgnadh lár an
Iapla.

Seon Dſinnorecar do marbað la mac fiaéra uí floinn.

Tepoitte buitelep no bað barún aipóſhe décc.

Adam Stondun barun móp ele epiðe do écc.

Seoinn ócc mac muirſ do marbað la Concobar ua pfloinn go nſaoiñib
ele amaille ppſ.

AOIS CRIOST, 1301.

Aois Crioſt, míle, da céo, a haon.

Fionnġuala inġſn fhíolmíó uí concobair banab cille cpaobnatte décc.

Cairbre mac corbmaic uí maóileclainn do marbað tpe aſlaic mic aipe
uí maóileachlainn a bpachap.

and Scotland, was killed by Alexander Mac Dubgall, with a great slaughter of his people."

The Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, record the death of Sir John Delamare this year in the following words :

"Sir John Delamare, knight, the best, worthiest, powerfulest, and bountifulest knight of all Meath, was killed by Geffrie O'Ferrall in pursuite and defence of his own preye."

"The families of Delamares, Ledwitches, Frenies, and Cabies, are of the remnant of the Danes that remaine in this kingdome."

^f *Congalach O'Loughlin*.—In Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 629, he is set down as Bishop of Kilfenora, which is perfectly correct, for the original country of the people, or tribe, called Corcomroe, was exactly coextensive with the diocese of Kilfenora. In after ages, how-

ever, this territory was divided into two parts between the rival chiefs O'Conor and O'Loughlin, and the eastern division, which was allotted to O'Loughlin, was called East Corcomroe, while the western, which fell to the share of O'Conor, was called West Corcomroe.—See the Irish work, called *Caithreim Thoirdeabhhaigh*, at the year 1311, where the present barony of Burren, in the north of the county of Clare, is called East Corcomroe. But in process of time East Corcomroe began to be more generally called Burren, i. e. the rocky district, and O'Loughlin, its chief, who previously to the fourteenth century, had been styled Chief of Corcomroe, was called O'Loughlin Burren. The extent of the western division of Corcomroe is now preserved in the barony of Corcomroe, while that of East Corcomroe is preserved in

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1300.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred.

Congalagh O'Loughlin^f, Bishop of Corcomroe, a man of learning, hospitality, and piety, died.

Felim Mac Carthy^g, heir-apparent to the lordship of Desmond, died.

The castle of Ath-Cliath-an-Chorainn (i. e. of Ballymote) was commenced by the Earl^h.

John Prendergast was slain by the son of Fiachra O'Flynn.

Theobald Butler, an illustrious baron, died.

Adam Stauntonⁱ, another great baron, died.

Seoinin Oge Mac Maurice was slain by Conor O'Flynn, with many others along with him.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1301.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred one.

Finola, daughter of Felim O'Conor, Abbess of Cill-Craebhnatt^j, died.

Carbry, son of Cormac O'Melaghlin^k, was slain at the instigation of the son of Art O'Melaghlin, his kinsman.

the barony of Burren. Thus we see the reason why the great abbey of Burren is, even to this day, called the abbey of Corcomroe. O'Loughlin retained all his division of Corcomroe (namely Burren) till the time of Cromwell, but the entire of O'Conor's portion of it was granted to Sir Donnell O'Brien, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, except Ennistimon, which was left to O'Conor himself; but he lost it soon after.

^g *Felim Mac Carthy.*—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise he is called "Felym Mac Carrhie, young prince of Desmond."

^h *The Earl.*—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, this passage is thus rendered: "A. D. 1300. The castle of Athkle-an-Corran, *alias* Ballenmote, was founded

by the Reade Earle this year."

ⁱ *Adam Staunton.*—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise he is called "Addam Stontan, Lord of Keera, died."

^j *Cill Craebhnatt, Cill Cpaobhnatt.*—This nunnery, which is called Killereunata by Ware and Archdall, is now called Kilcreevanty. It is situated in the county of Galway, about three miles to the north-west of Tuam. Extensive ruins of this nunnery still remain, but its architectural features are all destroyed, except one window which shews that the architecture was extremely beautiful. The situation of this nunnery was unknown to Archdall and even to Dr. Lanigan.

^k *O'Melaghlin.*—Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise contains the two

Uilliam mácc planncharò coipeac darteaiḡe do marbhad la hualḡarcc mac domnaill mic airt uí ruairc.

Creach mór do dénam dAod mac catail uí concobair, 7 do cloinn muir-círtaiḡh ar éadḡ mac aindriara i moig cceðne.

Sluacchead la Rígh Saxan in Albain, 7 mac ḡhrailt, 7 mac pforair, 7 marthe barún Epeann uile cenmotá iapla ulað do ðol leir ar an pluaiḡeað rin, 7 a bñt doib o éacéidur ria luḡnapað ḡo Samain in Albain, 7 ḡan a lain-nírt do ḡabáil doib in airtet rin.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1302.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, τρί céo, αὐó.

Seiamna ó braccáin aipbeappucc cairil [ðecc].

Milir erpucc luimniḡ, mac meic eiriom don iapla laighech, 7 erpucc cop-caiḡe décc. ba manach eiriom péna oirðnead ina erpuccóide.

passages following which have been omitted by the Four Masters: "Cormack Mac Cormack O'Melaghlyn was killed by the son of Art O'Melaghlyn, who was his own Cossen German, his father's brother's son."

"Gille Issie Mac Firvisse, chief chronicler of Tyrefiaghragh, wonderfull well skilled in histories, poetry, computation, and many other sciences, died.

¹ *Teige, the son of Andreas.*—This Andreas was the son of Brian Luighneach, the ancestor of O'Conor, Sligo.—See pedigree of the O'Conors of Connaught in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72, *et sequen.*

² *Moy-g-Cedne.*—Maḡ ḡ-ceðne, a plain situated between the rivers Drowes (Drowes) and Erne (Erne), in the county of Donegal. The name and extent of this plain are still well known. In an Inquisition, 13 Jac. I. it is called Moygh, *alias* Moygene, and described as "inter flumina de Earne et Drohes [Drowes] in com' Donigall, Letrym, et Slygoe, vel eorum altero." For very early references to this plain, see

O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, Part iii. c. 14; and Duald Mac Firbis's genealogical work (Marquis of Drogheda's copy), p. 15.

³ *Except the Earl of Ulster, Cenmotá iapla Ulað.*—This would also bear to be translated "besides the Earl of Ulster," for the Irish cenmotá, like the Latin *præter*, sometimes means *besides*, and sometimes *except*. The phrase used in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster is, a nngnair iapla Ulað, i. e. "in the absence of the Earl of Ulster;" and yet in the old translation of these annals it is rendered "besides the Earle of Ulster." Thus: "Anno 1297, *al.* 1301. An army by the King of England into Scotland, and Mac Geralt and Mac Korus, and the best of the Barons of Ireland, *besides* the Earle of Ulster, with him in that journey, and were there from a fortnight before Lammas untill Allhallowtide, and made noe great hand there." It is rendered in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise as follows: "A. D. 1301. The King of England, with Mac Gerald, the Lord Bremyngham, with all the

William Mac Clancy, Chief of Dartry, was slain by Ualgarg, the son of Donnell, son of Art O'Rourke.

A great depredation was committed by Hugh, the son of Cathal O'Connor, and the Clann Murtough, upon Teige, the son of Andreas¹, in Magh g-Cedne^m.

An army was led by the King of England into Scotland. Fitzgerald, Mac Feorais [Birmingham], and all the other noble barons of Ireland, except the Earl of Ulsterⁿ, accompanied him on this expedition. They remained in Scotland from a fortnight before Lammasⁿ until Allhallowtide^p, but were not able to effect the total conquest of the country.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1302.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred two.

Stephen O'Bragan, Archbishop of Cashel [died].

Miles, Bishop of Limerick^q, grandson of the Leinster Earl, and the Bishop of Cork^r, died. The latter had been a monk before he was consecrated Bishop.

forces of the English of Ireland, *save only* the Earle of Ulster, went to Scotland to conquer the said kingdom, where they continued from a fortnight before Lammas untill Hollantide, and made no intire conquest thereof.ⁿ

The probability is that the Earl of Ulster was not on this expedition, and that he did not go to assist King Edward into Scotland until the year 1303. The Editor, therefore, has translated *cenmot* by *except*.

* *Lammas*. — *Óúgnarra*, called in English *Lammas*, is the name by which the first of August is still known. The word is thus explained in Cormac's Glossary: *lughnarrab .i. nappab no auptac loga mic Eithlione .i. oenac no pepa lair im éabae fogamair in ceé bliadain. Cluicé no oenac no auptac ip do ip ainm nappab*, i.e. "Lughnassadh, i.e. the games or festival of Lughaidh, the son of Eithlione. There was a fair held by him each year in the beginning of harvest. *Nassadh* signifies game, fair, or festival."

^p *Allhallowtide*.—*Samuin*, is yet the name of the first of November: it is explained in O'Clery's glossary as follows: "*Samuin q. d. raimfium .i. fuin an traimparb. fuin .i. epsioenugab.*" *Samuin* q. d. *Samh-shuin*, i. e. the end of summer; *fuin*, i. e. end."

^q *Miles, Bishop of Limerick*.—The surname of this Miles, Bishop of Limerick, is not given in any of the Irish annals; but the Annals of Ulster and Clonmacnoise agree in calling him the grandchild [i. e. son of the son] of the Earl of Leinster. The person called the Earl of Leinster, by the Irish annalists, was evidently no other than the Earl William Marshall; and it is highly probable that this Miles was his (perhaps illegitimate) grandson. He would appear to be the Bishop of Limerick, called by Ware *Gerald le Marecall*, who died in 1301 (*English style*). The Fitzgeralds were not styled Earls of Leinster, or even of Kildare, till the year 1316.

^r *The Bishop of Cork*.—His name was Robert

Domnall ruab̃ maḡ carraig̃ tigh̃na d̃sr̃m̃an, Donn carrach m̃aḡ
ũid̃ir c̃ẽd̃ tigh̃na r̃il̃ ũid̃ir 1 p̃f̃raib̃ manach, 7 Ruaid̃ir mac domnail̃
ũi eagr̃a aḡbar tigh̃arna lũigne d̃ẽcc.

Creach m̃or̃ do d̃enam̃h d̃Aod̃ mac cat̃ail ap̃ ead̃ḡ mac b̃riain, 7 ap̃
Shirpucc mac an c̃airnigh̃ m̃eḡ plannchaib̃ 1 moigh̃ c̃cẽid̃ne.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1303.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, m̃ile, τρι̃ c̃ẽd̃, ατ̃ρι̃.

Mailechloinn mac b̃riain erpucc oile r̃inñ d̃ẽcc, 7 Donnchaib̃ ó plannac-
cain abb na buille do gab̃ail na hearpucc̃oib̃e dia eir̃.

Toirp̃dealb̃ac mac domnail̃ oicc ũi domnail̃ da ngoir̃et̃i toirp̃dealb̃ac
cnuic an mãd̃ma tigh̃arna t̃ipe conaill, tuir̃ coc̃et̃ach cat̃ach cor̃nam̃ac,
Cúculainn cloinne dálaḡ ap̃ gair̃c̃ẽad̃, do mar̃baib̃ la a d̃sr̃brãt̃air̃ Aod̃
mac domnail̃ oicc iar̃ ccoc̃caib̃ im̃c̃ian, 7 iar̃ milleaib̃ mor̃aib̃ dia τ̃t̃ir̃ f̃t̃or̃ra
da gach̃ taib̃, ḡo ñar̃ aḡbal himaille r̃ir̃ do ceñel̃ eoḡain, do mãit̃ib̃ ḡall̃
an tuair̃ceir̃t̃, 7 do Conallc̃aib̃ bú̃d̃en. Da d̃ib̃r̃ĩde Muir̃c̃hr̃eac̃ m̃aḡ plann-
chaib̃ taor̃eac̃ d̃ar̃t̃raḡe. Donn ó cat̃ain tigh̃arna fear̃ na c̃raoib̃e, 7 cian-
ach̃ta, donnchaib̃ mac m̃sh̃man, Aod̃ mac m̃lañman, da m̃ac̃ mic an r̃ir̃ l̃iḡinn
ũi domnail̃, m̃all mac neill̃ ũi baor̃ig̃ill aḡbar taor̃iḡ na τ̃t̃ir̃ τ̃tuach̃, mac
hugor̃ra, a m̃ac̃ 7 a d̃sr̃brãt̃air̃, Adam̃ Sañb̃al̃, ḡoill, 7 ḡaoib̃il̃ iom̃ba ap̃ c̃na.
Aod̃ mac domnail̃ oicc do b̃h̃t̃h̃ 1 τ̃t̃igh̃r̃nuir̃ t̃ipe conaill iar̃r̃in ḡo r̃oḡanãc̃
r̃oiñmech̃ añ c̃c̃ẽiñ do mãir̃.

Mac Donogh. He had been a Cistercian monk, and succeeded to this dignity in the year 1277.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 559.

* *The Sil-Uidhir*.—The Sil-Uidhir are the Maguires, Mac Awleys, Mac Caffrys, Mac Manuses, and their correlatives in Fermanagh. In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, the following notice occurs of this first of the Maguires who acquired the chieftainship of Fermanagh: "A. D. 1302. Donn Magwyre, prince of Fermanagh, the best of all Ireland for hospitality, liberality, and prowess,

died. Great comparisons have been made between this Donn Magwyre and Donnell Roe Mac Carthy (before mentioned) for their bountys and hospitalities, which Donn Magwyre, by the judgment of a certain learned Irish poet (which remained for a long space in the houses of the said Donn and Donnell covertly, and in the habitt of a karrogh, or common gamester, to know which of them surpassed the other) was counted to excell Donnell in all good parts, as by this Irish verse, made by the said poet, you may know :

Donnell Roe Mac Carthy, Lord of Desmond; Donn Carragh Maguire, the first lord of the Sil-Uidhir^r in Fermanagh; and Rory, the son of Donnell O'Hara, heir-presumptive to the lordship of Leyny, died.

A great depredation was committed by Hugh, son of Cathal, in Magh g-Ceidne, upon Teige, son of Brian, and Sitric, son of Cairneach Mac Clancy.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1303.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred three.

Melaghlín Mac Brian^r, Bishop of Elphin, died; and Donough O'Flanagan took the bishopric after him.

Turlough, the son of Donnell Oge O'Donnell, usually called Turlough of Cnoc-an-Madhma^u, Lord of Tirconnell, a warlike tower of protection in battle, and the Cuchullin of the Clann-Daly in valour, was slain by his brother, Hugh, son of Donnell Oge, after a long war, during which much of their country was spoiled between them in every direction; and great numbers of the Kinel-Owen, of the chiefs of the English of the North, and of the Kinel-Connell themselves, were slaughtered along with him. Among these were Murtough Mac Clancy, Chief of Dartry; Donn O'Kane, Lord of Firnacreeva and Kienaghta; Donough Mac Menman, and Hugh Mac Menman; two grandsons of the Ferleighín [Lector] O'Donnell; Niall, son of Niall O'Boyle, heir presumptive to the Three Tuathas^v; Mac Hugossa, his son, and brother; Adam Sandal; and many others, as well English as Irish. After this, Hugh, son of Donnell Oge, enjoyed the lordship of Tirconnell in happiness and prosperity as long as he lived.

"Donn Maguairín maó fe rín,
Mó Dearbhúimáin 'ná dúcanó
Mó fa dó volaio Duinn
Aéat cío mo domán Domnall."

"which is as much to say in English, as notwithstanding Desmond, and the lands of Donnell Mac Carthie, be far greater than the lands of Donn Magwiro, yet Donn retaineth in his house twice as many as Donnell doth."

^r *Melaghlín Mac Brian*.—See a notice of his going to Rome in 1297, to contest the bishopric

of Elphin with Marian O'Donnaver. According to Ware he died at Rome about the close of the year 1302.

^u *Cnoc-an-Madhma*, i. e. hill of the defeat. The Editor is not aware that any place retaining this name is now to be found in Tirconnell.

^v *The Three Tuathas*.—These were three districts in the barony of Kilmacrenan, in the north-west of the county of Donegal, which afterwards belonged to a branch of the Mac

Domnall ócc maḡ cáptaigh ticcḡḡna dḡrḡmḡan décc.

Diarmait ó plannaccáin taoipeac tuaitḡe raḡa, a dá mac, ḡ rochanḡe imaille riú do marbaḡ lá dḡuḡḡ do lucḡe tige domnall mic taoḡḡ uí conco-bair i mbun duibḡ i tḡópaḡḡcḡe cḡeice boí do bḡitḡ lair a moḡḡ ccéidne.

Maḡnar macc ramḡadain taoipeac teallaiḡ echḡac, ḡ Niall mac ḡille-ḡinnéin, décc.

ḡeḡoio Mac ḡḡraile décc.

Cḡeach mór do ḡenaim la cloinn Muirḡḡḡtaḡ ar muḡḡḡḡ cionaiḡ, ḡ Muirḡeapḡac mac Conḡnaḡa adbar taoiriḡ muḡḡḡḡ cionaiḡ do marbaḡ don ḡur ḡin.

Sluaḡḡeacḡ moḡ la Riḡ Saḡan in Albain, ḡ an tḡapla, ḡoill ḡ ḡaoiḡil iomḡa do ḡol coblac mór a hḡḡinn do conḡnaḡ lair. Caiḡḡeḡa iomḡa do bḡin amac ḡoibḡ, ḡ nḡḡt Alban do ḡabail leḡ don ḡur ḡin. ḡeḡoite a buḡc ḡeapḡraḡḡan an iapla ḡecc (i. adhaiḡ noblac) hi ccappaic ḡḡḡḡḡa iap tḡoibḡcḡe ḡó don tḡluaḡḡeacḡ ḡin.

Sweenys, called from them Mac Suibne na ḡ-tuacḡ, i. e. Mac Sweeny of the *tuaths*, or districts.

* *Donnell Oge Mac Carthy*.—He was the son of Donnell Roe, Prince of Desmond, who died in 1302; who was the son of Cormac Finn, Prince of Desmond, who was the son of Donnell More na Curra, who was the fourth in descent from Carthach, the progenitor after whom the Mac Carthys have taken their surname. The silver seal of this Prince is in the possession of Mr. Petrie, and is in its style very similar to that of his cotemporary Felim O'Connor, which was found during the government of Lord Strafford, and given by that nobleman to King Charles I. Donnell is represented on horseback charging with sword in hand. The legend “*Æ. Dovenaldi og fili D. Rogh Mac Arthy.*”

* *Bun Duibhe*, i. e. the mouth of the River Dubh, now Bunduff, a village in the barony of Carbery, in the county of Sligo. The names of many villages, townlands, &c. situated at the mouths of rivers, are compounded of *bun*, *foot*,

mouth, and the name of the river, as *bun Drobaoisre*, i. e. the mouth of the River Drowes, q. d. *Drowes-foot*, *bun-na Mainge*, now Bonamargy, in the county of Antrim; *bun na Finne*, the mouth of the River Fin.

* *Garrett Fitzgerald*.—He was the eldest son of John Fitz-Thomas, Baron of Offaly.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 87, A. D. 1304.

* *Mac Consnava*, *Mac Connana*.—This name is generally written *Mac Conánna* in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. It is now sometimes correctly anglicised *Mac Kinnaw*, and very incorrectly translated *Forde*. The territory of Muintir Cionaoith, which still retains its ancient name, lies in the county of Leitrim, to the west and north-west of Lough Allen, and is nearly co-extensive with the barony of Dromahaire.

* *Into Scotland*.—This passage is rendered as follows in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster: “*Anno 1299, al. 1303. A great army by the King of England into Scotland; many cities taken by them; and the Earle and Eng-*

Donnell Oge Mac Carthy^m, Lord of Desmond, died.

Dermot O'Flanagan, Chief of Tuathratha, his two sons, and many others along with them, were slain at Bun Duibheⁿ, by some of the household of Donnell, son of Teige O'Connor, who had pursued them, to deprive them of a prey which they were carrying off from Magh-g-Cedne.

Manus Magauran, Chief of Teallach Eachdhach [Tullyhaw, in the county of Cavan], and Niall Mac Gillafinnen, died.

Garrett Fitzgerald^r died.

A great depredation was committed by the Clann-Murtough [O'Connor] in Muintir-Kenny, on which occasion Murtough Mac Consnava^s, Chief of Muintir-Kenny, was slain

A great army was led by the King of England into Scotland^a; and the [Red] Earl and many of the Irish and English went with a large fleet from Ireland to his assistance. On this occasion they took many cities, and gained sway^b over Scotland. Theobald Burke^c, the Earl's brother, died after his return from this expedition, on Christmas night, at Carrickfergus^d.

lish and Irish went out of Ireland, a great navy, and conquered much there. Tibot Bourk, brother to the Earle, died after returning from that journey, at Carrigfergus, on Christmas eve."

Sir Richard Cox has the following remarks upon the Red Earl, in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 87: "A. D. 1303. *Richard Burck*, Earl of Ulster, accompanied with *Eustace le Poer*, and a good Army, went to aid the King in *Scotland*; and the Earl made thirty-three knights in the castle of *Dublin* before he set out; and it is observable that in all commissions, and even in the Parliament Rolls, this Earl is always named before the Lord Justice."—See also Leland's History of Ireland, book ii. c. 2, vol. i. p. 258, where this historian has the following remark on the state of Ireland in the absence of these great lords:

"The absence of such powerful lords produced its natural effect in Ireland, in encouraging a licentious spirit of insurrection, and giving free course to the treachery and turbulence both of

the English and Irish inhabitants. Several feuds broke out with new violence, and petty wars were carried on, to the utter desolation of the finest and most valuable of the English settlements. The disorder extended even to the seat of government; and the utmost efforts of the chief governour and the well-affected lords were scarcely sufficient to defend the province of Leinster."

^b *Gained sway*, neapt alban oo gabail leó, i. e. the strength, power, or sway of Scotland was obtained by them. Neapt oo gabail signifies to obtain power, or to effect a conquest.

^c *Christmas night*, abun̄g noblac.—The Irish word abun̄g, *night*, is now always written oub̄ce, and the word seems to have lost an initial n, as it is evidently cognate with the Latin *nox*, *noctis*, and the English *night*.

^d Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, record the death of Morrishe mac William Gallda Mageoghegan, on the fourth of the Ides of June."

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1304.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι céo, a céthair.

Concobair mac Aoða uí concobair do marbað la hoibsrud ua pflaitébeartaiḡ iar ndenam mebla dórom ar donnchað ua pflaitébsirtaiḡ, ḡ hoibsrud do tuirim inn rocédóir.

An contaioir bñ Riocairud a bupc iarla ulað, .i. an iarla Ruað, ḡ Uatép a bupc oigre an iarla ébna do écc.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1305.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι céo, a cúig.

O Concobair pailge, .i. Muircsirtac, Maolmorða, a bratair, ḡ an calbac ó concobair amaille ppi naonbar ar píciú do maíuib a muintire do marbað do Ship piarup mac pforair tpe feill ḡ meabail i ccaiplen meic feorair.

Caiplen nua inpi heocéann do óenam lap an iarla ruað.

Maíom la hAoð mac catail uí concobair, ḡ la cloinn Mhuircsirtaiḡ ar ébnae ar muinntir pailgillḡ ba trocéair pilip ó Raigillḡ, ḡ oigre cloinne ruibne, ḡ mácc buirpche cñn na ngallócclach imaille ppi cétpacat apcéo ina pparpað.

* Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, have the following entry, which is omitted by the Four Masters: "A. D. 1304. William Oge mac William Gallda Mageoghegan died, the prides of the Ides of October this year."

† *Mac Feorais's own castle.*—This is Castle-carbury in Birmingham's country, which comprised the present barony of Carbury, in the north-west of the county of Kildare. Extensive ruins of this castle are still to be seen.

‡ *Deceit.*—This entry is given in the Annals of Ulster and Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, in nearly the same words as in the text of the Four Masters, except that, by some unaccountable mistake, the latter annals repre-

sent the massacre as having taken place in the castle of Carrickfergus, instead of Carrick-Carbury. According to Grace's Annals of Ireland this massacre was perpetrated by Jordan Comin and his comrades, at the court of Peter Brimingham at Carrick in Carberia. It is referred to as an instance of the treachery of the English to their Irish neighbours in the Remonstrance sent by the Irish Chieftains to Pope John XXII. in 1315. It is stated in this document that Mauricius O'Conor and Peter Brumichehame were fellow-sponsors; that Peter, who was called the treacherous Baron, invited Mauritius and his brother, Calvacus, to an entertainment on the feast day of the Holy Trinity; and that the instant they stood up from the table, he cruelly

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1304.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred four.

Conor, son of Hugh O'Connor, was slain by Hubert O'Flaherty, after he had acted treacherously towards Donough O'Flaherty. Hubert was killed in retaliation immediately after this.

The Countess, wife of Richard Burke, Earl of Ulster, i. e. the Red Earl, and Walter de Burgo, heir of the same Earl, died^c.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1305.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred five.

O'Connor Faly (Murtough), Maelmora, his kinsman, and Calvagh O'Connor, with twenty-nine of the chiefs of his people, were slain by Sir Pierce Mac Feorais [Birmingham] in Mac Feorais's own castle^f, by means of treachery and deceit^g.

The new castle of Inishowen^h was erected by the Red Earl.

A victory was gained by Hugh, son of Cathal O'Connor, and the Clann-Murtoughⁱ, over the O'Reillys, in a contest in which Philip O'Reilly, the heir of Clann-Sweeny, and Mac Buirche, head of the Gallowglasses, together with one hundred and forty others, were slain.

massacred them, with twenty-four of their followers, and sold their heads at a dear price to their enemies; and that, when he was arraigned before the King of England, no justice could be obtained against such a nefarious and treacherous offender."—See *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare*, p. 74, and also Grace's *Annals of Ireland*, edited for the Irish Archaeological Society in 1842, by the Rev. Richard Butler, p. 58, note ^c.

^h *The new castle of Inishowen*.—Green Castle, near the western margin of Lough Foyle, in the parish of Movilla, barony of Inishowen, and county of Donegal, is, even at the present day, called *Caislean nua*, i. e. *New Castle*, in Irish by

the natives. The magnificent ruins of this castle sufficiently shew that it was a fortress of great strength and importance, and in every respect worthy of the princely Earl by whom it was erected in so important a situation, to subdue the O'Neills and O'Donnells, and check the incursions of the Scots.—See note under the year 1555. This castle is shewn on Mercator's Map of Ireland, under the name of Newcastle. According to Hanmer's Chronicle, and Grace's *Annals of Ireland*, Arx Viridis in Ultonia was thrown down in 1260; but the *Annals of Ulster* and *Clonmacnoise* agree in placing its first erection in the year 1305.

ⁱ *Clann-Murtough*, *Clann Muirceapairg*.—

Ματα έcc ó παιγίλλιγ do μαρβαδ do τεαλλάc νουnχαδα.
 Τοιρρδεαλβαc mac néill puaio úí hriain décc.
 Αέοη όγ ό pφíγail do έcc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1306.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι έcδ, α pέ.

Donnchaδ ό πλατέcφiταich epucc cille halaiδ paoi cpάbaio na nγαoiδeal
 décc i ndún búinne ag dol go hath cliath dó, γ α αδnacal go honópac ipm
 muilionn έφiρ i τειγh muipe.

Πετρυρ ό τυαταlain biocaipe cille epucc δpoin, γ Μαιγiρτιρ Τομάp
 ό náan aipciδεochain Ράτα βοέ, γ τογα eappuicc na hecclaiρi cφटना décc.

Τοιρρδεαλβαc ua hriain τιγφiνα τυαδmuman, φiρ ba hoipφga, γ ba
 φiρiρ cpabaio, γ caomδφiρc, άγ, γ engnam boi in Epinn ina aimpip dδéc, γ
 donnchaδ a mac doipδneaδ ina ionaδ.

Domnall tuipτεcέc ό néill do μαρβαδ in iompaite ne la lucht τιγε úí neill.

Ρφíγail mag paγnaill ταιοipeac muintipe heolaiρ do μαρβαδ la a δφi-
 ppaitepib γ la opuing dia oipeacht péin.

Coccaδ mór eτιρ Αοδ mac eoγain úí concobaip Ri Connaéc go maiéib
 píl Muipδaiγ imaille pip, γ Αοδ mac caéail úí concobaip go nopfim do
 macaib ταιοipeac Connaéc, γ go τταοipechaib γ oipeécταib na bpeipne ina
 pappad. βάδοp da γach let im an Siomaimn ppi pé cφiteopa mίp. Do γniat
 opem do muintip Αοδα meic caéail popbaip ip na τυαταib go nopφipac cpe-

These were the descendants of Murtough Muimhneach, the son of Turlough More O'Connor, Monarch of Ireland.

* *Dunbuiinne*, now Dunboyne, a small village in a barony of the same name, in the south of the county of Meath.

¹ *Mullingar*.—This is the first mention of Mullingar in these Annals. According to tradition the place took its name from a mill which stood on the River Brosna. It is said that Kilbixy was originally the head town of Westmeath.

² *O'Tuathalain*.—This name is now anglicised

Toland, in the barony of Inishowen, in the county of Donegal, the original locality of the family; but in the Island of Achill, in the west of the county of Mayo, where some of the family settled with the O'Donnells, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, it is less correctly anglicised Thulis.

³ *Killaspugbrone*, cill eappuicc δpoin, i. e. the church of Bishop Bronus; a very ancient church, now in ruins and nearly covered with sands, in the south-west of the barony of Carbury, in the county of Sligo. For some account of the origin of this church the reader is re-

Matthew Oge O'Reilly was slain by the inhabitants of Teallach-Dunchadha Turlough, son of Niall Roe O'Brien, died.

Hugh Oge O'Farrell died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1306.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred six.

Donough O'Flaherty, Bishop of Killala, the most eminent of the Irish for piety, died at Dunbuinne^k, on his way to Dublin, and was interred with honour at Mullingar^l, in the house of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

Petrus O'Tuathalain^m, Vicar of Killaspugbroneⁿ, and Professor Thomas O'Naan, Archdeacon of Raphoe, and bishop-elect of the same church, died.

Turlough O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, a man the most illustrious, most pious, most humanely charitable, most prosperous, and most expert at arms, that was in Ireland in his time, died; and his son Donough was elected in his place.

Donnell Tuirtreach^o O'Neill was slain through mistake by the household of O'Neill.

Farrell Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais [in the county of Leitrim], was slain by his brothers and a party of his own people.

A great war [broke out] between Hugh, son of Owen O'Conor, King of Connaught, assisted by the chiefs of the Sil-Murray and Hugh, son of Cathal O'Conor, joined by some of the sons of the chieftains of Connaught, and the chieftains and tribes of Breifny. They [the two armies] were for the space of four months encamped^p at both sides of the Shannon. Some of Hugh's people encamped in the Tuathas, where they committed great depredations. Flann,

ferred to the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick as published by Colgan in his *Trias Thaum.*, and Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. i. p. 346.

^k *Tuirtreach*, i. e. of Hy-Tuirtre, a territory in the south of the county of Antrim, for the extent of which see note ^a under the year 1176, p. 25.

^p *Encamped*.—The Irish word *popbair*, as

appears from various examples of its use in ancient and modern manuscripts, signifies a siege, or encampment, as, *Popbair Opoma Dain-gaibe*, the encampment of Drom Damhghaire, now Knocklong, in the county of Limerick, which is made the subject of an ancient Irish story, by which the meaning of the word *popbair* is fully established.

son of Fiachra O'Flynn, heir presumptive of Sil-Maelruain, and Brian, son of Donough Reagh O'Conor, together with many others, were slain by the O'Hanlys, who were in pursuit of them for their prey. The most distinguished of those who made this incursion were Rory, son of Cathal O'Conor; Donough, son of Conor of the Cup, the son of Farrell [Mac Dermot], heir presumptive to the lordship of Moylurg, by reason of his prosperity and hospitality up to that day. Howbeit, these chieftains marched on with their spoil, and as many of their people as had survived, until they arrived at O'Conor's fortress. They then burned the palace of the King of Connaught^a. Hugh, the son of Owen, overtook them after they had burned the royal residence, and immediately deprived them of the prey, killed Donough, son of Conor of the Cup, and some of his people around him.

A great depredation was committed by the Clann-Murtough [O'Conor] in the territory of Carbury. David O'Caomhain, Chief of *that tract of country extending* from Tuaim-da-Bhodar^r to Gleóir, a rich and affluent brughaidh [farmer], Donough Mac Buidheachain, and many others, were slain on this predatory incursion.

O'Flanagan was slain by Brian Carragh O'Hara^t.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1307.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred seven.

Laurence O'Laghtnan^t (i. e. a Grey Friar), Bishop of Kilmacduagh, and Donough O'Flanagan, Bishop of Elphin, died.

Four Masters, though they are in the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1306. Robert Bruise was crowned King of Scotland, against the King of England's will.

"Sir William Prendergrass, a noble and worthy knight, died.

"Nicholl O'Dorchie [*recte* O'Donchie], a priest and a virgin from his birth, was killed by the Black Horse [ḡeappán dub] of the Barretts, without any occasion; and whosoever sayeth one *Pater Noster* and *Ave Maria* for his soule, he shall have plenary indulgence of his

sinns as often as he sayeth it." It is thus given in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster: "*Anno* 1302 (*al.* 1306). Nichol O'Dunacha, a young priest that was in Drumkiew, killed by Gerran Duf of the Barretts, without any cause, but martirised him; and whosoever saith a *Pater Noster* for his soule, he hath 26 dayes forgivnes of his sins as often as he sayth it."

^t Laurence O'Laghtnan and Donough O'Flanagan.—O'Lachtnain is now generally anglicised Laughnan, and sometimes, incorrectly,

Domnall mac taidg mic brian mic aindriara mic brian luighnigh mic corrbdealbais moir tanairi Connaet, fíri lán dñgham, 7 denech, 7 Saol coitcéinn comrognac do marbad la hAod mbreifnech mac catail ruad uí concobair.

Tadcc mac maileclainn mic donnchaí mic domnaill mic maghara mic corrbdealbais, raol nñmí do marbad la catail mac domnaill mic taidcc.

Urmór gall Ropra commain do marbad la donnchaí muinneac ó cceallais tighna ó maine acc at earcepaí cuan, dú i corpaí pilip muinde, reaan muinde, 7 maíú dñu maille pe rocaibhí nach ainmníteir. Ro gabad ann diarmaitte gall mac diarmata, corbmac mac cñternaí, 7 Sippiam Ropra comáin, acé do lñghí iad iap tpioll, 7 do ionraí pñ ap ion an baile do lorccad le hemann buitilep. An donnchaí po ó ceallais décc iapna gñomáib rí, 7 nñ bó bar iap miodhlachap rñ acé ba hecc iap nñomáib gaile, 7 gairccí, iap tpiodnacal pñd 7 maíne.

Ailbe inñh taidcc uí concobair décc.

Maileachlainn ó gairmlíohaí taoireac cenél moáin, 7 maghur macc oipeactais décc.

Loftus. The notices of these ecclesiastics are more fully given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, and it would appear from these and various other entries that the Four Masters have not fully copied the original of these Annals. In Mageoghegan's translation these entries run as follows: "Laurence O'Lughtnan, abbot of Easroe, abbot of the Boyle for a time, afterwards abbot of Cnockmoy, and at last Bishop of Kilmaeduaigh, died.

"Donough O'Flanagan, abbot of Boyle for the space of five years, and Bushopp of Olfyn for three years and a half; a man famous for hospitalitie, devotion, and other good parts belonging to his function throughout all Europe. One that never refused any one whatsoever, neighter for meat or cloathes: one that maintained, protected, and made peace between the inhabitants of the province of Connaught: one full of wisdom and good delivery to maintain any thing he took in hand; one charitable and

free-hearted towards all men, died penitently, of 5 weeks sicknesse, the 10th of the Kallends of June."

The probability, however, is, that the manuscript from which Mageoghegan made his translation had lost some folios from Mageoghegan's time, 1627, till 1636, when the Four Masters compiled their Annals.

"Donnell, son of Teige.—This Donnell is the ancestor of O'Conor Sligo. According to the pedigree of the Conors, preserved in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74, he (Donnell) had seven sons, of whom Cathal, King of Connaught, was the most illustrious.

"A man distinguished for hospitality, raol neimí.—The Irish word raol means a gentleman, a worthy, generous man, and sometimes a learned man. It is the opposite of baol, a clown.

"Ath-easgrach-Cuan, i. e., the ford of St. Cuan's ester or ridge, now Ahascragh, a small town

Donnell", son of Teige, son of Brian, son of Andreas, son of Brian Luighneach, who was son of Turlough More [O'Conor], Tanist of Connaught, a man of great prowess and hospitality, who was universally esteemed, was slain by Hugh Breifneach, the son of Cathal Roe O'Conor.

Teige, the son of Melaghlin, son of Donough, son of Donnell, son of Manus, son of Turlough [O'Conor], a man distinguished for his hospitality", was slain by Cathal, the son of Donnell, son of Teige [O'Conor].

The greater number of the English of Roscommon were slain by Donough Muimhneach O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, at Ath-easgrach-Cuan", where Philip Muinder, John Muinder, and Main Drew, with many others whose names are not mentioned, were killed. Dermot Gall Mac Dermot, Cormac Mac Kaherny, and the sheriff of Roscommon, were taken prisoners; but they were afterwards set at liberty, and they made peace [*recte* restitution] for the burning of the town by Edmund Butler". Donough O'Kelly, after he had performed these exploits, died; and his was not the death of one who had lived a life of cowardice, but the death of a man who had displayed prowess and bravery, and bestowed jewels and riches.

Alvy, daughter of Teige O'Conor, died. *

Melaghlin O'Gormly, Chief of Kinel-Moen, and Manus Mageraghty, died.

on the Clonbrock river, in a parish of the same name, in the east of the county of Galway, where the memory of St. Cuan is still held in great veneration. See Ordnance Map of the county of Galway, sheet 61.

* *Edmond Butler*.—This passage, which is so very rudely given by the Four Masters, is thus rendered by Connell Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnois: "A. D. 1307. The Englishmen of Roscommon were all killed by Donnogh Moynagh O'Kelly, before his death at Athaskragh, where Phillip Montyre, John Montyre, and Mathew Drew, with 70 other persons, were taken and killed. Also the sheriff of Roscommon, Dermott Gall Mac Dermott, and Cormack Mac Kehernie, were by him sett at libertie, and concluded peace with him for the burning of the town by Edmond Butler, then

Deputie of Ireland."

It is thus less correctly rendered in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster: "*Anno* 1303 (*ad* 1307). The Galls of Roscomon all killed by Donogh O'Kelly, King of Omane, at Atheskragh, where Philip Munder, Magiu Drew, with many more, were killed and taken. Dermot Gall Mac Dermot, Cormac Mac Keherny, and the sheriff of Roscomon, were taken, and were enlarged after a while, making peace for the towne."

It would appear that the town of Athaskragh had been burned by Edmond Butler (who became Lord Deputy of Ireland in 1312), and that O'Kelly had detained in captivity the sheriff of Roscommon, and his accomplices, Dermot Gall Mac Dermot and Cormac Mac Keherny, until they made restitution for the loss sustained

Concobaṛ mac pīacṛac uí floinn duine óg ba fearr oineac ṽ gaircceaḃ
baosí dia cénél do écc.

An dapa heduapḃ do pioḡadh op paxaib, ṽ Iulij.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1308.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι cév, a hocht.

Saighnen teindceige do éuitim i mainiṛtir na mbpaṛop i Rop comain go
por bṛip an mainiṛtir.

Cṛeac móp do denam la Maolpuanaib mac diarmata ap cloinn domnaill
u concobaṛ i ccrich coirppe, ṽ cṛsch oile beóp do cloinn muirchṛtaig opṛa
iaṛ ndenam pioḃa pṛu pṛime, ṽ iaṛ ttabairt bṛaigḃe doib. Aét po pellpatṛ
opṛa iaṛtṛain. Gluaṛit clainn domnaill uí concobaṛ iaṛrin go pṛiab da én,
ṽ noḃa puccrat leó aét a nṛic, a nṛioḃ, ṽ a nḡroige. Iaṛ na clor do
gallaib ua pṛiaḃac ṽ luighe, tṛionilitṛ éuca, ṽ lṛnaitṛ iaḃ go mullach
plebe da én. Iompaibḃ mṛic domnaill pṛú. Feachair pccainṛ scopṛa,
maibṛear por gallaib, ṽ baosí maibḃm opṛa go pangatṛar lṛc eapa dapa.
Topḃair tomap mac ualtair conṛapla buin pinne, a óṛbṛatair, ṽ roḃaibḃ
imaille pṛú.

by O'Kelly in the burning of his town of Ahas-
cragh. Mac Dermot Gall, i. e. the Englishman,
was so called for speaking the English language,
and joining the English against his own coun-
trymen.

* *Was made king*, do pioḡadh, literally *was
kinged*.—This term is applied by the Irish an-
nalists to the inauguration of their own kings
and chieftains, but not to the crowning of the
kings of England, as is quite evident from the
dates. Edward II., styled of Caernarvon, the
place of his birth, began his reign on the 7th of
July, 1307, and was crowned at Westminster
on the 24th of February following. The Annals
of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan,
contain the following notice of the death of
Edward I.: "A. D. 1307. Edward the Great,
King of England, Wales, and Scotland, Duke

of Gascoigne, and Lord of Ireland, died in the
35th year of his reign, and in the 66th year of
his age. After whose death the crown of Eng-
land, Wales, Ireland, and Scotland, was given
to Edward, surnamed Edward of Carnarvan."

† Under this year the Annals of Clonmac-
noise, as translated by Mageoghegan, contain
the following passage, which has been omitted
by the Four Masters: "A. D. 1307. Carolus
Mac Anliahanye was elected to the Bishoprick
of Alfyn, of the one part (and was abbott of
Loghke, who received his orders at Ardmach,
and enjoyed the profits of the Bishoprick for
the space of three years and a half); William
Bremyngham did ellect Molassy Magooge [Mac
Hugo, or Mac Aedha] of the other side, to be
Bishopp of the said place, who resided in Rome
for three years, and at last came" [home].—See

Conor, son of Fiachra O'Flynn, the most hospitable and valiant youth of his tribe, died.

Edward II. was made king^a of England on the 7th of July^b.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1308.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eight.

Lightning^a fell upon the monastery of the friars of Roscommon, and destroyed it.

A great depredation was committed by Mulrony Mac Dermot upon the sons of Donnell O'Conor, in the territory of Carbury; and another depredation was committed upon them by the Clann-Murtough, who had concluded a peace with them, and given them hostages, but afterwards acted treacherously towards them. The sons of Donnell O'Conor after this proceeded to Slieve-da-én, taking nothing with them but their steeds, horses, and accoutrements. As soon as the English of Tireragh and Leyny had heard of this, they assembled, and pursued them to the summit of Slieve-da-én^a. Here the sons of Donnell turned on them, and a battle ensued, in which the English were routed and pursued as far as Leac-Easa-dara^b. Thomas Mac Walter, Constable of Bunfinne^c, his brother, and many others, were slain^d.

also Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 631. This is the last year in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, preserved in the British Museum. The Dublin Irish copy extends to the year 1504.

^a *Lightning*.—Mageoghegan gives a strictly literal translation of this in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "A thunderbolt came from heaven and lighted upon the abbey of the Fryers of Roscommon, and broke down the said abbey on St. Stephen's night, in Christmas holy days."

^a *Slieve-da-en*.—On an old map preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, this mountain is shewn as situated a few miles south of Sligo, between Lough Gill and Colloony.

^b *Leac-Easa-dara*, i. e. the flat rock of Ballysadare. This was applied to a flat rock in the river.

^c *Bunfinne* is now anglicised Buninna, which is the name of a townland in the parish of Drumard, barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo. It is so called from its situation at the mouth of a small stream called the Finn.

^d *Many others were slain*.—This passage is somewhat better given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, as follows: "A. D. 1308. Moyleronic Mac Dermot took a great prey from the sons of Donnell O'Conner in the land of Kriche Carbrei, in Connaught.

"Bryan O'Dowdie, and the English of

Γρεαχ διογάτα δο βένονι δο Αοδ mac cathail ap a deapbrathair ap Ruaidrí mac cathail, dia ro marbað Maðnur mac Maðnura nórung ele imaille púp.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1309.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρίς céo, αναοί.

Αοδ mac eogain mic Ruaidrí mic aοδa mic catail epoiðosirecc, Rí Con-nacht, γ οξγaοbap αιpορίξ Ερεnn, aοn γaοiδel ba púp eined γ ιηgnam τainic ina púmr do marbað la hΑοδ mbreirneac mac catail uf concobair i ccoill m clochain, γ moran do maicib a muintipe imme. Θα διδριδε concobair mac διαpματα, διαpμαic puað mac ταιδγ ui concobair, διαpμαic mac catail cappaig meic διαpματα, Αοδ mac muipcírtaig meic ταιδεcc mic maolpuanaib,

Lwynie and Tyrefiaghagh, tooke another prey from the said parts.

"Clann-Mortagh also tooke another prey from the said sons of Donnell O'Connor, after that they had agreed and delivered hostages for security of the peace before. After all which preys and spoyles taken the sons of Donnell aforesaid came to the Mount of Sleiw-da-ene, and took with them thither but their horses, armor and stood [stud]. The said Englishmen of the lands of Lwynie and Tyrefiaghagh, hearing of their being there, assembled their forces and followed them to the said Mount. The sons of Donnell and Mac Donnogh re trayted upon them, where they gave them an overthrow, and put them to flight, and pursued them to a place called Leack-easa-dara, where they killed Thomas Mac Walter, Constable of the Castle of Bonnafinne, with his brother, and divers others."

* Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, contain the two passages following, which have been omitted by the Four Masters: "A. D. 1308. Piers Gaveston, a great favourite of the King of England, came to this kingdome this year, and

soone after his coming killed O'Dempsie. The Easter of this year was in the month of March, and there was a great morren of cattle therein." Under this year Grace's Annals of Ireland record the death of Peter Bermingham, the *noble tamer* of the Irish. He is the Piarus or Feorus who was commonly called the treacherous Baron by the Irish, and from whom the Berminghams seem to have taken the surname of Mac Feorais. See note under the year 1305.

† *Slain by Hugh Breifneach.*—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, *manu recentiori inter lineas*, that he was slain with a hatchet by Dael O'Sochlachan, a clown of a tanner: "γ m Dael ua Sochlacan do pín laim do ba marbað le tuag .i. bobaé puaipe."

‡ *Coill an Clochain*, i. e. the wood of the clochan, or ford of the stepping stones. According to the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, this place is situated in the territory of the Brenie (i. e. Breifny). It is probably the place now called Kilclogha, situated in the parish of Drumgoon, barony of Clankee, and county of Cavan. The whole passage is translated by Mageoghegan as follows: "A. D. 1309. Hugh mac Owen mac Rowrie mac Hugh mac

A retaliatory depredation was committed by Hugh, the son of Cathal [O'Connor], upon his brother Rory, son of Cathal, on which occasion Manus Mac Manus [O'Connor], and others, were killed^c.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1309.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred nine.

Hugh, the son of Owen, son of Rory, son of Hugh, son of Cathal Crovderg, King of Connaught, and worthy heir to the monarchy of Ireland, the most hospitable and expert at arms of all the Irish born in his time, was slain by Hugh Breifneach^d, the son of Cathal O'Connor, at Coill-an-clochain^e, together with many of the chiefs of his people about him. Among these were Conor Mac Dermot; Dermot Roe, son of Teige O'Connor; Dermot, son of Cathal Car-

Cahall Crovderg O'Connor, King of Connaught, one for birth, prowess, liberality, and many other parts, worthy to be king of a [*recte* the] kingdom, was killed by Hugh Breifneagh mac Cahall Roe O'Connor, in Killoaghan, in the territory of the Brenie, with these ensuing persons that were killed at the said place with him, viz: Connor Mac Dermoda, Dermot Roe mac Teig mac Andryas, Dermott mac Cahall Carragh mac Dermoda, Hugh mac Mortagh mac Teig mac Moyllronie, [and] Dermott Oge O'Helie, who was a modest, liberal, and great housekeeper; Moyledownie the Galloweglass, Gillernew, chief Brehon of Conaught, Fogartagh O'Downilgie of the household men of Tomultagh Mac Dermott, with many others, with the loss of a hundred more of them. After which deed Hugh Brenagh came to his house, where the three Thawthies, that is to say, the three thirds of the Province [No, but the Three Tuathas in the east of the present county of Roscommon. Ed.] came to congratulate him.

"In the mean time Moyleronie Mac Dermoda, prince of Moylorge, with the assemblies and forces of his allies and friends of all parts, came

to the midst of Sile Moriegh, to maintain the principalities, and name of King of Connaught, for his own fosterson.

"Felym O'Connor sent his messengers to all his friends and allies of the English and Irish that they should come to him, to assist him in that enterprize; and William Burke, with his brothers and kinsmen came accordingly, and there encamped in the midst of the Province, with their said many forces, fearing the inhabitants should join with Hugh Breifnagh (the aforesaid king-killer), to make him king of the Province. The said Moyleronie took to himself the revenues and proffits belonging to the King of Connaught, together with such Jewells and principalls as belonged to the place, and made the Inhabitants to take their oaths never to yield to any other but to Felym, the said Mullronie's fosterson, whereupon William Burke returned to Olfyn.

"Hugh Brenagh went to Meath to meet with the Earle, and in his absence the Inhabitants of the Province came upon the land of Ogther Tyrie, took a great prey which they consumed in their camp of Ogtherhirie aforesaid."

γ διαρματ ὁ heligi plaitbpuccaiō do bpsir ina aimrip. Topcair don let apail, giolla na naom mac aobaccain ollam Connacht i mbreislamnar, γ aoin psr do dsipecaiō do bpsislannaibh na haimpire i mbaol. Pasapac ua do bailen, γ daoine oile nac airimtir. Siol muirsohaiγ do tabairt cigir-nair do Ruaiōri mac caatail uí concobair. Ruaiōri ὁ concobair iarrin, γ ὁ ploinn go mbuidin marcpuaig do tōct ar an maçaipe; γ mac meic psoair do marbaō doib.

Coinne do denam uilliam bupc γ do connactaib (i. don mso bor ina pann dioō) pe Ruaiōri mac caatail im at plirsn. Dpsid coinne doib for apoile. Iomaiscc do cup storra. Maisō for Ruaiōri, γ dpsm da muirir do marbaō. Uilliam dūpc do dol go mainirtir na buille, γ clann muirpsitaiγ do dol go tir noilella. Arbanna iomōa do milleaō doib, γ loipccē do denam. Mac uilliam do tōct tap coirpplab anuar iarrin. Ruaiōri mac Caatail do cor ar a longport dō, γ donnachā ua psonnacta do marbaō do topach ploigh meic uilliam, γ daoine iomōa oile.

Creach do denom do Mac uilliam i cloinn psirmaige, γ creach oile go beinn gūlban.

Concobar mac briain puaiō uí briain do marbaō.

^b *Brughaidh*, i. e., a farmer.

^c *Chief Brehon*.—Ollam Connact i mbreislamnar, i. e. chief ollav of Connaught in law; ollam signifies a chief professor of any science. In Cormac's Glossary it is derived from oll, great, and dām, a learned man.

^d *Lordship*, cigirpup.—This is not a very correct term used by the Four Masters; for although the territory of the O'Conors was at this time much circumscribed, the O'Conor was still inaugurated King of the Irish of Connaught, according to the ancient Irish ceremonies.

^e *The Plain*.—An maçaipe, i. e. Maçaipe Connact, i. e. the plain of Connaught. It is the level part of the county of Roscommon, and lies between Castlereagh and Strokestown.

^f *Ath Sliscean*.—This is still the name of a ford on the Abhainn Uar, a short distance to the

south of the town of Elphin, in the county of Roscommon.—See note at the year 1288.

^g *Clann-Murtough*.—These were the descendants of the celebrated Murtough Muimhneach O'Conor. They were at this time moving from territory to territory without any fixed possessions; but in the year 1342 they became so powerful that their chief leader, Hugh, the son of Hugh Breifneach, became King of Connaught in despite of the O'Conors of Sligo, or race of Brian Luighneach, and of the race of Cathal Crovderg; but in the succeeding century they sunk into obscurity, and disappeared from history. The pedigree of this tribe of the O'Conors is given as follows in the Book of Leccan, fol. 72, *et sequen.*: I. Murtough Muimhneach, the son of Turlough More O'Conor, monarch of Ireland, had four sons, namely, 1, Manus (the father of Donnell of Erris); 2, Conor Roe; 3, Donough

ragh Mac Dermot; Hugh, son of Murtough, son of Teige, son of Mulrony; and Dermot O'Healy, a princely brughaidh, the best of his time^a. On the other side fell Gilla-na-naev Mac Egan, Chief Brehon¹ of Connaught, and the most illustrious of the Brehons of his time; Faghartach O'Devlin, and others not mentioned. The Sil-Murray then conferred the lordship¹ upon Rory, the son of Cathal O'Connor. Rory O'Connor and O'Flynn afterwards led a troop of cavalry to the Plain^a, and slew Mac Feorais [Birmingham].

A conference was held by William Burke and the Connacians (i. e. as many of them as were on his side) with Rory, son of Cathal, at Ath-Sliseen¹. They violated, however, the rules of a conference, and a battle was fought between them, in which Rory was defeated, and some of his people were slain. William Burke went to the abbey of Boyle, and the Clann-Murtough^m went to Tirerrill, where they destroyed much corn, and made many conflagrations. Mac William then proceeded northwards, across the Curliou Mountains, and drove Rory, the son of Cathal, from his fortressⁿ. On this occasion Donough O'Finnaghty and many others were slain by the van of Mac William's army.

A depredation was committed by Mac William in Clan-Fearmaighe, and another at Binn-Gulban^o.

Conor, the son of Brian Roe O'Brien, was slain.

Reagh; and 4, Conor Gearr. II. Conor Roe, the second son of Murtough Muimhneach, had two sons, Cathal and Manus, who were both kings of Connaught. III. Cathal Roe, King of Connaught in 1279, had two sons, 1, Rory (the father of Teige, who was the father of Murtough Balbh); and 2, Hugh Breifneach, a warrior of great prowess and celebrity. IV. Hugh Breifneach had two sons, 1, Hugh, King of Connaught in 1342, and Cathal. V. Hugh, King of Connaught, the fifth in descent from the monarch Turlough More, had one son, Dermot, who is the last generation of this line given in the Book of Lecan; and his brother Cathal had seven sons, namely, 1, Owen; 2, Hugh; 3, Rory; 4, Manus; 5, Conor Roe; 6, Cathal Roe; 7, Murtough; of whose descendants no further account is given. They were afterwards thrown into the shade by

the upspringing vigour and power of the descendants of Cathal Crovderg, and the O'Conors of Sligo.

^a *His fortress*, longpont, i. e., his fortified camp.

^o *Binn-Gulban*.—This was the ancient name of a conspicuous mountain in the barony of Carbury, in the north of the county of Sligo. The name is now corrupted to Binbulbin. The language of this passage is very rudely constructed by the Four Masters. It is thus given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1305 [*recte* 1309]. Cpeç co benam le Mac Uilliam i clomo fepmuige; Cpeç eile leip co benn gulban 7 nfr pauce rir. A. D. 1305 [*recte* 1310]. A depredation was made by Mac William in Clann Fermuighe; another depredation by him as far as Benn Gulban, and further down" [i. e. northwards]. The meaning

AOIS CRIOST, 1310.

Aois Crioist, mile, trí céad, aoisech.

Concobair ua brian ríogdamna do bfuir ina aimyir do marbad bona gallaib dubha i meabail.

Moirpsecha ríogla do denam la hAod mbreipneac 7 le cloinn muir-csirtaigh aréna, ar maolpuanaid mac diarmatta. Donncha mac donnchaib dargain dóib. E rin 7 dpong do maib a muintipe do gabail. Dpsm oile do marbad, 7 do lorcead doib, a bfn ingn uí plannaccain do marbadh.

Fsrghal mácc dorcaidh décc.

Fionnguala ingn Maighair uí concobair, 7 Una ingean Aoda mic Fhólimid décc.

Sloiccead la Seppaid ó bfuirghail go dún uabair, dú inar marbad domnall mac Aoda óicc uí fsrghail, Aod mac maslioru, 7 gofppaid mac muircsirtaigh.

Carlen bona finne do lorcead 7 dargcain do Ruaidrí mac catail, daod mac magnura, 7 do muintir Aoda breipmigh eitir cruachaid 7 tighib.

Aod breipneach ó concobair dfgaobair Ríġ Connact do marbad la Mac

intended to be conveyed is, that Mac William plundered the territory of Clann Fermaighe, in the county of Leitrim, and made another plundering excursion as far as the mountain of Binbulbin, and beyond it to the north.

^p *Roydamna*.—Ríogdamna, signifies a king *in fieri*; a prince designed or fit to be a king. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is called the best son of a king in Leath Mogha, i. e. the southern half of Ireland. O'Flaherty thus explains this word: "Quisque e reliquis familiæ candidatus Ríogdamna dictus est; quod est regia materies; nimirum materies apta ad recipiendum regiam formam suæ familiæ. Si vero libere, aut Mechanicæ artis alumnus fuerit, aóðap tantum, quod materiem etiam denotat vocatur; quippe materies disposita, ut tali professione informetur."—*Ogygia*, p. 58. Charles O'Connor, in his Dissertations on the History of

Ireland, p. 61, objects to this definition, and says that Roydamhna was the king elect, or prince appointed to succeed the reigning monarch of the whole island, or of one of the provinces. But it is quite evident from the many examples of the use of the terms throughout these and the older annals that O'Flaherty's definition is correct. Aóðap is indeed applied to kings and chieftains, as well as to professors of arts and sciences, but not so often.

^q *By the black English*.—Do na gallaib duba. The Editor does not know the meaning of duba in this passage. It is probably used to denote the English lately come over, who were black strangers in comparison with the Irish-English. The term is also used in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster.

^r *Retaliatory depredations*, moirpneaca ríogla, literally "great preys of revenge," i. e., preys

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1310.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ten.

Conor O'Brien, the best roydamna^p of his time, was treacherously slain by the black English^q.

Great retaliatory depredations^r were committed by Hugh Breifneach and the Clann-Murtough upon Mulrony Mac Dermot. Donough Mac Donough was plundered by them, and many of the chiefs of his people were taken prisoners; others were killed and burned by them, and his [Mac Donough's] wife, the daughter of O'Flanagan, was killed.

Farrell Mac Dorcy died^s.

Finola, daughter of Manus O'Conor, and Una, daughter of Hugh, the son of Felim, died.

An army was led by Geoffrey O'Farrell to Dun-Uabhair,^t where Donnell, son of Hugh Oge O'Farrell, Hugh, son of Maelisa, and Godfrey, son of Murtough, were slain.

The castle of Bunfinne^u, including both its houses and corn stacks, was burned and plundered by Rory, son of Cathal, Hugh, son of Manus, and the people of Hugh Breifneach.

Hugh Breifneach O'Conor, the worthy heir^v to the kingdom of Connaught,

taken in reprisal for others, that had been taken by Mac Dermot from the Clann-Murtough.

^p *Mac Dorcy*.—This family was located in the territory of Kinel Luachain, comprising the parish of Oughteragh, in the east of the county of Leitrim.

^t *Dun Uabhair*.—This is described in other annals as in Mageoghegan's country of Kyneleagh, or Kinel-Fiachach, from which it is quite certain that it is the present Donore, near Ard-nurcher, in the barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath. This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "Geoffrey O'Ferall, with the forces of the Analie, came to Donover, in Kyneleagh, to take the spoyles and preys of that

country, but the natives and inhabitants of the country so well behaved themselves against them in the defence of their country and goods, that they killed Donnell Mac Hugh Oge O'Ferall, Hugh Mac Moylisa, and Geoffry Mac Mortagh."

^u *The castle of Bunfinne*, near Tanrego, in the barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo, in Connaught.

^v *Worthy heir*.—Ógáoban Rí Connacht, literally, "a good materies of a king of Connaught," that is, one who, from his descent and personal qualifications, might be elected King of Connaught, according to the ancient Irish custom. The deag áoban, or worthy heir, was no always the eldest son of the last chief.

υιόλιν .ι. Seonacc, βασί αρ buannacht αιςσε ψίν τρε ψελλ, γ μεβαί, γ βα
τρε λογιθεατ δο pinne innrin.

Piche tonna piona do cor i ττίρ i μοιγ céeune.

Caipén Shiccig do denam don iapla puad.

Ψιόλινιό mac Αόδα mic eoγair uí cóncoδair do γabail ionaid a athar.

Corbmac ua plannaccáin ταιορεαδ tuaitε páta do mapδad la henpi
mac gillepinnéin ταιορεαδ muintipe peóδacháin.

Macraith macc υιόρι ταναιρι ψίρ manach, γ donn mac γιollamicil
ταοιρεαδ cloinne congáile do lopcead la poolb mag matgamhna.

* *Mac Quillin, Mac Uíóilín.*—The head of this family was chieftain of the Route, a territory in the north of the county of Antrim. This family was among the early Welsh settlers in this country about the year 1172. Dúald Mac Fírbis, in his account of the English and Irish families of Ireland (Lord Roden's copy, p. 832), states that the ancestor of the Mac Uídhilins, who was of Dalriedan descent, passed over into Wales, where his posterity remained until the reign of Henry II., when a branch of them returned and settled in the same part of Ireland from which their ancestor had emigrated many centuries before. This, however, is a mere legend, copied from a modern compilation by Mac Fírbis, who remarks that he would not vouch for its authenticity: "ní γabaim opm a n-iomláine acé peδ fuapup póim."—*Id.*, p. 829.

* *For a bribe.*—It is stated in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, that Mac Quillin was bribed by Mac William Burke. As the account of this transaction is so imperfectly given by the Four Masters, the Editor deems it his duty to lay before the reader an account of it given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which is much fuller and more consecutive: "Hugh Breffneagh made a great prey called the prey of Toyten, or fire (Cpeac an toicean), upon Mulronie Mac Dermott in Clogher, where Donnogh Mac Dermott was taken

prisoner, and his wife (O'Flannagan's daughter) was killed; women, children, and many others were also there killed; and encamped at Ogther heire, before Mac Dermott and the inhabitants of Sile Morie: which when Mac William Burke heard, he encamped at Kil Lomatt, in the sight of the said Hugh Breffneagh. The latter sent privie message to his brother Rowrie mac Cahall, that he shou'd go then, in the absence of William Burke, to his castle of Bonnafynne, which he did accordingly, preyed and spoyled the castle of Bonnafynne aforesaid, and converted all they could there find to their own uses.

"Hugh Breffneagh staid there with his Bwanaghtmen, and their chief head, Johnock Mac Vuellen; and when this Johnock, with his heired. Bwanaghtmen, saw Breffnagh all alone after the sending of the most part of all his forces with his brother to take the spoyles of Bonnafinne aforesaid, being provoked thereunto by William Burke, who promised him a certain stipend for killing the said Breffneagh, who accordingly getting the said opportunity killed the said Breffneagh according to his promise to William Burke before made.

"When tidings thereof came to William Burke, Mollronie Mac Dermota, and Sile morie, to their camp at Killomatt, they immediately sent their forces to take the spoyles and preys of all the

was, by treachery and deceit, slain by Mac Quillin^m (i. e. Johnnock), who was on bonaght with him. It was for a bribe^x that Mac Quillin did this.

Twenty tuns of wine were washed ashore in Magh-Cedne^y.

The castle of Sligo was erected^a by the Red Earl.

Felim, the son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Connor, assumed the place of his father^a.

Cormac O'Flanagan, Chief of Tuathratha, was slain by Henry Mac Gilla-finnen, Chief of Muintir Feódacháin^b.

Magrath Maguire, Tanist of Fermanagh, and Donn Mac Gilla-Michil, Chief of Clann-Conghaile, were burned by Roolv^c Mac Mahon^d.

followers and people that belonged to Hugh Brenagh. William Burk himself came to the midst of the country, and seized Mac Vuellen, with his rowte of 200 men upon them, so as there was not a towne in Silemorrey without a continual Bawnie, nor no parish without oppression, nor no good man without great wrong done him during the reign and government of William Burk, after the death of Hugh Brenagh.

"When Molronie Mac Dermott saw his foster-son Felym was sett naught by, and the revenews which of right belong'd to him taken by William Burk, and that the Englishmen exercised their captivities and imprisonments upon the Irishmen, to weaken and bring them lowe, who conjectured that if Molronie were cutt off, that there would be no resistance in Connaught, and that the whole provence shou'd be theirs without contradiction, he determined with himself to promote the said Felym to be King of Connaught, and thus he resolved to do, whiether they would or no; whereupon he brought the said Felym with him to Carnefroeigh (where they then used to create their kings), and there made him King of Connaught after the manner used before in his predecessors' tymes; he was installed King with as great solemnity, ceremonies, and other the customs

theretofore practized, as any one of his ancestors since the time of his ancestor Bryan Mac Eaghy Moymeone, sometime King of Counaught: also the said Mollronie made a magnificent feast in honour thereof, with the assembly and presence of all the nobility of Connaught, such as none of his ancestors predecessors Kings of Connaught ever before him was heard or read in books to have made."

From this passage it is quite clear that the Four Masters did not fully copy the Annals of Clonmacnoise.

^y *Magh-Cedne*, a plain in the south of the county of Donegal, lying between the rivers Drowes and Erne.

^a *Was erected*, so ófnaím.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, this passage is thus rendered: "A. D. 1310. The Castle of Sleigeagh was repaired and made by the Earle this year."

^a *Assumed the place of his father*, i. e. became King of the Irish of Connaught.

^b *Muintir Feódacháin*.—A territory in the barony of Magheraboy, in the county of Fermanagh, extending from the Arney river to the western extremity of Belmore mountain.

^c *Roolv*.—This is a Hibernicised form of Ralph, or Rodolph.

^d Under this year the Annals of Clonmac-

AOIS CRIOST, 1311.

Αοιρ Crioστ, mile, επί céo adeich, a háon.

Domnall ó ruairc ticéirna brífirne décc.

Cneac aóbal do dénam la cloinn muirscirtaig i cconnaéctair, 7 giolla-cprioστ mac muirgíra meic donnchaíð mic diarmata, Aod mac corbmaic, donnchaíð mac tomaltair, uilliam mac giolla arháit, 7 rocaíde céu motáð do marbað leo.

Sloiccead mór la huilliam búrc ipin munain in aghaid an clairiag, Cath do tabairt doib, maídhgear for an eclairac. Dáoi uilliam búrc for dárachta ag leanmain an maíma. laðaid muintir an clairiag uime 7 gabéar leo é, ara aoi aré ba corcraic ip in ceath.

Taðcc ó háinligi do marbað do Shiurctán deχetra.

Coccað mór i ctauðmumain. Cat do tabairt do donnchaíð mac Conmara, 7 da oipeacé (.i. epioacé céu ó ccairin) dua briain 7 dφsraib munain. Maídhgear for mac Conmara, marbéar éféin, 7 domnall ó gráda ticéirna cinel dungaile ar an latoir rin, 7 ár dírimé don trluag cétarða.

Donnchaíð ua briain Rí munain, 7 aóbar riχ Éireann ar einéc 7 gnomí-artoib do marbað la Murchaíð mac maégamna uí briain i meabail iar rin, 7 Muirscirtac ua briain do oirðnead in ionað.

Úoclainn riabac ó deagad do Marbað la Maégamain mac domnall cónnachtaigh uí briain.

noise, as translated by Mageoghegan, have the following entries, which have been entirely omitted by the Four Masters :

"A. D. 1310. Tanaye More O'Mulconrie, chief Chronicler of Silemorrey, died in the Spring of this year.

"Joan, daughter of O'Connor of Affailie, and wife to Mortagh Mageoghegan, chieftain of Kynleagh, died.

"Feral mac Mortagh More Mageoghegan was killed by these of the Analie."

"A great army.—Upon this dissension between Clarus and De Burgo, Mageoghegan writes the following remark, in his translation

of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"But by the way this much I gather out of this Historian, whom I take to be an authentic and worthy prelate of the Church, that would tell nothing but truth, that there reigned more dissentions, strife, wars, and debates between the Englishmen themselves in the beginning of the conquest of this kingdome, than between the Irishmen, as by perusing the wars between the Lacies of Meath, John Coursey, Earle of Ulster, William Marshall, and the English of Meath and Munster, Mac Gerald, the Burks, Butler, and Cogan, may appear."

¹ *Hy-Caisin*.—This is the name of the origi-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1311.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eleven.

Donnell O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, died.

A great depredation was committed in Connaught by the Clann-Murtough [O'Connor], on which occasion Gilchreest, son of Maurice, who was son of Donough Mac Dermot; Hugh, son of Cormac, son of Donough, son of Tomaltagh [Mac Dermot]; William Mac Giolla-Arraith; and many others besides, were slain by them.

A great army^s was led by William Burke into Munster, against Clarus [De Clare], and a battle was fought, in which Clarus was defeated. William Burke pursued the routed enemy with great bravery, until the people of Clarus closed around him, and took him prisoner. He was, however, victorious in the battle.

Teige O'Hanly was slain by Jordan de Exeter.

A great war [broke out] in Thomond. Donough Mac Namara and his adherents (i. e. the inhabitants of the cantred of Hy-Caisin^f) gave battle to O'Brien and the men of Munster; but Mac Namara was defeated, and he himself and Donnell O'Grady, Lord of Kinel-Dungaile^s, were slain on the battle field; and both armies suffered immense slaughter.

Donough O'Brien, King of Munster, and a materies for a monarch of Ireland for his hospitality and achievements, was treacherously slain by Murrough, son of Mahon O'Brien; and Murtough was elected in his place.

Loughlin Reagh O'Dea was slain by Mahon, the son of Donnell Connaghtagh O'Brien.

nal territory of the Mac Namaras, in the county of Clare, and is only their original tribe name transferred to their territory. The exact extent of it is preserved in the ecclesiastical division called the deanery of Ogashin, which contains the parishes of Quin, Tulla, Cloney, Dowry, Kilraghtis, Templemaley, Inchicronan, and Kilmurry-na-Gall; but after the year 1318, when the Hy-Bloid, who had inhabited the eastern part of the now county of Clare, were defeated by the descendants of Turlough O'Brien, aided

by the Mac Namaras, the latter got possession of nearly the entire of that part of the county of Clare lying between the rivers Fergus and Shannon.

^s *Kinel-Dungaile*.—This was the tribe name of the O'Grady's, and became, as usual, attached to their country. Since the year 1318, this district comprised the parishes of Tomgraney, Mayno, Inishcaltra, and Clonrush, of which the two latter parishes are now included in the county of Galway, though sixty years ago the

Seonacc mac uíóilín do marbað an gnuibelaig i mbaile topair briðve, 7 érfín do marbað inn focédóir, 7 ba don gírrraimtaig leir marbrom Aod bpeirnech poime rin do marbað é buðóin.

Cpeac do dénam la pélim ó cconcobair RíConnact ap cloinn muirceirtaig ap borð moige ccéone, 7 Maoileclainn mac Concobair nír a parctí cño an meóil do marbað ann, 7 poáide oile.

Diapmaic cleipec ó briam décc.

Domnall ó bñn taoipeac tpe briuin, 7 giolla íoru ó dálaig ollamh le dán décc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1312.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, τρι chéo, a dech a dó.

Uilliam mac fíopair airdearpucc tuama, 7 óenóicht ó braccáin erpucc luigne décc.

Maoileaclóinn mácc aoda erpucc oilepinn do toga in airdearpuccóideacht tuama íarain.

parish of Inishcaltra was accounted a part of the county of Clare. Both, however, still belong to the diocese of Killaloe, and are a part of the deanery of O m-Bloid.

^b *Ballytoberbride*.—*Óaile tobaip briðve*, now Ballintober, a small village which gives name to a barony in the county of Roscommon. The ruins of O'Conor Don's extensive castle are still to be seen here in tolerable preservation. It was a square bawne, defended at each of the four angles by a tower of considerable strength and size. The number of rooms in the four towers was about sixteen, and some of them were of good size. The north-west tower was rebuilt in 1627, as appears from a stone in the wall exhibiting that date and the name Rury. The other three towers were, according to tradition, built as early as the reign of King John. St. Bridget's well, from which the place took its name, is yet in existence here, but not regarded as a holy well. Charles O'Conor of Bal-

linagare, and his grandson, the late Dr. Charles O'Conor, the translator of the first part of the Annals of the Four Masters, are interred in the church of Ballintober, in the tomb of O'Conor Don, which is inscribed with the date 1636; but no epitaph appears for either.

ⁱ *Short axe, γεάππαιμέαδ*.—This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "A. D. 1311. Seonag or John Oge Mac Vuellin was killed in a fray at Ballentober-Bryde, by the same Galloweglasse" [axe] "wherewithall he" [had] "killed Hugh Brenagh before: Mine author prayeth God to reward him that killed him for murdering Hugh Brenagh, as before is recited."

^k *Cean-an-Medhil*.—This passage is entered in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, under the year 1307, as follows:

"A. D. 1307. Cpec do denum le Féoláimó o concóbuir ní connact ap clainn muircep-

Johnock Mac Quillin slew Gruidelach at Ballytoberbride^b, where he himself was immediately after killed, in revenge of it; and it was with the same short axe¹ with which he had killed Hugh Breifneach [O'Conor] that he was killed himself.

A depredation was committed by Felim O'Conor, King of Connaught, upon the Clann-Murtough, on the border of Magh-Cedne, where Melaghlin, son of Conor, popularly called Ceann-an-Medhil^k, and many others, were slain.

Dermot Cleireach O'Brien died¹.

Donnell O'Beirne, Chief of Tir-Briuin^m, and Gilla-Isa O'Daly, an ollav in poetry, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1312.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred twelve.

William Mac Feorais [Birmingham], Archbishop of Tuam, and Benedict O'Bragan, Bishop of Leyny [Achonry], died.

Melaghlin Mac Aedhaⁿ, Bishop of Elphin, was afterwards elected to the bishopric of Tuam^o.

taig ap bopo mugi ceitni 7 maelpeclainn mac concobuir puais pipi paitea ceann in meighil so mapbas ann 7 baine eile."

"A. D. 1307. A depredation was committed by Felim O'Conor, King of Connaught, upon the Clann-Murtough, on the border of Magh Ceitni, and Melaghlin, the son of Conor Roe, usually called Ceann-an-Meighil, and other persons, were killed there.

¹ *Dermot Cleireach O'Brien*.—His death is recorded in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, under the year 1307: but in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, Dermot Klereagh O'Bryen, King of Munster, is said to have been deposed in 1311, when Mortagh O'Bryen was constituted in his place, and the death of Dermott Klereagh is recorded under the year 1313.

^m *Of Tir-Briuin*, i. e. of the territory of Tir-

Briuin-na-Sinna, lying on the west side of the Shannon between Elphin and Jamestown, in the county of Roscommon.

ⁿ *Mac Aedha*, mag aoba.—This name is sometimes anglicised Magee and sometimes Mac Hugh.

^o Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, contain the following passages, which have been omitted by the Four Masters: "A. D. 1312. The Temples were destroyed thro' out all Christendom this year.

"Piers Gaveston was killed, the King's mynion.

"Dervorgill, daughter of Manus O'Connor, King of Connaught, died.

"The feast of Easter this year was in the month of March. 26 Martii Dominica Paschalis."

Aois Críost, 1313.

Aoir Críost, míle, trí chéad, atri décc.

Tadec mac aindriara mic briain luighnig, ⁊ Catál mac Murchadó cap-raigh uí fíngail decc.

Siolla iora mag dorchaó do marbad la Concobar ccarrach mac diarmata.

Aois Críost, 1314.

Aoir Críost, míle, trí chéad, a dech, acsthair.

Matha macc uibne eppucc na bpeirne décc.

Níall (.i. niall bícc) mac maoleaclainn mic toirpóelbaig enuic an maóma uí domnaill do marbad do Aod mac Aoda uí domnaill.

Maeta mág ticcéfnáin do marbad do catál ó puairc.

Roolb mág matganna do marbad dá bráitrib féin.

Maidm for muintirraigillig ag druim léchan la Ruaidrí mac cathail uí concobair.

Níall mac briain uí néill, rogdanna cenél neogain fíri raetmar ro conaig eiríde do écc.

Maghnar mac domnaill í eaghra do marbad la Maghnar mac uilliam uí eaghra.

Aois Críost, 1315.

Aoir Críost, míle, trí chéad, a dech, a cúicc.

Loingísr mór do tect a halbain go heinn la dírbratair Rí alban la heduard go ro gabrat i ceiríocáib ulaó. Císccha mora do dénam doib ar muintir an iarla ⁊ ar gallaib na míde. Sluaig mór do éionól don iarla i nacchaó na nalbanach. Fíólmíó mac aoda uí concobair co ndruing móir

* *Maguibne*.—In Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 227, he is called Matthew Mac Duibne, and said to have been a man of great account in his country.

* *By his own kinemen*, dá bráitrib féin.— Mageoghegan translates this: "Rohalve Mac Mahon was killed by his own brothers." The Irish word bráitair originally signified a bro-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1313.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred thirteen.

Teige, son of Andreas, son of Brian Luighneach [O'Conor], and Cathal, son of Murrough Carragh O'Farrell, died.

Gilla-Isa Mac Dorcy was slain by Cathal Carragh Mac Dermot.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1314.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred fourteen.

Mathew Maguibne^p, Bishop of Breifny [Kilmore], died.

Niall [i. e. Niall Beg], the son of Melaghlin, son of Turlough of Cnoc-an-madhma O'Donnell, was slain by Hugh, the son of Hugh O'Donnell.

Matthew Mac Tiernan was slain by Cathal O'Rourke.

Roolbh [Rodolph] Mac Mahon was slain by his own kinsmen^o.

The O'Reillys were defeated at Drumlahan by Rory, the son of Cathal O'Conor.

Niall, son of Brian O'Neill, heir presumptive of Kinel-Owen, a prosperous and very wealthy man, died.

Manus, son of Donnell O'Hara, was slain by Manus, son of William O'Hara.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1315.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred fifteen.

A great fleet arrived in Ireland^r from Scotland, commanded by Edward, the King of Scotland's brother, and landed in Ulster. They committed great depredations on the Earl's people and the English of Meath. The Earl mustered a great army to oppose the Scots, and was joined by Felim, son of Hugh

ther; but it is now generally used to denote a relative.

^r *Arrived in Ireland.*—According to Grace's Annals of Ireland, Edward Bruce landed at Glondonne, i. e. the Glendun River, in the ba-

rony of Lower Glenarm, in the county of Antrim. Lodge (Peerage, Athenry) says that he landed at Olderfleet, which was the old name of Larne Lough, in the same county.

do cōnnaçtaib̃ do ðul lap an iapla. Sluaḡ mór ele do éionól la Ruaidrí mac caétail hī cōnnaçtaib̃ co ro loipeceað ḡ ḡo ro' b̃ripeað cairlein iom̃da lair iap p̃pacçbail na típe d̃peidlim̃ð.

Αὐð (i. a. afð ballac) mac maḡnnpa uí concobair do marb̃að la caétail mac doinnail uí concobair.

Μαḡnap mac Μαḡnapa uí concobair an taoim̃p̃r ba mó allad ḡ oir-dearpur do rioḡdam̃naib̃ Connaçt mun am rin, ḡ a d̃r̃b̃p̃aτair Doinnail do marb̃að beór lapan ccaétail ccéona ap̃naðárapach.

Caτ do éabairt don iapla ruad ḡ deduap̃o abriúr cona r̃loḡaib̃h dia poile, ḡor p̃aim̃hið for an iapla. Ḥabtar ann uilliam búpc, ḡ dá mac m̃fic an m̃lið.

Matḡam̃ain maḡ paḡnail taoipeac̃ muintipe heolair, ó maolm̃iaðaiḡ taoipeac̃ muintipe c̃r̃b̃ballain, ḡ rocaide dá muintip̃ imaille riú do marb̃að la Maolpuanaid̃ mac ndiarmata ticé̃f̃na moḡe luipcc. Concobair ruad mac Αὐδα b̃reip̃niḡ do marb̃að ro baó̃i do l̃f̃it m̃fic diarmata an la rin.

Ο Doinnail, i. Αὐð mac doinnail óicc do éocht im c̃airlén Slicc̃iḡ ḡo mor̃pluaḡ imaille p̃ir, An baile do ḡabáil d̃ó, ḡ mórán do mill̃soh na éim-ceal.

Ruaidrí mac doinnail uí cōnçobair do marb̃að la c̃f̃it̃ip̃n ḡallócc̃laç ap̃ pupail̃m̃ d̃r̃b̃p̃orḡaill̃i ing̃ine maḡnapa uí concobair tucc cup̃p̃oc̃p̃aic̃ doib̃h aipe.

Αmlaoib̃ ó p̃f̃r̃ḡail do écc.

Ταυhḡ ó huḡinn p̃aoi i noán do écc.

⁵ *Mac Anveely*.—This was the Irish name assumed by the Stauntons of Carra, in the now county of Mayo.

¹ *Muintir-Cearbhallain*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Mulveys and their correlatives in the west of the county of Leitrim. Their country was otherwise called Magh Nisi.—See note at the year 1243 and 1270.

^u As the events of this year are so very briefly and imperfectly treated of in the Annals of the Four Masters, the Editor deems it necessary to supply the deficiency by inserting here the account of the transactions of Edward Bruce,

from Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, it being the most copious Irish account of his proceedings in Ireland yet discovered. It agrees very closely with the Irish of the Annals of Connaught:

"1315. Edward mac Robert Bruise, Earle of Carrick, and Brother of King Robert, King of Scotland, Landed with a fleet of 300 shippes in the north of Ulster, at whose coming all the Inhabitants of the Kingdom, both English and Irish, were stricken with great terrour, that it made the Lands and Inhabitants of Ireland to shake for fear; Immediately after his arrivall

O'Connor, and a great number of the Connacians. Rory, son of Cathal, mustered another great army in Connaught, and many castles were burned and broken down by him after Felim had left the country [province].

Hugh (i. e. Hugh Ballagh), the son of Manus O'Connor, was slain by Cathal, son of Donnell O'Connor.

Manus, the son of Manus O'Connor, the most famous and illustrious of the princes of Connaught at this time, and Donnell, his brother, were on the next day also slain by the same Cathal.

The Red Earl and Edward Bruce, with their armies, came to a battle with each other, in which the Earl was defeated, and William Burke and the two sons of Mac Anveely° were taken prisoners.

Mahon Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, O'Mulvey, Chief of Muintir-Cearbhallain°, and many of their people, were slain by Mulrony Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg. Conor Roe, son of Hugh Breifneach, who fought on Mac Dermot's side on that day, was [also] slain.

O'Donnell (Hugh, son of Donnell Oge) came with a great army to the castle of Sligo, took the town, and destroyed much around it.

Rory, son of Donnell O'Connor, was slain by a band of gallowglasses, at the instigation of Dervorgilla, daughter of Manus O'Connor, who gave them a reward for the deed.

Auliffe O'Farrell died

Teige O'Higgin, a learned poet, died°.

he burnt the townes of Downedalgan, Athfirdia, and Rathmore" [i. e. Rathmore-Moylinny. —*Ann. Connaught*], "harried and spoyle'd all Ulster in generall, tooke their hostages, collected the revenews of that province to himself, and made the Ulstermen to consent and acknowledge him as their King, delivered him the Regalities belonging to the King, and gave him the name of King of Ireland.

"When Richard Burke, Earle of Ulster, heard that Edward Bruise was thus arrived, and that he usurped the name of King, and exercised the before recited tyrannies, he out of all parts gathered a great army with him to Ros-

common, from thence he marched on to Athlone, thro' the borders of Meath and Moyebrey, accompanied with ffelym O'Connor, King of Connaught; their army consisted of twenty Cohortes.

"The English army never spared neigther spirituall nor Temporall Land, in every place where they came, without respect of Saint or Shrine, or sacred place, from the river of Syden of the South, to Cowlerayne of the North, and Innis Owen. As this great army was thus marching on, spoyleing and destroyeing all places in their way, they saw Edmond Butler, then Deputy of Ireland, likewise marching on to-

AOIS CRIOST, 1316.

Aois Criosť, míle, trí cheo, aoch, a sé.

Morrlóicchead do éionol la Feilim ó cconcobair, le Mac fíorair, 7 le gallaib íarťair cónnachť. Toct doib go tócar mona coinneada. Ruaidri

wards them with 30 Cohorts of well-appointed Soldiers, armed at all points, at whose sight the Earle was somewhat angry, alledging that himself was of sufficient power to expel Bruise and his Scottishmen out of all the Kingdome, and desired and advised the Deputie not to joyne with himself, and that he needed not his assistance.

"The Earle encamped that night at Athfirdia near the mounte called *Sleibrey* [ne taob pleiste bpeađ.—*Ann. Connaught*], and Edward Bruise, with his Scottish and Ulstermen, at Innis-Koeyne; the Earle the next day followed him, and encamped at the towne of Louth. William Burke, to take some advantage of Bruise, skirmished with him, where there were a few killed at either side.

"As for Edward Bruise, and his army, by the procurement of O'Neale and Ulstermen, he tooke his journey to Cowlerayne of the North and to the borders of Innisowen, and fell downe and broke the Bridge of Cowlerayne, to stopp the Earle's passage over the River of Bann, whom the Earle followed untill he came to the same river, and from thence thro' Ulster, where he marched holding on their course of spoyleing and destroying all places where they came, not spearing Church or Chappel [rađall.—*Ann. Conn.*]; in somuch that they did not leave neither field of Corne undestroyed, nor towne unransacked, nor unfrequented place (were it never so desert) unsearched and unburnt, and consumed to meere ashes, the very churches that lay in their way into the bear stones. The encounter of which armies of both sides of the river of Banne was so inconvenient, that neither

party cou'd hender or offend the other, for they were severed from each other by the said deep, spacious, smooth running river; nevertheless they had daily some shooting of arrowes of both sides of the river.

"Edward Bruise hearing of the great fame of Felym O'Connor, King of Connaught, y^t then was with the red Earle, he sent him privie message y^t he would give him y^e province of Connaught at his disposition, and to adhere to himself, and also to returne from the Earle to defend his own provence, to w^{ch} offer the said Felym lystened and acknowledged to accept of him. In the mean time Rowrie m^c Cahall roe O'Connor seeing himself to have his opportunity in the absence of Felym and his nobles that went with him in the journey of Ulster, he also made his repair towards Edward Bruise, with whom he had secrett communication, and promised the said Earle to banish all Englishmen from out of all Connaught, if Edward would be pleased to accept of his own service. Edward authorized him to warre against Englishmen, and not to meddle with the lands of Ffelym. But Rowrie having rec^d that favour of Bruise he did not only war upon Englishmen, but also upon Ffelym and his partakers, and sought all means to gett the Kingdome of Connought into his own hands, and immediately assembled together Brenymen, and great companies of Gallowglasses and Connoughtmen, and made towards the middle parts of Silemorrey, where, first of all, he burnt the street town of Sligeagh, Athkle an Coran, the castle of Killcalman, the towne of Tobber-bridge,

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1316.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred sixteen.

A great army was mustered by Felim O'Connor, by Mac Feorais [Birmingham], and the English of West Connaught. They marched to Tochar-mona-

Downeoman, with the Castles of Roscomon, Ryndoyne, als Teaoyn, and Athlone, together with all the houses that lay in his way between these places.

"After committing of wth great exploytes, he desired Mac Dermoda to give him the dutys due upon him belonging to the King of Connaught, and also to yeald him obedience, which Mac Dermott absolutely denied, and withall refused to give him hostages, but he rec^d hostages and pledges of the rest of the whole provence, incontinently went to Carne fraoigh, where he was invested King of Connought by the 12 chieftaines of Silemorie, 12 Coworba, and other spiritualls that were accustomed to use the Ceremonies usuall at the time of the Investure of the King: remained for a time among Silemorrey, preying and destroying such of that country as he supposed to stick to Felym O'Connor, and that wou'd yeald him allegiance, and also the chiefest cause of his residence there, was tarying for the return of Felym and his forces from the North. In the mean time Felym O'Connor thought with himself that Rowrie wou'd usurp the rule of Connaught, in his absence he spoke to the Read Earle, and told him how Rowrie would warr against him in Connought, and seek to gett the whole government and rule of that Provence into his own hands, by this opportunity he had in their absence. Whereupon he intended to depart from the Earle, to defend his Lands in Connought, who in journeying thro' Ulster and Uriell had not one day of rest, but continuall assaults and skirmishes untill he came to Granard, and to a

place called Killnenawas [coill na namap, *Ann. Conn.*] and to the people of his Uncle, his Mother's Brother, Shane Offerall, after great slaughters and losses of his people, and flight of some of them with their Goods. After his return he advised with his princes and Chieftains that were with him in that tumultuous journey, and in whose places Rory O'Connor did constitute others of his own side, that they and every of them shou'd returne to their places, and take and hold them of Rory dureing the time they should contend together for the preheminance, with condition that if he had overcome Rorye, they should hold of him as they did before; and as for his own foster ffather, M^e Dermott, of Moylorge, seeing it is thought that Rorye would not agree with him for any reasonable conditions of peace, he was content he should remaine with himself dureing his warres, untill he had seen the end and issue thereof.

"The read Earle and Englishmen seeing Ffelim and his Connoughtmen gave them no assistance against their enemies, and saw them also departe in that manner, they returned backe again from Cowlerayne to the castle of Conyre, [concoipe, *Ann. Conn.*], when the Scottish and Ulstermen followed them, and as they were att the point to meete and give battle, at the first onsett William Burke, with some of his knights, were taken, with the two sonnes of Mac an Miles, the read Earle himselfe took his flight, and was chased from thence to Connaght, after whose coming into the provence his allyes and friends, both of the English and Irish, flocked to his house, in hope to be relieved by him from the

Ua concobair Rí Connacht do bual na naghaidh líon a rocpaitte, lomairecc do cor stóppa, bripéad por Ruaidrí, E pín do marbaid, 7 na maite rí ele

oppression of Rory O'Connor. These ensuing persons were the chiefest men of note that had recourse to him : Felym O'Connor, Kinge of Connaught ; Mortagh O'Bryen, prince of Thomond ; Mullronye Mac Dermott, prince of Moylorge ; Gilbert O'Kelly, prince of Imanye ; who all were banished out of their lands and possessions.

"When they were thus mett, and that Mullronye Mac Dermott saw so manie exiled Noblemen together in one house, he recounted with himselfe, was abashed, and said, that he would never after be reckoned amongst so many, or that number of deposed Chieftains, but would repayre to Teige O'Kelly, by whose intercession he thought to come in favour and credit of Rorye and get his own again, which accordingly was done, upon yielding of hostages by the said Mullronie to Rory O'Connor for keeping his allegiance and Fidelity with him.

"Hugh Ballagh O'Connor was treacherously killed by Cahall mac Donnell O'Connor; Hugh m^c Art, and Dermot m^c Symon ne Traye, were, in like manner, killed by him in revenge of his Father, that before was killed by the said Dermott.

"Donell the next day took a great preye from the sonnes of Mortaugh, where Magnus m^c Magnus, and Donell his brother, were killed in pursuit thereof, and Tomaltagh m^c Donnogh was taken captive, after committing of which exploits they took parte and partaked with the English for their own defence. When newes came to the eares of Felym O'Connor of these things, hee, with a few of his trustiest friends, went to the sonnes of Donnell O'Connor, vidz^t. to Rorye, Magnus, Cahall, Mortagh, Donnogh, John, and Teige, and after someconference had, they, with the help of their kinsmen, and such

others as joined with them, preyed Bryen O'Dowdye, took another prey from Arteagh of Dermott Gall, killed many of his people, and burnt his haggards and Corne, together with their houses, and alsoe took another prey from the sonnes of Cahall Offlanagan, which they tooke in their way to the weare, called Cara-Cowla-Cwirck, and they could not drive the prey by reason of the greate moisture of the bogge, because the feete of the Cattle waded so deep in the Moore, and also being pursued by a greate company, insomuch that all the forces of the sonnes of Cahall, and that partye did overtake them, with Mahon M^c Granell, chieftain of Moyntireolis, with his kinsmen and followers. Mac Dermot, hearing the clamorous noise of the Drivers, and such as were about the said prey, coming to Cara [Cowla-Cwire] aforesaid, he followed them to Kowlevaher, and seeyinge the preye stayed, and like to be kept, by the owners, he did not well like it, but had rather their prey should be taken by Felym and his adherents. Whereupon he imediately assisted Phelym, notwithstanding the greate multitudes that were against him, and, upon the suddaine, Connor Roe mac Hugh Breffnye O'Connor was killed, Mahon M^c Granell, chieftaine of Moynterolais O'Mullmyay, chief Moyinnter Kervallan, etc.; and discomfitted these that withheld their prey from Felym, took the preye himself, without restitution to the owners, came that night to the Abbey of Boyle, the next day over Segass North-easterlye from thence to Kowll Offynn, to the Korann, and to the Country of Lwynie, where Ffelym expected his coming. When Rorye O'Connor heard that Mullronye M^c Dermott had done these private exploits, and that he joyned in Companye with his said foster-sonne Felym, he caused to be assembled

Coinneadhá'. Rory, the son of Cathal O'Connor, King of Connaught, came against them with all his forces; and a battle was fought between them, in

from all parts his forces, and with them encamped that night at Ballymore O'flyn; made little respect of the reverence due to the churches of Kill-Athrachta and Easse-da-chonna; and preyed the monks of the abbey of Boyle.

"Tomaltagh m^c Morgiessa M^c Donnogh, with all his followers and dependants, went to assist Ffelym; Dermott Gall went to Crwachann, the King's Pallace, and Teig O'Kelly went to assist Rowrie, and there followed his promise of allegiance upon Mullronie Mac Dermott; and being so joined together they pursued Felym and Mullrony to Letter-Long [*leatip luigne, Ann. Conn.*], and to the borders of the mount of Sliewgawe, and also to the valley called Gleanfahrowe, where infinite numbers of Cowes, Gerans, and sheep were killed by them. They strip'd Gentlemen [*mna uaple, i. e. gentlewomen. Ann. Conn.*] that could make no resistance of their cloaths to their naked skiuns; destroyed and killed without remorse children, and little ones of that Journey. There was not seen so much hurt done in those parts before in any man's memory, without proffit to the doers of the harm. Mullronie Mac Dermott hearing that Dermott Gall sate in the privilege seat of his ancestors at Carrick of Loughke, and with honour conveighed to Cruachan [*cruacáin*], to enjoye the principality belonging to himself as his right, and that he made havouck and killed all his Cowes at Gleanfahrowe (as before is specified), he, with his household, and such other as he had in readiness for the purpose, march'd towards Carrick, turned his back to Kara and Synen, and the three Kerryes, viz^t. the Lower Kerrie, Kerrie Moy-Ie, and Kerrie Arthie, with their Cattle: it is thought that in these days there was not such an assault given, or such a prey taken, by any man whatsoever, for they made all the country to shake for their

fear. The wife of Mac Dermott Gall was taken prisoner at once with the said prey, together with a few of her gentlewomen. Dermott Gall, after that day, never enjoyed any happy day; besaught restitution, and, upon refusall, preyed Moylorge; took all the cowes and horses they could meet, notwithstanding Dermott had warning before, which did nothing availe him, although he had a great assembly of people before them, and left Moylorg waste and voyde of cattle. There was no respect of either temporall or Church-land in that country; their cattle, corn, and other things were snatched even from the very altars, and delivered over to the Gallow-glasses for their wages.

"The towne of Dunmore was burn't by Rowrie O'Connor.

"Eaghroym O'Manie (Aughrim), was burnt by the said Rowrie, and the Castles thereof fallen downe.

"The Cantred of Moynmoye was wasted and destroyed by Teig O'Kellie.

"Felym O'Connor, mac Dermot, Tomaltagh mac Donnogh, and the sons of Donnell O'Connor, partaked with the English of Ighter Connaught, and after they accorded peace with them they destroyed Tyrenna Tyrneaghten, Moyntyr Kregghan, and the demense of Dunmore, called Convacknie.

"Richard Burk, Earle of Ulster, called the red Earle, remained this year without force or power in any of the parts of Ireland.

"There reigned many diseases generally thro' out the whole Kingdom a great loss of the inhabitants, great scarcitie of Victualles and slaughter of people, and some ugly and fowle weather.

"Hugh O'Donnell, prince of Tyreconnell, came to the lands of Carbrej in Connaught, and destroyed all that Contrey, by the advice of his

don dul rin, .i. diarmait gall mac diarmata tighfina moige luirc, corbmac mac csteapnaigh taoircaí ciarraige, 7 rocaide oile duairliú a galloclac, 7 a muintire rairbdaigh.

Ríge Connacht do gabáil opeim arís. Slóg mór do tceclamaó dó dionnraighió áta léam, 7 an baile do lorcacó lár. Slemne dextera ticcéina an baile do marbaó leó, 7 an goccánach beór, .i. an bapún ba raóipe in Éirinn ina aimir, 7 iomac gall ele archeana 7 édala mora do denam doib.

Sloicceacó lánmór do tionól la pelimó ó cconcoðair imaille pe maritib an cúicció. Ba dia maritib rióe Donnchaó ua bpiain go maithibh munan, O maoileachlaimn Rí mío, Ualgarcc ua ruairc tighfina bpefne, O fírgail ticcéina muintire hangaile, tadg ua ceallaigh tighfina ó maine, Maighar mac domnaill uí concoðair tanairi Connacht, Art ó hífina tighfina luighe, 7 órian ó dubda ticcéina ua pfiacraí. Tiaðaitrióe uile go haé na riog. Ro

wife, the daughter of Magnus O'Connor, and came herself, with a greates route of Gallow-glasses, and took all the spoyles of the churches of Drumkleiw, without respect to church or churchman of that place.

"The Castle of Slieveagh was taken and fallen down by O'Donnell of that Journey."

^v *Tochar mona Coinneadha*.—This is the name of a celebrated causeway in the parish of Templetogether, in the barony of Ballimoe (anciently called Clanconway), in the county of Galway. See it referred to at the years 1225, 1255, and 1262.

^w *Ciarrraighe*.—A territory in the county of Mayo, comprised in the present barony of Costello.

^x *His own particular friends*.—This passage is repeated in the autograph by a mistake of the transcriber.

^y *Ath leathan*, i. e., Broad ford, now Ballylahan in the barony of Gallen and county of Mayo, formerly the seat of Mac Jordan de Exeter.

^z *A very great army*.—The account of the battle is more fully given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, and is

here inserted as proving the situation of Tochar mona Coinneadha.

"A. D. 1316. Felym O'Connor took a prey from the sons of Failge, killed Richard himself" [*Ricard Failgech fein*.—*Ann. Conn.*]. "and made a great slaughter of his people.

"After which things Ffelym O'Connor gather'd together a huge armie both of Irish and Englishmen, among whom the Lord Bermyngham, Mullronie Mac Dermott, the sons of Donnell O'Connor, and other noblemen (which for brevity's sake I omitt), are not to be forgotten, to give battle to Rowrie mac Cahall Roe O'Connor, which [who] took the kingdom of Connaught before of the said Ffelym. Being so accompanied they marched on towards Silemorey; which being told to Rowrie O'Connor, King of Connaught, as then sitting at the topp of Fie Ikie in Clynconveye, watching the proceedings of Ffelym and his partakers, where he encamped, and being so sett, he saw Ffelym and his foster-father, Mullronie Mac Dermodda, with their squadrons well sett in battle arraye, fiercely make towards him, Ffelym himself and his foster-father, Mullronie, in the former" [foremost]

which Rory was defeated, and he himself slain, together with Dermot Gall Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, Cormac Mac Keherny, Chief of Ciarraighe^a, and many others of the chiefs of his gallowglasses, and of his own particular friends^a.

Felim again assumed the government of Connaught; he mustered another army, and marched against Ath-leathan^a; he burned the town, and slew Slevin de Exeter, Lord of the town, and also Goganagh [De Cogan], the noblest baron in his time in Ireland, and many others of the English, and acquired much booty.

A very great army^a was mustered by Felim O'Connor and the chiefs of the province [of Connaught]. Among these chiefs were the following, viz. Donough O'Brien, with the chiefs of Munster; O'Melaghlin, King of Meath; Malgargy O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny; O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly; Teige O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many; Manus, son of Donnell O'Connor, Tanist of Connaught; Art O'Hara, Lord of Leyny; and Brian O'Dowda, Lord of Hy-Fiachrach. They all marched to Athenry^a. The English of West Connaught mustered their forces, to oppose

"rank, together with the most part of the English of Connaught, especially of that part of the Province following them, and drawing to a place in his presence called Togher Mone Konneye. The Connoughtmen, with their King, Rowrie mac Cahall O'Connor, mett them in the same place, where King Rowrie and his army by the multiplicity of hands and arms against him, was quite overthrown and discomfitted; King Rowrie himself (a man of wonderful prowess; a destroyer of foreigners, and an expeller of them out of the Kingdom), was killed: also Dermott Gall Mac Dermott, prince of Moylorg; Cormack Kehearne, prince of Kerrie; Gillechriste Mac Dermotta, Connegan Mac Cunneagan, Donnell Mac Coneagan, Donnogh Mac Rowrie, with a hundred Gallowglasses, and divers others, were killed: Dermott and Donnell O'Boyle, and also Robock Bremyngham of the other side were hurt. This battle was given the 7th of the Kalends of March in the year of our Lord 1316.

"Felym O'Connor afterwards took all the preyes and spoyles of all that belonged to Rowrie

O'Connor, or that partaked with him before, and took himself the government and name of King of Connought, as before he had, which extends from Easroe in Ulster to Eaghtge; took hostages for the preservation of allegiance of the Breniemmen; constituted Ualgarge O'Rourke as their King: also took the hostages of the O'Kellys, O'Maddens, O'Dermottas, O'Haras, O'Dowdies, and, after setting himself, prepared an army with whome he went to banish the English of Connought; immediately burnt the town of Athlehan; killed Stephen Dexeter therein, Miles Cogan, William Prendergass, and John Stanton, Knights; and also William Lawless, with a great slaughter of their people. He burnt all the contrey from the place" [called] "Castlecarran to Roba; took all their preyes and spoyles; returned to his house with a ritch booty of his enemies, and a fortunate success in his affairs."

^a *Athenry*, at na pág. i. *Athenria*, i. e. Regum Vadum.—*Ogygia*, p. 16. It was a borough or corporate town in a barony of the same name in the county of Galway, but now an obscure village

tionoilpíot tra goill iaréair connacht ina naghaid, .i. uilliam búrc, an bairín mac fíorair tighfina áta na ríog, 7 uirmór gall líte cuinn uile. Cú tra aicht ro cuirteadh cat croda cupata leopra léth for léth. Spaoirtear for gaoidealaib ro deóid. Marbhtar feolmíó ó concobair Rí Connacht ip in ccaitíorghail rin, 7 ba heiríde enghaoibél ar móa re a raibé ruil ag fearoib Éireann. Ro marbhad bfor tadec ó ceallaiḡ ticcírna ó maine 7 oétar ar píct duairlíb ril cceallaiḡ imaille rir, Maḡnur mac domnaill uí Concobair tánairi Connacht, Art ua heaḡra tighearna luíḡne, Maoileachlainn carrpach ó dubhda, Concobair ócc ó dubhda, Muirceirtach mac Concobair uí dubhda, diarmait mac diarmata adbar ticcírna moíḡe luircce, Muircearptac mac taichliḡ meic diarmata, Muircearptac mac diarmata mic fírhail, Maoilreclainn ócc mac maḡnura, Seann mac murchaíó uí maḡadáin, domnaill mac Aoḡa uí conéfhainn ticcírna ua ndiarmata, 7 Muirceirtac a órbbratair, Murchaíó ó maḡadáin, domnaill ó baioḡill, 7 donnchaíó ua maolmuairí cona muintir imaille rir, Murchaíó mac Murchaíó méḡ maḡganna go ccéu da muintir ime, Niall rionnach tighfina fírh tictíba cona muintir, Fírhail mac Seann gailda uí fírhail, uilliam mac Aoḡa ócc uí fírhail, comar mac amlaíóib uí fírhail, coicclí bfor do cloinn ndonnchaíó, .i. comaltaí mac giollacairt, Murchaíó mac donnchaíó, concobair mac tadec, muirceirtac mac donnchaíó, 7 Maelechlainn mac donnchaíó. Ro marbhad tra ip in cat céuna Eoin mac adaccáin bríctíu uí Concobair, Giolla na naoim mac dáil ré docair uí doḡailén fírh iomcáirta 7 iomcóméda brataíḡe uí Concobair,

without a market. According to the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, Felim O'Conor mustered this army to banish William Burke out of Connaught. Dr. O'Conor gives a curious account of the battle of Athenry in his suppressed work, *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare*, p. 79. He remarks that the English were well armed and drawn up in regular systematic array, commanded by Sir William de Burgo and Richard de Bermingham; and that the Irish fought without armour. He also gives the speech said to have been delivered to the Irish army by Felim O'Conor before the battle; but it is to be

suspected that it is one drawn from his own imagination, as he does not tell us where it is preserved. However his remarks on it and the result of the battle are amusing, and shall be here laid before the reader :

“ Such was the speech of Felim, and so great was the enthusiasm of his army that 10,000 of his men, and twenty-nine of the subaltern chiefs of Connaught were killed in this decisive engagement. Tradition says that, like the Fabian family, the O'Conors were so completely defeated, that throughout all Connaught not one man remained of the name, Felim's brother excepted, who could be found able to

them, namely, William Burke; the Baron Mac Feorais [Birmingham], Lord of Athenry; and the greater part of the English of Leath Chuinn. A fierce and spirited engagement took place between them, in which the Irish were at last defeated. Felim O'Connor, from whom the Irish had expected more than from any other Gael then living, was slain. There were also slain Teige O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, and twenty-eight gentlemen of the O'Kellys; Manus, son of Donnell O'Connor, Tanist of Connaught; Art O'Hara, Lord of Leyny; Melaghlin Carragh O'Dowda; Conor Oge O'Dowda; Murtough, son of Conor O'Dowda; Dermot Mac Dermot, heir apparent to Moylurg; Murtough, son of Taichleach Mac Dermot; Murtough, son of Dermot O'Farrell; Melaghlin Oge Mac Manus; John, son of Murrough O'Madden; Donnell, son of Hugh O'Concannon, Lord of Hy-Diarmada, and his brother Murtough; Murrough O'Madden; Donnell O'Boyle; Donough O'Molloy, and his people along with him; Murrough, the son of Murrough Mac Mahon, and one hundred of his people; Niall Sinnagh [the Fox], Lord of the men of Teflia, and his people; Farrell, son of John Gallda O'Farrell; William, son of Hugh Oge O'Farrell; Thomas, son of Auliffe O'Farrell; and five of the Clann-Donough^b, namely, Tomaltagh, son of Gilchreest; Murrough, son of Donough; Conor, son of Teige; Murtough, son of Donough; and Melaghlin, son of Donough. In this battle were also slain John Mac Egan, O'Connor's Brehon; Gilla-na-naev, son of Dailredocair O'Devlin,

carry arms. The annals remark that they were defeated by the superiority of the English archers, who swept off everything that opposed them; and that Felim was killed on the field of battle in the twenty-third year of his age, and performed prodigies of valour, which shewed that he was as worthy as Bruce of the monarchy of all Ireland. Had he succeeded at the battle of Athunree it is probable that Ireland would be as independent as any other nation in Europe; nor can it be conjectured at this time how far that independence, with an alliance between the Scots of Ireland and the Scots of Albany, would have contributed to render the English, then at war with the Welch, and detested by all their neighbours, a tributary people, the inhabitants of a province remote from the seat of

government, and the insulted sufferers of all the calamities which her mercantile monopoly has brought upon all three.

"Cox boasts that 'after this battle the Berminghams took a prey of 2000 cows from the O'Conors;' but certain it is that, considering the inferiority of the Irish arms, we find no cause of wonder that 8000 Irish, as Cox has it, or 11,000, as the Irish annals say, were slain at the battle of Athunree; and that the King of England, on receiving the news of this victory, granted to Richard de Birmingham the title of Baron of Athunree, which his descendants have enjoyed ever since.'"

^b *Clann-Donough*, i. e. the Mac-Donoughs of Tirerrill, who are a branch of the Mac Dermots of Moylurg.

ἡ Τομάρ ὁ conalláin. Áét cóna ní hísúir a fáirnisir, nó a innirín gacha ttop-
crattar do maítib Connaét, munán, ἡ míde ir in ceat céona. Lá péle
.S. labráir do ionnraíó tuccaó an tpromcath ro. Tíopa bhiaóna ar fichit
ba haoír dphólumíó an tan rin. Ruairí na bpsó mac donnchaíó mic
Eogain mic Ruairí uí Concobair doiríoneaó i ttigearnuir Connaét iarain.

Sloicceaó abbal pe mac uilliam búre i ríol muiríbhairg. O concobair
ἡ Síol muiríbhairg, ἡ morán doiréaét connachte, ἡ dá nuairib do dénaím
rite rir. Áét cóna nócar faom mac diarmata antríe do dénom, Mac
uilliam do faigíó moige luirec iarpin, Creacha aóble do dénaím dó im át
an éir ἡ in uaétar éire, An tír uile do lorccaó ἡ do milleaó dó. Acht
cóna ro iméighriot gan cat gan comáó ar a haíle. Ruairí mac donnchaíó
dairíoghaó do mac diarmata iar rin.

Deairíorghaill ingean Maígnura uí concobair, bhn Aodha uí domnaill décc.

ΑΙΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1317.

ΑΙΟΙΡ CΡΙΟΡΤ, míle, trí chéu, a dech, áseacht.

Donnchaíó ua briain, Rí munán do marbaó.

Toirrebelaíó mac Aodha mic Eocain .i. mac Ruairí mic aóha mic catáil
craibdeirg do ríogaó do connachtoibh.

Roisíro a briúr do éeet in Éirinn a halbain imaille pe morpluáigeaó
dporraét a brátar Eobair a briur, ἡ do díocur gall a hÉirinn.

Maolir dextera ticcírna áta léam do marbaó la catáil mac dom-
naill uí concobair, ἡ domnaill mac tairg mic domnaill iorpar uí concobair

^c *Thomas O'Conallan*.—In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, he is called "Thomas O'Connolan of the King's Guard." This family was located in the county of Galway, but the exact position of their territory has not been determined. They are to be distinguished from the O'Coindealbhains or Quinlans of Tullyard, near Trim, in Meath, as well as from the O'Caoindealbhains or Quinlans of Munster, and from the O'Coinghiollains of Sligo.

^d *Na-bhFeadh*, i. e. of the Faes, which was the name of O'Naghtan's country in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.

^e *Ath-an-chip*.—The name of a ford on the Shannon, near the town of Carrick-on-Shannon.

^f *Uachtar-tíre*, i. e., the upper part of the country. The northern part of the barony of Boyle, containing the small village of Keadew, is still locally so called.

^g *Donough O'Brien*.—There is a long account of the battle in which he was slain given in the

O'Connor's standard-bearer; and Thomas O'Conallan^c. In short, it is impossible to enumerate or tell all the chiefs of Connaught, Munster, and Meath, who fell in this battle. This terrible battle was fought on the festival day of St. Lawrence [10th of August]. Felim O'Connor was twenty-three years of age at the time. Rory na-bhFeadh^d, the son of Donough, son of Owen, son of Rory O'Connor was then inaugurated King of Connaught.

A numerous army was led by William Burke into Sil-Murray; and O'Connor and the Sil-Murray, with many of the tribes and chiefs of Connaught, made peace with him. Mac Dermot, however, did not consent to make this peace; and Mac William [for that reason] afterwards made an incursion into Moylurg, committed great depredations about Ath-an-chip^e, and in Uachtar-tire^f, and burned and destroyed the whole country; but his men departed without fighting a battle, or obtaining pledges of submission. Rory, the son of Donough [O'Connor], was afterwards deposed by Mac Dermot.

Dervorgilla, the daughter of Manus O'Connor, and wife of Hugh O'Donnell, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1317.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred seventeen.

Donough O'Brien^g, King of Munster, was slain.

Turlough, the son of Hugh, son of Owen, son of Rory, son of Hugh, son of Cathal Crovderg, was inaugurated by the Connacians as their king.

Robert Bruce came from Scotland to Ireland with a great army^h, to assist his brother, and expel the English from Ireland.

Meyler de Exeter, Lord of Athleathan [Ballylahan, in the county of Mayo], was slain by Cathal, son of Donnell O'Connor; and Donnell, the son of Teige, son of Donnellⁱ-Erris O'Connor, was slain along with him, together with four-

Irish work called *Caithrem Toirdhealbhagh*, from which it has been abstracted by the compiler of the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen.

^h *Great army*.—In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, this passage is thus given: "A. D. 1317. Robert Bruise, King of Scotland, came this year to Ireland with

a great army of Galloweglasses, to assist his brother, Edward Bruise, to conquer and bring in subjection this kingdome, and to banish all English here hence."

ⁱ *Donnell-Erris O'Connor*.—He was the son of Manus, who was the son of Murtough Muimneach, the son of King Turlough More O'Connor.

do mairbad b'fór amaille rir, 7 ceitpe rir décc dia muintir imarason riú. Ar borid methénaiḡi (.i. abann) droma cliað do rónað na gnioma rin.

Carlen aṡa cliaṡ an éorainn (.i. baile an móta) do b'ircað.

Maileclainn carrpach mac diarmata aṡbar tighina moige luirc, Concoḡar ó concoḡair, .i. mac comorba comáin, 7 Maḡnur ó plannaccáin aṡbar taoirig cloinne caṡail do mairbad la gillbert mac goirdealbaig co rochaib oile.

Maíom cille móipe for mac Ruairi, 7 for f'raib b'irpe. Mac Aṡa b'irpniḡ uí concoḡair do gabail ann. Da mac neill uí ruairc, concoḡar buide maḡ tighairnain taoircaṡ éallaiḡ dúnchaṡa, Maṡgairnain macc tighairnain, an gilla ruad mac an aircibniḡ mic tighirnáin, mocól mac an maigirir, 7 pecht b'ichit gallócclac do muintir m'ic Ruairi do mairbad ann, 7 rocaide nach airnib'it.

Maeliora ruad mac aṡaccáin raí Eireann i b'feneacur 7 i mbreic'innur décc.

Raḡnall maḡ raḡnail taoircaṡ muintipe heolair do gabail i b'rioll, 7 taoirpech do dénam do Sheffrað maḡ raḡnail ina ionaṡ.

ΑΙΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1318.

Αοιρ Crioρτ, m'le, tpi chéu, a uech, a hocht.

Maíom mór do tabairt i nélib ar galloib la hua cc'rbail dú i ttopcair Aṡam mapep 7 Soṡaide do galloibh.

^j *Ballymote* is in the barony of Corran, and county of Sligo.

^k *Kilmore*, the seat of a bishopric in the county of Cavan.

^l *Mac-an-Master*.—This name is still extant in the county of Cavan, but generally anglicised Masterson.

^m *Mac Egan*.—Mageoghegan gives this entry in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise thus:

“Moyleissa Roe Mac Keigan, the best-learned in Ireland in the Brehon Lawe, in Irish called Fenechus, died.” To this he adds the following note:

“This Fenechus or Brehon lawe, is none other but the civill Lawe, which the Brehons had in an obscure and unknown language, which none could understand except those that studied in the open schools they had. Some were judges and others were admitted to plead in the open air as barristers, and for their fees, costs, and all, received the eleventh part of the thing in demand of the party for whom it was ordered; the loser paid no costs.

“The Brehons of Ireland were divided into severall tribes and families, as the Mac Keigans, O'Deorans, O'Breasleans, and Mac Tholies.

teen of their people. It was on the brink of the Methenagh (i. e. a river) of Drumcliff, that these deeds were done.

The castle of Ath-cliaith an Chorainn (i. e. of Ballymote¹) was demolished.

Melaghlin Carragh Mac Dermot, heir to the lordship of Moylurg; Conor O'Conor (i. e. the son of the coarb of St. Coman); Manus O'Flanagan, heir to the chieftainship of Clann-Cathail, and many others, were slain by Gilbert Mac Costello.

The son of Rory and the men of Breifny were defeated at Kilmore², where the son of Hugh Breifneach O'Conor was taken prisoner, and the two sons of Niall O'Rourke, Conor Boy Mac Tiernan, Chief of Teallach Dunchadha, Mahon Mac Tiernan, Gillaroo, son of the Erenagh Mac Tiernan, Nicholas Mac-an-Master³, one hundred and forty of the gallowglasses of the people of the son of Rory, and others not enumerated, were slain.

Maelisa Roe Mac Egan^m, the most learned man in Ireland in law and judicature, died.

Randal Mac Rannallⁿ, Chief of Muintir-Eolais [in the county of Leitrim], was treacherously taken prisoner, and Geoffrey Mac Rannall was made Chief in his place.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1318.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eighteen.

A great victory was gained^o over the English in Ely^p, by O'Carroll; and Adam Mares and many other Englishmen were slain.

Every contrey had its peculiar Brehave^q [bpeir-éam] "dwelling within itself, that had power to decide the causes of that contrey, and to maintain their controversies against their neighbour countreys, by which they held their lands of the Lord of the Contrey where they dwelt. This was before the lawes of England were in full force in this Land, and before the kingdom was divided into Shyres."

ⁿ *Mac Rannall*.—This name is anglicised Magranell or Mac Granell, by Mageoghegan in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, in

which this passage is given as follows: "A. D. 1317. Randolph Mac Granell was deposed of the chieftainship by the people of his own contrey, and the captainrie given over by them to Geoffrey Magranell as more worthy thereof."

^o *A great victory was gained*.—maíom mop do caíaint, literally, "a great defeat was given."

^p *Ely*.—The Ely of which O'Carroll was chief comprised the baronies of Ballybrit and Clonlisk, in the south of the present King's County; that is, that part of the King's County lying south of the boundary of the diocese of Meath.

Slóg mór do éionól do Mhaolruanaíó mac diarmata ticefína moigí luirecc do íaigíó catáil mic domnaill uí concobair go farrá coilleab. Tainic ar m íloigíó rin Toirpdeibac mac Aoða mic Eogain uí concobair, Ualgarec ua ruairc ticefína bpefne, concobair ó ceallaiḡ ticefína ua maine, ḡ Tomaltac mac donnchaíó tighfína tpe hoilella. Iar ndul go farrá coilleab do na maíóib rin po tapceaió Catáil coméa móra doib, ḡ gíóib nócar gabab uaió acé a ionnraigíó go lairpmíóón a longpuiré. Cíó eiríóhe ní ar éime ná ar élar do éuaió rin dó uair do fírfceair íadromh go fíraochda foirniata, gur fíraó íomaircecc aít amnuir íttorra, go ttorcáir briar mac toirpdealbaiḡ uí concobair míoḡdamaína Connaéc, Concobair ó ceallaiḡ, brian mac maḡnuira, Catáil mac gíollacpíort meic diarmata, ḡ poáíóe oile duairlíó ḡ uanraíóab an tpluaig aréína la catáil co na muiníur.

Catáil mac domnaill díonnpaiceíó uí concobair ḡ míc diarmata íappín, go ndearna cpeacha aíoble 1 moigí luirecc, ḡ gur harépmíoḡab toirpdealbac mac aoða lair. Gabair fíin cfnur Connaéc íarain, ḡ éíó toirpdealbac do íaigíó uilliam buic ḡ gall ar a harthle.

Seaan mac domnaill uí neill do mairbaó la hua ndomnaill, .i. Aoð mac domnaill óicc 1 ndoipe choluim cille, ḡ mac domnaill, ḡ poáíóe ele do mairbaó ḡ do báthaó.

^a *Fassa-Coille*.—This was the name of a woody district in the barony of Carbury, in the north of the county of Sligo. See it mentioned again at the year 1397.

¹ *Cathal, son of Donnell O'Conor*.—From Murtough, the brother of this Cathal, O'Conor Sligo descended, thus: Murtough, father of Donnell, who was father of Owen, who was father of Donnell, who was father of Cathal Oge, who was father of Teige, who was father of Cathal Oge, who was father of Donnell O'Conor Sligo, who was father of Sir Calvagh or Sir Charles O'Conor Sligo. See Pedigree of O'Conor Sligo, given by Duaid Mac Fírbis in his Genealogical Work (Lord Roden's copy), p. 221.

⁴ *Great presents*.—coméa mopa.—Mageoghegan renders this “great gifts and bribes,” in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, in

which the whole passage runs as follows:

“A. D. 1318. Molronie Mac Dermodda, prince of Moylorge, gathered together a great army consisting of the ensuing, viz., Terlagh O'Connor, King of Connought, Ularg O'Royrck, prince of the Brenie; Connor O'Kelly, prince of Imaine; and Tomaltagh Mac Donnogh, prince of Tyrellalla,” [and] “marched towards Cahall mac Donnell O'Connor, who dwelt at Fasagh Koyllie. Cahall offered them great gifts and bribes, and not to come to” [annoy] “him; which they refused, and marched towards the middest of the place where he encamped; which he seeing, having none other remedy, he tooke hearte anew, and with a courageous stomach, without daunting, he issued from out his house, and made feircely towards the place he saw his enemies approache, and gave them a valourous onsett;

A great host was mustered by Mulrony Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, with which he marched to Fassa-Coille^a, to attack Cathal, son of Donnell O'Connor^r. In this army came Turlough, son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Connor; Ualgarg O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny; Conor O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many; and Tomaltagh Mac Donough, Lord of Tirerrill. On the arrival of these chieftains at Fassa-Coille, Cathal offered them great presents^s; but these were not accepted from him, and they charged him in the very middle of his fortified camp. Cathal, however, was in nowise daunted^t or disheartened at this, but resisted them with fierceness and bravery; and a furious and desperate battle was fought between them, in which Brian, the son of Turlough O'Connor, heir presumptive to the government of Connaught, Conor O'Kelly, Brian Mac Manus, Cathal, son of Gilchreest Mac Dermot, and many others of the nobles and plebeians of the army, were slain by Cathal and his people.

Cathal, son of Donnell, afterwards marched against the O'Connor and Mac Dermot, and committed great depredations in Moylurg, and deposed Turlough, the son of Hugh, and assumed the sovereignty of Connaught himself; upon which Turlough went to [seek refuge from] William Burke and the English.

John, son of Donnell O'Neill, was slain by O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Donnell Oge) at Derry-Columbkille, and Mac Donnell^u and many others were slain and drowned.

killed Connor O'Kelly, prince of Imaine at first; Bryan mac Terlagh O'Connor, Tanist or next successor of the Kingdom of Connought; Bryan mac Magnus, Caball mac Gillechrist, and many others of the noble and ignoble sort were killed therein; and immediately afterwards" [he] "tooke a great prey from Dermodda; tooke the government and name of King of Connought to himself, and deposed Terlagh O'Connor thereof, and for his defence partaked with William Burke and the English of Connought."

^v *In nowise daunted.*—This part of the passage is translated by Mageoghegan as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "Which he seeing, having none other remedy, he tooke heart anew, and with a courageous stomach, without daunting, he issued from

out of his house, and made fiercely towards the place he saw his enemies approche, and gave them a valourous onsett: killed Connor O'Kelly, prince of Imaine, at first; Bryan Mac Terlagh, O'Connor, Tanist or next successor of the kingdom of Connaught; Bryan Mac Magnus; Caball Mac Gillechrist, and many others of the noble and ignoble sort."

^w *Mac Donnell.*—Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, gives this passage differently, as follows:

"A. D. 1318. John O'Neale's son, that is to say, the son of Donnell O'Neale, was killed by Hugh O'Neale in the town of Derry. The said Hugh and divers others were killed and drowned the same day."

Εδουαρδ α βριουρ φήι millte Ερηνν γο coitcenn etip gallaib, γ γαιοδεalaib do marbað do gallaib επέ ηφιτ caτaigτε, γ epoðacta ι noún dealgan. Mac ruaidpι tigrina innpι gall, Mac domnaill tigeapna aipip γαιοδel, γ iolap do maicib alban imaille piú do marbað ina fappað, γ noða deapnað pe haimpup imcñin inEpinh gnioim ap mó ap a ttaimic a lñp inár, uair taimic γopτα coitcenn pe linn an Eδuaird pι innτε co mbidip daoine ag tomait apoile ppi pé na tctopa mbliathan γο lñt baóipioim lctopra.

Seaan ó Pñigail do marbað daon opcor poigve dia mac fén.

Seapppaib mac giolla na naom uí pñigail tigrina na hangaile vécc.

Caτal mac giolla epipτε meγ paγnaill do marbað.

Giolla an choimdeað mac cionasda uí γopmgaile γ γopmlait ingean meic bpanáin a bean do éγ.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1319.

Αοip Cpioρτ, mile, epι chéd, a dech, a Naóí.

Enpi mac an epopain eppucc paτha both do écc, γ Tomáp mac copbmaic uí domnaill abb eappa ruaid do tōga in eppuccoide Ráτha both iapam.

^v *Edward Bruce.*—The Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, give the account of Bruce's death more fully, as follows:

"Edward Bruise, a destroyer of all Ireland, in generall, both English and Irish, was killed by the English in battle by their valour at Dundalk, the 14th of October, 1318, together with Mac Rowrie, King of the Islands, and Mac Donnel, prince of the Irish" [Gael] "of Scotland, with many other Scottishmen. Edward Bruise seeing the Enemies encamped before his face, and fearing his brother, Robert Bruise, King of Scotland (that came to this kingdom for his assistance), would acquire and gett the glorie of that victorie, which he made himself believe he would gett, of the Anglo-Irish, which he was sure he was able to overthrow, without the assistance of his said brother, he rashly gave them the assault, and was therein slain himself, as is declared, to the great joye and comfort of

the whole kingdom in generall, for there was not a better deed that redounded more to the good of the Kingdom since the creation of the World, and since the banishment of the Fine Fomores out of this land, done in Ireland than the killing of Edward Bruise, for there reigned scarcity of victuals, breach of promises, ill performances of covenants, and the loss of men and women thro' out the whole Kingdom for the space of three years and a half that he bore sway, insomuch that men did commonly eat one another for want of sustenance during his time."

The battle in which Edward Bruce was slain was fought near the hill of Faughard, within two miles of Dundalk, and the natives still point out the spot where he fell. It would appear from the Anglo-Irish accounts of this battle that the English owed the victory to the desperate bravery of John Maupas, an Anglo-Irish knight, who, under the persuasion that the death of Bruce

Edward Bruce*, the destroyer of [the people of] Ireland in general, both English and Irish, was slain by the English, through dint of battle and bravery, at Dundalk, where also Mac Rory, Lord of the Inse-Gall [the Hebrides], Mac Donnell, Lord of Argyle, and many others of the chiefs of Scotland, were slain. And no achievement had been performed in Ireland for a long time before, from which greater benefit had accrued to the country than from this; for, during the three and a half years that this Edward spent in it, a universal famine prevailed to such a degree, that men were wont to devour one another^w.

John O'Farrell was slain by his son with one shot from an arrow^x.

Geoffrey, son of Gilla-na-naev O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, died.

Cathal, son of Gilchreest Mag-Rannall, was slain.

Gilla an-Choimhdhe, son of Kenny O'Gormly, and Gormlaith, daughter of Mac Branán, his wife, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1319.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred nineteen.

Henry Mac-an-Chrosain, Bishop of Raphoe, died; and Thomas, son of Cormac O'Donnell, Abbot of Ashroe, was then elected to the bishopric of Raphoe.

himself would ensure the victory to the English, rushed devotedly to the place where he saw him, and when, after the battle, the body of Bruce was discovered, that of John Maupas was found lying stretched across it. (See *Campion's History of Ireland*, A. D. 1318). Sir John Bermingham is said to have brought Bruce's head to the King, and received as a reward the earldom of Louth and the barony of Ardee. The hands and heart of Bruce are said to have been carried to Dublin, and his other limbs sent to different places; but tradition says that his body was buried in the churchyard of Faughard, where they still pretend to point out his grave. Barbour, however, says that Gib Harper wore Edward Bruce's armour, and that his body was consequently mistaken for that of Bruce, and his head salted in "a kest, and sent as a present to King Edward." See *Grace's Annals of Ireland*,

edited by the Rev. Richard Butler, p. 95.

^w *Were wont to devour one another.*—Grace and Pembridge state that some of the people were so pinched with famine that they dug up the graves in the church-yards, and, after they had boiled the flesh in the scull of the dead body, eat it up; but this is evidently an exaggerated account of this dearth, for, surely, if the famine had not consumed the pots as well as the food, they might have easily found better utensils for cooking human flesh than the skulls of men. Dr. Drummond thinks that this story owes its origin to the ambiguity of the word "scull," which is frequently used by old English writers to denote a covering for the head; but when it is considered that the chroniclers of the event wrote in the Latin language, this conjecture will be found to lose much of its ingenuity.

^x *With one shot from an arrow, baon ón ón fóig.*

Ερpucc doipe, O bánáin Εαρpucc clochair, γ Ερpucc cluana ψήpta bre-
nainn décc.

Áine inġean meic diarmata bln meic Conpnáma décc.

Eachmarcach mac branáin ταιορεαὶ copcachlann do marbað Thomal-
taiġ uí maolbrénainn, ġiðs̄ nočar marbað in arccaið rin uair puairpium̄
ψήpin bár a ccionn an tψήr laoi iar rin do biēin na nġon tucc Tomaltaið
fair.

Domnall ó néill ticcψhna típe heoccan daēcor ap a plaitψh tpe nψt
ġall γ cloinne Áoða buiðe, γ a ðul co ψhraið manac ap comairci plaitψh-
taiġ méġ uidi, γ ψir manach do cpeacaið a muinntipe.

O neill, .i. domnall do ġabail a tġψhmar ψh̄n do iuiði.

ðrian mac domnail uí neill tánairi ēenel eoġain do marbað la cloinn
aoða buiðe γ la hannah mac dauill aġ ráit lúraiġ.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1320.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, tψi chéu, apiche.

Maineψtip bñnēpαιġe i nouēaiġ uí Suilleabáin in eppcopóitēct Ruir,
do tóġbail la hua Suilleában do braitēib̄ .S. ppanpēir, γ ap ip an maineψtip
rin baii toġha aōnaicthe uí Shuilleabáin γ mopáin duairlið oile.

Comne, γ comðail eiðip Catal ó concobair γ maolpuanaid̄ mac diarmata,
ġo nðψhnpat pít cōnnail cairdñmail pe poile, γ mac diarmata do tōiðēct

de.—Mageoghegan renders this passage thus:
“A. D. 1318. John O’Farrell was killed by his
own son with an arrow.”

¹ *The Bishop of Derry*.—He was Odo or Hugh
O’Neill, and succeeded in the year 1316. See
Harris’s Edition of Ware’s Bishops, p. 289.

² *O’Banan*.—He is called Gelasius O’Banan
by Ware. He succeeded in 1316.

³ *The Bishop of Clonfert*.—The Bishop of Clon-
fert who died in this year was Gregory O’Brogy,
who succeeded in 1308. See Harris’s Edition
of Ware’s Bishops, p. 639.

⁴ *He did not escape scathless*.—ġiðeaðh nočar
marbað i nappaið rin, literally signifies “he

was not killed gratis, i. e., his death cost Mac
Branain his own life.

⁵ *The Clann-Hugh-Boy*.—These were the de-
scendants of Hugh Boy O’Neill, who was slain
in the year 1283, and were located in the terri-
tory of Clannaboy, in the counties of Down and
Antrim.

⁶ *Rath-lury, Rath lúraiġ*.—This place is now
called Maghera, which is a small town in the
county of Londonderry. St. Lurach’s or Loury’s
well and grave are still pointed out. See note ¹
under the year 1218, p. 193, *supra*.

⁷ *Monastery of Bantry*.—Dr. Smith, in his *Nat-
ural and Civil History of Cork*, book ii. c. 5,

The Bishop of Derry^a, O'Banan^a, Bishop of Clogher, and the Bishop of Clonfert^a, died.

Aine, daughter of Mac Dermot, and wife of Mac Consnava, died.

Eachmarcach Mac Branán, Chief of Corcachlann, slew Tomaltagh O'Mulrenin; but he himself did not escape scathless^b, for, on the third day afterwards, he died of the wounds which Tomaltagh had inflicted upon him.

Donnell O'Neill, Lord of Tyrone, was expelled from his lordship through the power of the English and the Clann-Hugh-Boy^c, and went to Fermanagh under the protection of Flaherty Maguire; but the inhabitants of Fermanagh plundered his people.

O'Neill, i. e. Donnell, assumed his own lordship again.

Brian, son of Donnell O'Neill, Tanist of Tyrone, was slain by the Clann-Hugh-Boy and Henry Mac Davill at Rath-lury^d.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1320.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred twenty.

The monastery of Bantry^e, in O'Sullivan's country, in the bishopric of Ross^f, was founded by O'Sullivan for Franciscan Friars. In this monastery O'Sullivan and many other nobles chose burial places for themselves.

A meeting and conference took place between Cathal O'Connor and Mullrony Mac Dermot: a kindly and amicable peace^g was concluded between them,

states that this monastery was founded in 1460, by Dermot O'Sullivan; but he quotes no authority. No vestige of this building now remains.

^f *Ross*.—This diocese comprised the western part of the county of Cork.—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, Book i. cō. 2 and 4; and Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 194.

^g *A kindly and amicable peace*, *plé cōnnail campbeamail*.—Mageoghegan, in his translation of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, renders this passage as follows: "Cahall O'Connor and Mullronie Mac Dermott had a meeting, where a

friendly attonement was agreed and concluded between them; whereupon Mullronie upon some occasions of his left the country; [and] the said Cahall, contrary to his said agreement, tooke his advantage by the oportunity he had in his absence, and mett him at a place called Torawnagh, whom he instantly took prisoner, and also took Granie, daughter of Mac Magnus, wife of the said Mullronie, whom he found staying for a boat to pass over into the island of Carrick Logha Ke; he tooke the spoyles and preys of the contrey: also he tooke prisoner Mac Donnogh, Lord of the territorye called Tyreallealla in Connought."

δια τῆς ῥῆς ἰαῤῥῆς, micheingell do denam don catál rémpaite ap mac ndiarmata ap a haite ap mullach doramnach, .i. a gabail laip, ἡ ḡrainne ingean meic Magnara bñ meic diarmata do gabail beór, ἡ bpuir na cairrge. Maoilioru donn mac aodaccáin ἡ a mac, ἡ Tomaltae mac donnchaib tigherna tpe hoilella do gabail beór, ἡ an tῆς do lomapeccain iaram.

Aod mac taidg uí Concobair ofgabap migh connact ap deilb ap uairle, ἡ ap einech do marbad do mac mairtín, ἡ érfín do marbad ina diongal.

Maegamain mac domnaill connactaig uí briain tanaip muman do marbad do clonn cuilein.

Mor ingean uí baogill bñ uí fírgail décc.

Mac Mairtín do marbad ina tigh ῥῆς la haidh mac taidh uí concobair, Clann Mairtín, ἡ clann aeða buide do leanmain aeða go clochar, ἡ a marbad ann.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1321.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τῆς chéu, fiche a haon.

ḡrainne ingean meic Magnara bñ maolpuanaib meic diarmata décc.

Ruairi na bfe mac donnchaib mic eogain uí concobair do marbad do catál mac Aoda mic Eogain tpe tangnoch.

Carracc locha cé do bpuiréa la catál mac domnaill uí concobair.

Magnur ó hanluain tigherna oiréir do dallad dá bpuiréir féin mall mac Conulaib uí anluain cedaoín an bpuiréir.

Niall ó hanluain tigherna aipéir do marbad do gallaib dúin dealgan ἡ meabhail.

^b *Mullagh Doramnach*.—There is no place now bearing this name in Mac Dermot's country. It was probably the ancient name of the townland of Mullaghmore, in the parish of Killukin, barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.

¹ *Port-na-Cairrge*.—This was the name of the quay or bank opposite Mac Dermot's Castle, called Carraig Locha Ce, or the Rock of Lough Key. The spot is still so called by the natives when speaking Irish.

^k *A good materies*, ofgabap.—Mageoghegan

renders this as follows, in his Annals of Clonmacnoise: "Hugh mac Teige O'Connor, a young man of great worth and expectation, and one sufficient for birth, composition of body, and liberalitie, to be a Kinge, was killed by Mac Martynn, who was killed in revenge thereof.

¹ *Clann-Cuilein*.—This was one of the tribe names of the Mac Namaras of Thomond.

^m *Clann-Martin*.—This was a sept of the O'Neills of Tyrone. The Clann-Hugh Boy were

and Mac Dermot then returned to his own country. Cathal, however, afterwards violated the conditions of this peace, for he made a prisoner of Mac Dermot at Mullagh Doramhnach^b, and also of his wife, the daughter of Mac Manus, at Port-na-Cairrge^c. Maelisa Don Mac Egan and his son, and Tomaltagh Mac Donough, Lord of Tirerrill, were also made prisoners, and the country was entirely plundered.

Hugh, son of Teige O'Conor, a good materies^a of a King of Connaught, by reason of his personal shape, nobility, and hospitality, was slain by Mac Martin, who was himself slain in revenge of it.

Mahon, son of Donnell Connaghtagh O'Brien, Tanist of Munster, was slain by the Clann-Cuilein^d.

More, daughter of O'Boyle, and wife of O'Farrell, died.

Mac Martin was slain in his own house by Hugh, the son of Teige O'Conor; but the Clann-Martin^m and the Clann-Hugh-Boy pursued Hugh to Clogher^e, where they killed him.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1321.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred twenty-one.

Grainne, daughter of Mac Manus, and wife of Mulrony Mac Dermot, died.

Rory of the Faes^f, the son of Donough, son of Owen O'Conor, was treacherously slain by Cathal, the son of Hugh, son of Owen.

The Rock of Lough Key was destroyed by Cathal, son of Donnell O'Conor.

Manus O'Hanlon, Lord of Orior, was blinded on Spy-Wednesday by his own kinsman^g, Niall, son of Cu-Uladh O'Hanlon.

Niall O'Hanlon, Lord of Orior, was treacherously slain by the English of Dundalk.

also a sept of the same family, who, soon after this period, made themselves masters of an extensive territory in the counties of Down and Antrim, to which they gave their clan-name.

^a *Clogher* is the head of a bishop's see, in a barony of the same name, in the county of Tyrone.

^f *Of the Faes*.—He was so called from the territory of the Faes, or O'Naghtan's country,

near Athlone, in the county of Roscommon, in which he was fostered.

^g *Kinsman*, bpácarp.—Mageoghegan renders it *brother* in his translation of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, thus: "A. D. 1321. Magnus O'Hanlon, prince of the Orhir was blinded by his own brother, and mightily oppressed by Neale mac Conuley O'Hanlon, upon Wednesday, the week before Easter."

Maíom abbal do éabairt do Ainriú mac fíorair 7 do gallaib na míde ar macaibh ríogh ua bfaile.

Uilliam mac gille fíndén, 7 Matha do marbaid la henri mac giolla fíndén ina oipect fén. *[The sons of Auliffe Maguire.]*

AOIS CRIOST, 1322.

Aoir Crioit, míle, trí chéid, fiche, adó.

Matha ua heothaig erpucc Conmaicne (no ardochaid), 7 Ainriar mac maoilin ardoimairtín olígh nuiíadonairi 7 Shenreacá i léx, 7 i ceanóin décc.

Lucár ua Muirebhaidh arphideochain cluana do écc.

Murcuid mac giolla na naom uí fírgail ticcírna na hangaile do marbaid do mac a d'fíbratár Seoinn ó fírgail i ccluan lip bñicc tré mebail. Muircírtac mac amlaib uí fírgail do marbaid an lá céona dia braitribh fírrin (lochluinn, 7 Roibírd) tre mebail. Loclainn mac amlaib uí fírgail do marbaid la Seoinn iar rin.

Donnchaid mac donnchaid meic diarmata décc.

Hannraoi mac gillefínnéin taoiréac muintire feodaicín do marbaid la clonn Amlaibh még uídir.

Gillibeit ó ceallaig ticcírna ó maine décc.

Maolruanaid mac diarmata do gabail lé concobair mac taidg uí concobair, 7 do luét tige catail uí concobair i ccluan cummuirec, 7 an baile tarccain doibh. *[The sons of Auliffe Maguire.]*

Riocarb mac fíorair ticcírna áta na ríogh décc.

Maíom moir do éabairt do brián ó brián for gallaib.

Giolla na naom mac Seppaid mic giolla na naom uí fírgail do gabail tigeapnair na hangaile.

Uilliam liaé búrc mac uilliam moir décc.

Maolruanaid mac giollacrioit mic concobair mic corbmaic mic tomaltáig na cairrge ticcírna moige luirec [décc].

^a *Cluain-lis-Bec*.—This name, which was that of a seat of one of the O'Farrells, in the county of Longford, is now obsolete.

^c *The sons of Auliffe Maguire*.—The descendants of this Auliffe took the tribe name of

Clann-Auliffe, and gave name to a barony in the county of Fermanagh, now anglicised Clanawley, and sometimes incorrectly Glenawley.

^e *Cluain-Cunuisic*.—This name would be anglicised Clooncummisk, but there is no place

A great defeat was given by Andrew Mac Feorais [Bermingham] and the English of Meath to the sons of the Chieftains of Offaly.

William and Matthew Mac Gillafinnen were slain by Henry Mac Gillafinnen, at a meeting of his own tribe.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1322.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred twenty-two.

Mathew O'Hoey, Bishop of Connaicne or Ardagh, and Andreas Mag-Mailin, Chief Professor of the Law of New Witness, of the Ancient Law, and of the Canon Law, died.

Lucas O'Murray, Archdeacon of Cluain, died.

Murrough, the son of Gilla-na-naev O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, was treacherously slain at Cluain-lis-Bec^a by his brother's son, Seoinin O'Farrell. Murrough, the son of Auliffe O'Farrell, was treacherously slain on the same day, by his own kinsmen (Loughlin and Robert). Loughlin, the son of Auliffe O'Farrell, was afterwards slain by Seoinin [O'Farrell].

Donough, the son of Donough Mac Dermot, died.

Henry Mac Gillafinnen, Chief of Muintir-Feodachain, was slain by the sons of Auliffe Maguire^b.

Gilbert O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, died.

Mulrony Mac Dermot was taken prisoner by Conor, son of Teige O'Conor, and by the household of Cathal O'Conor, at Cluain-Cummuisc^c, which town they plundered.

Richard Mac Feorais [Bermingham], Lord of Athenry, died.

The English suffered a signal defeat^d from Brian O'Brien.

Gilla-na-naev, the son of Geoffrey, son of Gilla-na-naev O'Farrell, assumed the lordship of Annaly.

William Liath^e Burke, son of William More, died.

Mulrony [Mac Dermot], the son of Gilchreest, son of Conor, son of Cormac, son of Tomaltagh of the Rock, Lord of Moylurg [died].

known to the Editor now bearing the name in the county of Roscommon.

defeat was given by Brian O'Brian to the English."

^c *Suffered a signal defeat.*—Literally, "A great

^e *Liath*, i. e. grey, hoary.

Muirir mac an éomairba do éig.

Orgar mac lochlainn méig uídir do marbað la catál ó Ruairc.

Petrur ó bhrídlén ollamh bhrídléimán fírmánaic do écc.

Fingín ó cairibé ollamh fírmánaic i leigiuir do écc.

Peargal ruad mac Samradáin 7 Giolla iora mac Samradáin do marbað la cloinn Amlaoib méig uídir.

AOIS CRIOST, 1323.

Aoir Crioist, míle, trí chétt, fiche, a trí.

Giolla aipnín ó cathurais aipchinbeac cluana da Rat do écc.

Cairppe an rcepeccain (.i. Rí míde) mac corbmaic uí maoileclainn pi míde do marbað la domhnall ua maoilmuaib tria tangnaic.

Maolmorba mag eochaccáin décc.

Seomin ua fírgail do marbað do cloinn tseain uí fírgail.

O heagra (.i. fírgal) do marbað dua éonnmacháin dá oipeic péin.

Ruaidrí mag matgamna mac tigearna oirgiall, 7 Maolpeaclainn ó Séganáin, 7 mac Maeileodúin do marbað la catál ó Ruairc i mbeol Acha Conaill.

Niall mac néill cáim do marbað la lochlainn ó Ragallaig, 7 la Maelpeaclainn.

Sloigeaó mór tainic Mac feorair 7 goill do forbairi ar domhnall mac Seain uí fírgail go coill na namur dia ro marbað an cepac 7 an calbac, 7 goill iomda imaille ppiú.

Maolmóda ingín méig tigearnain bean brian méig Samradáin décc.

Giollapatreice ó duibghinnain ollamh Conmaicni i fíncúr, 7 lucar a mac do marbað la concobar mac garbhié méig uídir.

Loclainn mac eogain uí dalag do marbað la cloinn asda buide uí néill.

▼ *Cluain-da-rath*.—Cluain da rat, i. e. the pasturage of the two forts, now Clondara, a townland and village, containing the ruins of an abbey, in the parish of Killashee in the west of the county of Longford.—See Ordnance Map of that county, sheets 8 and 13. The Inquisition of the 27th January, 37 Queen Elizabeth, finds

that there were here an hospital and Termon, Irenagh, or Corbeship, endowed with four cartrons of land.—See *Archdall's Monasticon*, p. 438, with MS. additions, in the library of the Royal Irish Academy.

▼ *O'Connmhachain*.—This name is still extant in the district of Ballyeroy, in the county of

Maurice, son of the Coarb, died.

Henry Mac Gillafinnen, Chief of Muintir-Feodachain was slain by the sons of Auliffe Maguire.

Osgar, the son of Loughlin Maguire, was slain by Cathal O'Rourke.

Petrus O'Breslen, Chief Brehon of Fermanagh, died.

Fincen O'Cassidy, Chief Physician of Fermanagh, died.

Farrell Roe Magauran and Gilla-Isa Magauran were slain by the sons of Auliffe Maguire.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1323.¹

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred twenty-three.

Gilla-airnin O'Casey, Erenagh of Cluain-da-rath², died.

Carbry an Sgregain, son of Cormac O'Melaghlin, King of Meath, was treacherously slain by Donnell O'Molloy.

Maelmora Mageoghegan died.

Seoinin O'Farrell was slain by the sons of John O'Farrell.

O'Hara (Farrell) was slain by O'Connmachain³, one of his own people.

Rory Mac Mahon, son of the Lord of Oriel, Melaghlin O'Seagannain, and Mac Muldoon, were slain by Cathal O'Rourke at Bel-atha-Chonail⁴.

Niall, son of Niall Cam, was slain by Loughlin and Melaghlin O'Reilly.

Mac Feorais (Birmingham) and the English marched with a great army against Donnell, son of John O'Farrell, to Coill-na-n-amhas⁵, where Kepagh and Calvagh, and many of the English, were slain.

Maelmeadha, daughter of Mac Tiernan, and wife of Magauran, died.

Gillapatrik O'Duigennan, Chief Historian of Conmaicne, and Lucas, his son, were slain by Conor, the son of Garvey Maguire.

Loughlin, the son of Owen O'Daly, was slain by the tribe of Hugh Boy O'Neill.

Mayo, and is now generally anglicised Conway.

⁴ At Bel-atha-Chonail.—Im *deol* *Áda* Connail, now Ballyconnell, a village in the barony of Tullaghagh, or Tullyhaw (*teallac ecóach*), in the county of Cavan, and about eleven miles to the north-east of the town of Cavan.

⁵ *Coill-na-n-amhas*, i. e. wood of the hireling soldiers, now Kilnancawse, near Edgeworthstown, in the county of Longford. It appears from an Inquisition taken at Longford, on the 1st of August, 1627, that this and ten other townlands in the same neighbourhood had been

Ḵoppaḁ mac ḡiolla íopa uí ḁálaig do marbḁ la brian mac Ruairí uí Concobair.

AOIS CRIOST, 1324.

Ḃoir Crioḡt, míle, trí céḁ, fiche acḡthair.

Catal (.i. Rí connacht) mac domnaill mic taidce mic brian mic ain-
ḁiara mic brian luigmiḡ mic toirpḁealbaiḡ móir, aon duine ba bḡḁa, ba
mó maiḡḡ, ḡ móir aiḡḡ ḁá mbaoí in aon aimḡir nḡr do marbḁ la toirp-
ḁealbac ó econcobair i trí bḡiúin na Sionna, ḡ Mac uí domnaill, .i. Maoleac-
lainn mac toirpḁealbaiḡ énuic an maḁma, mic domnaill ócc, tánaíri tríe
conaill iar na ionnarbḁ ḁua domnaill, .i. Ḃḁ mac domnaill ócc ḡ Ḣiolla-
crioḡt ócc mac donnchaḁ, ḡ rocaḁḁe oile do marbḁ annḡir bḡḡ im cátal
ó econcobair, ḡ Toirpḁealbac do ḡabail éḡnaíḡ Connacht ar a haḡle.

Raḡnall ócc mág raḡnall taoipeac muintíḡe heolair do marbḁ.

Uilliam búrc mac uilliam móir do écc.

Taḁhḡ ua Ruairíe ḡ tigeapnán mág Ruairíe do ḡabail la cloinn Matha
uí Raḡallaiḡ, ḡ iadrom dia tairibeḡḡ do Mhaḡ mathḡamna, ḡ a marbḁ
lair a ndíḡail a meic Ruairí nḡ marbḁ nḡaran tan rín.

Donnchaḁ mac ḡiollaḡaḡraice tigeapna oppaiḡe do écc.

brian ó Raḡallaiḡ ḡ ḡiollacrioḡt do marbḁ lá muintíḡ Ruairíe.

AOIS CRIOST, 1325.

Ḃoir Crioḡt, míle, trí chéḁ, fiche a cúig.

Domnaill mac brian uí néill tigeapna cenél nḡḡain do écc occ loch
laḡhoíḡe.

Cuulaḁ mac domnaill mic brian uí neill ḁḡaḁḁar ticḡḡna tíḡe heḡain
do marbḁ la cloinn néill mic brian, clann ḁḡḡḡaḡar a aḡḡ.

in the possession of Francis Edgeworth, then
lately deceased.

² *Along with Cathal O'Conor.*—This passage,
which is given in a very confused manner by
the Four Masters, is somewhat better in the
Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Ma-

geoghegan, thus :

“A. D. 1324. Cahall mac Donnell, King of
Connaught, was killed by Terlagh mac Hugh
mac Owen, who” [*recte* he] “was held to be the
hardest and substantiallest Irishman of his time.
Melaghlyn mac Terlagh O'Donnell and Gille-

Godfrey, son of Gilla-Isa O'Daly, was slain by Brian, the son of Rory O'Conor.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1324.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred twenty-four.

The King of Connaught, Cathal, the son of Donnell, son of Brian, son of Andreas, son of Brian Luighneach, son of Turlough More [O'Conor], the most energetic, the best, and the most successful man of his time, was slain by Turlough O'Conor, in Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna; and the son of O'Donnell, i. e. Melaghlin, the son of Turlough of Cnoc-an-madhma, son of Donnell Oge, Tanist of Tirconnell, who had been banished by O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh, the son of Donnell Oge, Gilchreest Oge Mac Donough, and many others, were slain along with Cathal O'Conor². Turlough assumed the government of Connaught after him.

Rannall Oge Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir Eolais, was slain.

William Burke, son of William More, died.

Teige O'Rourke and Tiernan Mac Rourke were made prisoners by the sons of Matthew O'Reilly, and delivered by them into the hands of Mac Mahon, by whom they were put to death in revenge of his son Rory, whom they had slain some time before.

Donough Mac Gillpatrick, Lord of Ossory, died.

Brian O'Reilly and Gilchreest [O'Reilly] were slain by the O'Rourkes.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1325.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred twenty-five.

Donnell, the son of Brian O'Neill, Lord of Tyrone, died at Lough-Laeghaire^a.

Cu-Uladh, the son of Donnell, son of Brian O'Neill, a good materies of a Lord of Tyrone, was slain by the sons of Niall, the son of Brian, i. e. the sons of his father's brother.

christe Oge Mac Donnogh, with many others, were killed at once with him" [i. e. along with him], "in the Contrey of Tyrbryen, the seventh of the Kallends of September, after he had reigned King of Connaught six years and a half, against

the wills of the Irish and English; after whose death Terlagh O'Connor succeeded in the kingdom of Connaught."

^a *Lough Laeghaire*, i. e. Leary's lake.—This lake is said to have taken its name from Leary

Giolla-chriost clepeð mac diarmata ⁊ brian ó gádra décc.

Diarmaid ó maolbrenainn ardaoiseac cloinne Concobair do écc.

Maolpeachlainn ó plannagáin taoiseac tuaithe Rátha do marbadh la macaib diarmada uí plannagáin.

Diarmaid ua Maolbrenainn (an taoiseac díogáin), Manannán taoiseac Connaict ina aimpir do écc.

Tomár ó coinneirí d'ganaic na bpeirne de g.

Maithm do thabairt la cloinn coirpdealbairg uí brian ar cloinn brian nuaid ⁊ brian mac Maéghainna do marbad co ndruing oile imaille ppir.

Raghinall ó huiginn ⁊ Niocol mac comarba Maodóg do écc.

Ragnairt inghín Andair uí Ragallairg bñ donnachada me g bradaig do écc.

Donnachad mac cionair do marbad in eacclair mé g Mathghainna.

AOIS CRIOST, 1326.

AOIR CRIOST, míle, trí chéad, fiche, a sé.

Luirpint ó lactnam eppucc oilepinn décc, ⁊ Seón ó fíonnaicéda do toga do cum na heppuccóide cedna iap rin.

Rírdóir a bupc, .i. an tiapla ruad ticeisna ulað ⁊ connacé turimor, aon roga gall Éireann uile do écc a ndóiríó Samraib.

the victorious, one of the heroes of the Red Branch in Ulster, in the first century. The name is now obsolete; but, as appears from several references to it, the lake was situated in the barony of Clogher, in the county of Tyrone.—See other references to it at the years 1431, 1436, 1500, and 1509.

^b *Dermot O'Mulrenin*.—This is the same Dermot mentioned in the second last entry, and the transcriber writes *oepmáo*, "a mistake," before this entry.

^c *Manannan*.—He was generally surnamed Mac Lir, i. e. the son of the sea, and said to have been a great navigator and merchant of the Tuatha De Danann colony, who made the Isle of

Man his principal depot. In Cormac's Glossary (*voss* Manannan) he is described as a famous merchant of the Isle of Man, and the best navigator in the western world, and for that reason called the God of the sea by the Scots and Britons: "Inde Scoti Britonesque eum deum vocaverunt maris, eumque filium maris esse dixerunt, i. e. Mac Lir." It is added that the Isle of Man derived its name from him. There exists a tradition in the county of Londonderry, that the spirit of this celebrated navigator lives in an enchanted castle in the *tuna*, or waves of Magilligan, opposite Inishowen, and that his magical ship is seen there once every seventh year. O'Mulrenin is called the Manan-

Gilchreest Cleireach Mac Dermot and Brian O'Gara died.

Dermot O'Mulrenin, Head Chieftain of Clann-Conor, died.

Melaghlin O'Flanagan, Chief of Tuath-ratha [in Fermanagh], was slain by the sons of Dermot O'Flanagan.

Dermot O'Mulrenin^b (the great chieftain), the Manannan^c of the chiefs of Connaught in his time, died.

Thomas O'Connery, Deacon of Breifny, died.

A victory was gained by the sons of Turlough O'Brien, over the sons of Brian Roe O'Brien; and Brian, the son of Mahon O'Brien, and many others, were slain.

Randal O'Higgin and Nicholas^d, son of the Coarb of St. Maidoc, died.

Raghnailt, daughter of Annadh O'Reilly, and wife of Donough Mac Brady, died.

Donough Mac Kenna^e was slain in Mac Mahon's church.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1326.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred twenty-six.

Laurence O'Laghtnan, Bishop of Elphin, died; and John O'Finnaghty^f was elected his successor in the bishopric.

Richard Burke, i. e. the Red Earl, Lord of Ulster, and of the greater part of Connaught, the choicest^g of all the English of Ireland, died at the close of Summer.

nan of the chieftains of Connaught, in consequence of his being an experienced sailor.

^d *Nicholas*, i. e. Nicholas O'Farrelly, son of the coarb of St. Maidoc, or Mogue, of Drumlane, in the county of Cavan.

^e *Mac Kenna*.—He was chief of the territory of Trough, anciently called Triochea ched an chladaigh, now the barony of Trough, in the north of the county of Monaghan, whence a branch of the same family removed to the parish of Maghera, in the county of Londonderry, in the middle of the seventeenth century, where the name is now very numerous.

^f *John O'Finnaghty*.—In his Patent of restitution to the temporalities, dated 1st March, 1326, he is called John of Roscommon. He died in 1364, and was buried in the cathedral of Elphin. See Harris's Edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 631.

^g *The choicest*.—This entry is rendered as follows by Mageoghegan in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1326. Richard Burke, Earle of Ulster and Lord of Connought, the choyce Englishman of all Ireland, this yeare died, a little before Lamas day."

Iomair mág raḡnaill caoiracá muinire heólaip do marbað la a bpaérib.

Nicol ó hfohin decc.

Toirpdealbac mac an chaoic do éc.

Toirpdealbac mág mathḡanna do éc.

An tpsr Eouarp do ríoghach op Saxaib. 25. Ianuairi.

Creach maighe hionair do denam la hua Ruairc, ualḡarḡ, aipm in po marbað ḡorpaib mág ḡarpaib la catál ua Ruairc.

Maíom do thabairt la Domnall cairbreac mág carḡaig ap Mac tomair ḡ ap ḡallaib muman du in po marbait Rídepaða iomða.

Amiaib Mhaḡ uóip do éc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1327.

Aoir Crioite, míle, tps chéu, piche, a Seacht.

Flaibḡraac mág uiohir ticḡḡna psr manach, ḡ ḡormlaie ingean meic diarmata bñ maḡnara mic domnaill uí concobair tanaipr connaet pe hfo, bñ concobair uí ceallaig ticḡḡna ó maine ara haite, ḡ bñ psrḡail uí eaghra tigḡna luigne iarpri, décc iap mbuaib naiprige emig, ḡ oipḡraip.

Maiolechloinn riabac mac domnaill mic taibḡ uí concobair decc do ḡalar bps.

Psḡal mac ualḡairc uí Ruairc, Cuilén ua diomairaiḡ, ḡ Saub ingñ meic aóaccáin décc.

Cogað móp eitip Ríḡh Saxan ḡ a bñ, .i. ingñ Ríḡh ppac, ḡ Rí Saxan do aithpíogað lap an mnaoi éḡna, ḡ a mac do ḡabail pḡe ip in mbliadaim

^b *By his kinemen*, la a bpaérib.—“Was killed by his own brothers.”—Mageoghegan, in *Ann. Clonmacnoise*.

ⁱ *Magh hionais*.—This was the name of a level district in the present barony of Clanawley, in the south of the county of Fermanagh. It is to be distinguished from Samh Inis Maighe (now ridiculously anglicised Inismacsaint), which is situated in the north-west of the same county.

^j *Mac Thomas*.—It is stated in Harris’s edi-

tion of Ware’s Antiquities, p. 59, that a branch of the Desmond Fitzgeralds, seated in the county of Waterford, took the name of Mac Thomas.

^k *After the victory of penance*, iap mbuaib naiprige.—This passage, the language of which is so oddly constructed by the Four Masters, is translated by Mageoghegan as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

“A. D. 1327. Gormphley, the daughter of Mac Dermodda, first married to Magnus mac Don-

Ivor Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, was slain by his kinsmen^a.

Nicholas O'Heyne died.

Turlough Mac-an-Chaoich [O'Reilly] died.

Turlough Mac Mahon died.

Edward III. was made King of England on the 23rd of January.

O'Rourke, Ualgarg, plundered Magh-hionais¹, where Godfrey Mac Caffrey was slain by Cathal O'Rourke.

A victory was gained by Donnell Cairbreach Mac Carthy over Mac Thomas¹ and the English of Munster. Many knights were slain.

Auliffe Maguire died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1327.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred twenty-seven.

Flaherty Maguire, Lord of Fermanagh, and Gormlaith, the daughter of Mac Dermot, and wife of Manus, son of Donnell O'Connor, Tanist of Connaught, for some time afterwards wife of Conor O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, and afterwards wife of Farrell O'Hara, Lord of Leyny, died, after the victory of penance^k, hospitality, and renown.

Melaghlin Reagh, son of Donnell, son of Teige O'Connor, died of *Galar breac*.

Farrell, son of Ualgarg O'Rourke, Cuilen O'Dempsey, and Sabia, daughter of Mac Egan, died.

A great war [broke out] between the King of England and his queen, the daughter of the King of France. The king had been dethroned by this woman, and her son had in the past year¹ assumed the government by her order, in

nell O'Connor, Tanist of Connought for a time, afterwards married to Connor O'Kelly, prince of Imaine, and lastly to Fferrall O'Hara, the best woman for liberality, manners, and hospitality of her sept, died, after good penance."

In the last year, is in mbliaóain pscmata. The word pscmata is used by the best Irish writers to denote *past*, or *last past*. It is thus used by the Four Masters at the year 1682:

"ó éúr foginair na bliaina pscmata go mí meaboin foginair na bliaina ppeanairce, i. e. from the beginning of the autumn of the past year to the month of mid-autumn of the present year."

In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, the dethroning of King Edward is entered under the year 1326, thus: "A. D. 1326. There arose great wars between

peachmata inaghaid a athar tria forconghra a matar, 7 a oirbneab la comairle Shaxan.

Rí alban do tocht in epinn.

Cogað eirip muintip Ruairc 7 muintip Raðgallaig, 7 cloch locha huachtair do lorcadh la cathal ua Ruairc.

Cairlén locha huachtair do gabail la hua Ruairc, triðgair ar píct bó.

Giollacpiort dall mað Raðnaill do marbað la Mac uí maol Mhiabagh ma leabað féin.

Teiðm galaip bpic ar fuð epeann dia po éccpat ile.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1328.

Αοιρ Cπιορτ, mñle, τρί chéð, fiche a hocht.

Eppcop na bñéipne ó criðagan do éc.

Tomar ó mellaig eppucc eanaig dúin décc ipin Rom.

Muipir ó gibelán apðmaigipitip epèann i noligeað nua 7 i rñinolicéað, i ccánoin 7 i léx, pellrom píneolac, paí píðána, cananað copað i ccuaim dá gualann, i noilpinn, i nachað conaipe, i ccill alaid, i neanað dúin, 7 i ccluain pípta, oipficél 7 bpñtñm coitciónn na hairpuearpuccoide, décc.

the King of England and his Queen, the French King's daughter, where at last the King was deposed of his Crown, and given [*recte* which was given] to his own son Edward, by the advice of the counsell of England."

Under the year 1327 the same chronicle notices his death in the following words:—"A. D. 1327. King Edward the Second was pressed to death by pressing a great Table on his belly, this year, with many other tortures, in the Castle of Berckley, and was entered in Gloucester."

Edward III. was proclaimed King of England on the 25th of January, 1327, and crowned on the 1st of February following.

"The King of Scotland, i. e. Robert Bruce.—According to Grace's Annals of Ireland, Robert

Bruce landed at Carrickfergus in the year 1328, and sent word to the Justiciary and the Council that he came to make peace between Ireland and Scotland, and that he would meet them at Green Castle, but that, the latter failing to come to the meeting, he returned to Scotland.

"The castle of Lough Oughter.—This is more usually called *Cloch Locha Uachtair*, i. e. the stone, or rock, of Lough Oughter. It is a round castle of great strength in the lake of Lough Oughter, not far from Kilmore, in the county of Cavan.—See other references to it at the years 1369 and 1370.

"*Galar Breac*, literally the speckled disease. This passage is thus rendered by Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

opposition to his father. He was crowned by the council [i. e. the parliament] of England.

The King of Scotland^m came to Ireland.

A war broke out between the O'Rourkes and O'Reillys; and the castle of Lough Oughterⁿ was taken by Cathal O'Rourke.

The castle of Lough Oughter was taken by O'Rourke by cunning, for twenty cows.

Gilchreest Dall Mac Rannall was slain in his own bed by the son of O'Mulvey.

The Galar Breac^o raged throughout Ireland, of which many died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1328.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred twenty-eight.

The Bishop of Breifny [Kilmore], O'Cridagain, died.

Thomas O'Meallaigh, Bishop of Annadown, died at Rome.

Maurice O'Gibellan^p, Chief Professor of the New Law, the Old Law, and the Canon Law, a truly profound philosopher, a learned poet, and a canon chorister of Tuam, Elphin, and Achad-Chonaire^q, Killala, Annadown, and Clonfert, the official and the general Brehon [i. e. Judge] of the archbishopric, died.

"A. D. 1327. There reigned a disease called the pied pox, or little pox, in Ireland in general, and took away persons both great and small." Throughout the province of Connaught, *galap breac* means the small-pox; but, in the south of Ireland, where *bolgac* is used to denote the small-pox, *galap breac* is used to denote the spotted fever. It is highly probable, however, that the Four Masters intended the term to denote the small-pox, as their cotemporary Mageoghegan translates it, "pied pox, or little pox."—See Dublin P. Journal, March 30, 1833, vol. i. p. 314.

^p *Maurice O'Gibellan*.—This passage is thus rendered by Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1328. Morishe O'Gibelan, master of art, one exceeding well learned in the old and new laws, Civile and Canon, a cunning and skillful philosopher, an excellent poet in Irish, an elegant and exact speaker of the speech which in Irish is called Ogham, and, in some [sum], one that was well seen in many other good sciences. He was a Canon and Singer at Twayme, Olfyn, Aghaconary, Killalye, Enaghe Downe, and Clonfert."

^q *Achad-Chonaire*, now anglicised Achonry, a small village in the barony of Leyny, county of Sligo, situated about sixteen miles to the south-west of Sligo. It was formerly an episcopal see, but is at present united to Killala.

Giolla na nangel ó taichliḡ aipḡdeochain innḡi décc.

Maolpeḡcloinn ó paigillḡ ticcḡna muintipe maolmopḡda do lot do ḡallaiḡ na miḡe, a ḡabail doib iarpḡn ḡo bḡuaiḡpiot bḡaiḡde ap, a écc dia ḡonaiḡ ma tigh ḡḡn ap haḡle.

Giolla Adainnain ó ḡiḡḡil comapba Adainnain décc.

Toirneac ḡ teinteac aḡbal ip in paḡḡpḡḡ ḡo ḡo milleaḡ mḡḡ, ḡ toḡḡa eḡeann ḡo díomór, ḡ ḡup fárapḡap apbanna ḡionna fápa.

Tḡíom ḡalaiḡ ḡo coitcenn ḡeḡnóin eḡeann (da ḡḡoiḡḡḡi Slaotḡán), ḡ a bíḡḡ ḡḡi laiḡe, no a cḡḡaiḡ ap ḡac aon da ḡḡabaḡ ḡup do ḡanaipḡ báip doib é.

Uilliam buḡc, .i. an ḡiaḡla donn mac Siḡ Seon (.i. iaḡla) mac an iaḡla ḡuaḡḡ do ḡóḡḡ in eḡinn.

Donnchaḡ ḡuaḡḡ ó ḡaḡḡa ḡ cúicḡḡi da éineaḡ imaille ḡip do maḡbaḡ.

Concobaḡ mac bḡanáin aḡbaḡ ḡaioḡḡ coḡcaḡḡainn do maḡbaḡ la muintip na hanḡaile.

Sluaicceḡḡ la Uateḡ a búḡc i cconnaḡḡaiḡ ḡup haiḡcceaḡ laiḡ mopán doap ḡḡáḡa coirḡḡealḡaiḡ uí concobaḡ ḡiḡ Connaḡḡ.

Siḡ Seon mac ḡḡoiḡaiḡ iaḡla Luḡmaiḡḡ, aon ḡapún ba bíḡḡa, ḡḡioḡḡaiḡpe, ḡ ba ḡḡḡḡ oineḡ do ḡallaiḡ Eḡeann, do maḡbaḡ i ḡḡell da muintip ḡḡn .i. do ḡallaiḡ oirḡḡail, ḡ ḡoḡaḡe imaille ḡip do ḡallaiḡ ḡ do ḡaioḡelaḡ. Da uíḡ

¹ *Gilla-na-nangel O'Taichligh.*—The transactions of this year are incorrectly placed under 1326, in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. This entry reads as follows: *Giolla na nangel o taichliḡ aipḡinnech Oaminnḡi mopḡtuḡp eḡḡ*, i. e. *Gilla-na-n-angel O'Taichligh, Erenagh of Devenish, mortuus est.*

² *Great thunder and lightning.*—This passage is thus rendered by Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "There was great thunder and lightning this year, that it destroyed great part of the corns of the kingdom, that they grew *whitish* by reason they lost their substance."

³ *Slaedan*, a cough, or influenza. This passage is thus rendered by Mageoghegan in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "There was a general disease throughout all

Ireland called the Murre, which continued for the space of three or four days, and brought divers even to the point of death."

⁴ *An-t-Iarla Donn*, i. e. the Brown Earl. He was so called from the colour of his hair. He is called "the Dun Earl" by Mageoghegan in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, in which the whole passage is rendered thus:

"A. D. 1328. The Earle of Ulster, called the Dunn Earle, grandchild to the Read Earle, called William Burke, Sir John Burke's sonn, came to Ireland."

⁵ *Sir John Mac Feorais.*—This passage is thus given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan:

"Sir John Bermingham, Earl of Louth, the best Earl for worthiness, bounty, prowess, and vallour of his hands, was treacherously killed

Gilla-na-nangel O'Taichligh', Archdeacon of Innis [*recte* Devenish], died.

Melaghlin O'Reilly, Lord of Muintir-Maelmora, was wounded by the English of Meath, who afterwards took him prisoner, and received hostages for his ransom. He afterwards died of his wounds in his own house.

Gilla-Adamnan O'Firghil [O'Freel], Coarb of St. Adamnan [at Raphoe], died.

Great thunder and lightning' occurred in the summer [of this year], by which the fruits and crops of Ireland were very much injured, and the corn grew whitish and unprofitable.

A disease, called Slaedán', raged universally throughout Ireland, which afflicted, for three or four days successively, every person who took it. It was second [in pain] only to the agony of death.

William Burke, i. e. an-t-Iarla Donn', the son of Sir John (i. e. Earl), the son of the Red Earl, came to Ireland.

Donough Roe O'Gara and five of his tribe were killed.

Conor Mac Branan, heir to the chieftainship of Corcachlann, was slain by the people of Annaly.

An army was led by Walter Burke into Connaught. Many of the retainers of Turlough O'Conor, King of Connaught, were plundered by him,

Sir John Mac Feorais" [Birmingham], Earl of Louth^{*}, the most vigorous, puissant, and hospitable of the English of Ireland, was treacherously slain by his own people, namely, by the English of Oriel. With him were also slain

by his people, the English of Uriel, and" [*recte* who] "also killed at once with him, many good and worthy English and Irishmen: Mulronie Mac Kervel, chief Musician of the Kingdome, and his brother Gillekeigh, were killed in that company, of whom it's reported that no man in any age ever heard, or shall hereafter hear, a better Timpanist." The original Irish of the part of this passage relating to the minstrel is given as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, in which it is entered under the year 1325: "In cæc mac Cepbailt .i. Maelpuanaig, aen paga timpánaic Epenn 7 Alban, 7 in domain uile 7 in oepb-

cap a leiceas do éacac nam o éur domain nír in elabain rin a mapbaó fein 7 a oepb-patáir mar eile doib ap in lárain ceona."

^{*} *Earl of Louth.*—Pembridge and Grace state that this squabble took place between the Anglo-Irish families of Uriel at Balebragan, now Bragganstown, in the county of Louth. They give a far better account of the results of the conflict than the Irish annals; and it is curious to remark that, while the Irish annalists record no name except that of the Earl of Louth and Mac Carroll, "as great a minstrel as the world ever heard," the English chroniclers, who regarded the minstrel as a mere harper, or

riðhe an caoç ó cñbaill, .i. Maolpuanaid, aon roġa tiompanac epeann, 7 alban epide ina aimir.

brian mac Tomaltaigh meic donnchaid do marbad do brian mac taioġ meic donnchaid.

Morrluaigead la hiarla ulaid, 7 la Toirpdealbac ua cconcobair (Ri Connaçt), 7 la Muircfretac ua mbriain Ri muinan, in aghaid brian bain uí briain. Maioim do tabairt la brian mban ó mbriain forparom annrin. Concobair ua briain dñġadbar ríġ epeann ar cruç, ar céill, ar einç, 7 oirdearcuor do marbad don dul rin amaille re cñtpe ríçit do dñġadomibh 7 do daoircaprluagh do tuicim ina fochar.

Tavcc mac toirpdelbaig uí concobair do marbad la diarmait ua ngadpa.

Comdal çoinne im áth çinn locha teçet, etip Uáçep mac uilliam burc. Gillebert mac ġoirdealbaig don dapa leit, 7 maolpuanaid mac diarmata, 7 Tomaltac a mac, 7 Tomaltac mac donnchaid ġo maicib cloinne Maolpuanaid. Maioim do bripad re mac ndiarmata for Uáçep 7 for Gillebert cona muinçip.

Donnchaid ġalloa mac domnaill uí concobair do marbad la hAid mac taioġ mic mailechlainn mic maġhnara.

Matha riabac mac ġappaid do marbad do muinçip ġeapadain.

Iomar mág Raghnaill toipeac muinçipe heolair do marbad la cloinid ġiollacriort meġ Raghnaill.

Duibfra inġin uí fñġail bñ meic Murchada an tplebe do écc.

An caoch mac cñbaill diarbainm Maolpuanaid, aon roġha tiompanac epeann ina aimir do marbad.

Eðaoim inġin meġ Mathgamna ben Méġ uioir do écc.

Duibeara inġin uí Eliġe bñ Domnaill mic taioġ uí concobair do écc.

give only a long list of the distinguished Anglo-Irish gentlemen who fell in the conflict.

¹ *Minstrel*.—*Tiompanac* is explained by O'Brien, a harper or minstrel.

² *Conor O'Brien*.—This part of the passage is thus given in the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, as translated by Mageoghegan :

"Connor O'Brien was killed, who was a young man of great expectation, bounty, comeliness of

personage, and sufficient to govern a monarchy, and with him 80 persons were killed."

³ *A meeting*.—This passage is thus rendered by Mageoghegan in his translation of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise* :—"There was a general meeting at a place called Athkynlogha Techy between Walter Mac William Burke, Gilbert Mac Cossdelye, of the one side, and Mulronie Mac Dermodda, Tomaltagh, his son, Donnell

many others of the English and Irish, amongst whom was the Blind O'Carroll [*recte* Mac Carroll], i. e. Mulrony, Chief Minstrel^a of Ireland and Scotland in his time.

Brian, the son of Tomaltagh Mac Donough, was slain by Brian, the son of Teige Mac Donough.

A great army [was led] by the Earl of Ulster, Turlough O'Connor, King of Connaught, and Murtough O'Brien, King of Munster, against Brian Bane O'Brien; but they were defeated by Brian Bane. Conor O'Brien^a, a good materies for a King of Ireland, by reason of his personal shape, wisdom, hospitality, and renown, was slain on this occasion, as were also eighty persons, including chieftains and plebeians.

Teige, son of Turlough O'Connor, was slain by Dermot O'Gara.

A meeting^a for a conference took place at Ath-chinn-Locha Techet^b between Walter, son of William Burke, and Gilbert Mac Costello, on the one side; and Mulrony Mac Dermot, Tomaltagh, his son, Tomaltagh Mac Donough, and the chiefs of Clann-Mulrony, on the other: and Walter, Gilbert, and their people, were defeated by Mac Dermot.

Donough Gallda, the son of Donnell O'Connor, was slain by Hugh, the son of Teige, son of Melaghlin, son of Manus [O'Connor].

Matthew Reagh Mac Caffrey was slain by Muintir Gearan^c.

Ivor Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, was slain by the sons of Gilchreest Mac Rannall.

Duvesa, daughter of O'Farrell, and wife of Mac Murrough of the Mountain, died.

The Blind Mac Carroll^d, whose name was Mulrony, the chief of the minstrels of Ireland in his time, was slain.

Edwina, daughter of Mac Mahon, and wife of Maguire, died.

Duvesa, the daughter of O'Healy, and wife of Donnell, the son of Teige O'Connor, died.

Mac Donnough, and Clann Mulrone, or that family, of the other side: whereupon some distastful words that passed between them, from words they fell to blows of armes; in the end Mac William Burke was overthrown."

head of Lough Techet. This lake is now called Lough Gara.

^a *Muintir Gearan*.—A territory and tribe in the north-east of the county of Longford, lying along Lough Gowna, on the west side.

^d *The Blind Mac Carroll*.—This is a repetition.

^b *Ath-chinn-Locha Techet*, i. e. the ford at the

Sluaigeað oile la Muirceartaic ó mbriain, ⁊ la cloinn cuiléin dionnpaigiú brian uí brian doridori dia no ppaoinaó for muirceartaic, ⁊ oia no marbaó concobair ó brian, ⁊ domnall na ndomnall, ⁊ Maccon mac conmara go roch-aioib oile.

Maidm mór do tabairt lá Mág eochagáin ar gallaib dú in no marbaó cúig céo décc ar fichit céo gall im dalaúnachaib, ⁊ im mac an Ríbere Uallaiḡ.

Amloaib mag rinobairr do marbaó la Cathal ua Ruairc.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1329.

Αοιρ Crioστ, mile τρι chéo fiche, aNaof.

Augurcin abb lfra gabail for loch Eirne décc.

Catal mac domnaill uí ruairc dḡaóbar ticcḡna na bpeirne do marbaó la cloinn tḡeoin uí ḡrḡail, ⁊ do gallaib miḡe tpe peill, ⁊ daoine oile imaille pír ⁊ tigh Riocaird diúib ⁊ Mainprip ḡobair.

Muirceartaic mac domnaill uí Concobair ticcḡna cairpre, ⁊ dḡhaóbar nigh Connacht décc.

Catal mac Aoda mic Eogain uí concobair do dḡochur ar eiccin ar na ḡḡaib ⁊ a tpir maine tpe forcongna Uater a búrc ar Shíol cceallaiḡ, ⁊ ar uib maine ar éḡna.

Coccaó mór etip Toirpḡealbaic ó cconcobair ⁊ clann maolpuanaic ḡur milleaó morán eattopra diblionaib.

* *Three thousand five hundred.*—This number is decidedly an error of transcription, for it is incredible that the petty chief Mageoghegan, with his few followers, could have killed so great a number of their enemies,—a number greater than all the inhabitants of his territory of Kinel Fiachach. According to Pembridge and Grace, the number of the English common soldiers slain on this occasion was about 140, besides several distinguished knights; and nothing is more evident than that the number of common soldiers recorded by the original annalist was

135, i. e. cúig déc ar fichit ar céo gall, and that the introduction of the word céo twice into the text is a modern falsification. This falsification, however, may not have been committed by the Four Masters; but it looks strange that the passage is not to be found in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, in which there is no apparent chasm at this year, in the Annals of Kilronan, or in the Annals of Connaught. The Abbe Mageoghegan, in describing this battle, writes as if the 140 com-

Another army was led by Murtough O'Brien and the Clann-Cuilein [the Mac Namaras] against Brian; but Murtough was defeated, and Conor O'Brien, Donnell of the Donnells, the son of Cumara Mac Namara, with many others, were slain.

The English sustained a great defeat from Mageoghegan, three thousand five hundred^c of them being slain in the contest, together with some of the Daltons, and the son of the Proud Knight.

Auliffe Mac Finnvar was slain by Cathal O'Rourke.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1329.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred twenty-nine.

Augustine, Abbot of Lisgabhail^f on Lough Erne, died.

Cathal, the son of Donnell O'Rourke, a good materies of an Earl of Breifny, and others, were treacherously slain by the sons of John O'Farrell, and the English of Meath, in the house of Richard Tuite, at the monastery of Fore^g.

Murtough, the son of Donnell O'Conor, Lord of Carbury, and a good materies of a King of Connaught, died.

Cathal, the son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Conor, was forcibly expelled from the Faes and from Tir-Many by order^h of Walter Bourke, to the O'Kellys, and the other tribes of Hy-Many.

A great war [broke out] between Turlough O'Conor and the Clann-Mulrony, and much property was destroyed between them.

mon soldiers were knights or commanders (see his *Histoire D'Irlande*, tom. ii. p. 104), and quotes Pembridge, who gives the account very differently.—See Ware's *Annals*, *ed ann.* 1329; and Grace's *Annals*, edited for the Irish Archaeological Society by the Rev. Richard Butler, p. 115.

^f *Lisgabhail*, *liop gabail*, i. e. the fort of the fork, now anglicised Lisgole or Lisgool. The place is situated on the west bank of Lough Erne, a short distance southwards of Enniskillen, in the barony of Clanawley and county of Fermanagh. The monastery of this place existed to a late period.

^g *Fore*, *raðar*.—See note ^a under the year 1176, p. 22. The place now belongs to the Marquis of Westmeath, not to the Tuites.

^h *By order*, i. e. Walter Burke issued an order to the O'Kellys to banish Cathal O'Conor from their territory, which order was executed. The passage is thus rendered by Mageoghegan in his translation of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*: "A. D. 1329. Walter mac William Burck, called Mac William, procured the banishment of Cathal mac Hugh mac Owen O'Connor out of the Fewes and the Territory of Many of the O'Kellys."

Cneac do denam la tomaltae mac diarmata ar diarmait ó bplannac-cáin taoipeac cloinne catail.

Aine ingean Fírgail uí Raigillig bhí Tomaltaig meic diarmata décc.

Taòg mac toirpdealbaig mic Maégarina uí concobair do marbað la hua ngáora 7 la lucht Airtigh.

Síth do denom do mac uilliam búrc 7 diapla ulað re Mac tomáir.

Dabac dond mac uilliam Rídipe uapal morconairg do écc.

Donnchað mac giollapatreice do marbað la hiapla ulað.

Maoilíora donn mac Aodhagáin apdollarí connacht do écc.

Óuirte gan buain go hiar ppéil Michil ar fud epeann lap an ppleachad.

AOIS CRIOST, 1330.

Áoir. Crioist, míle trí chéad tríochad.

Maoilíora ó coinel comarba droma cliað do écc.

benidicht o plannaccáin Ppíóir cille moire na Sionna décc.

Maégar mac Aoda bpeirig uí concobair do marbað la catail mac aoda mic Eogáin uí concobair i bpsionn na darach, 7 Siomann mac in fáilgig do marbaðh ina páppaí.

Giollaíru ruad ó raigillig ticcsína muintipe maoilmorba 7 na bpeirne uile re haimpír nimcéin décc ina shíndactaí iap mbpíic buada ó dómán 7 ó dómán 7 a adnacal i maimpír in cabáin i naibí na mbpácar mionúr, 7 ba hípíde céo fundúir na maimpíre peimáite.

Maoilechláinn mac carmaic bpuáid cédach conach do écc.

Sluaigead la hualgarce ua puairc go fíodh an atha. Óill an baile dérgé dó iappín. Maíom do éabairt por muintir uí puairc, 7 Art ó puairc aodair aipiticcína bpeirne do marbað do gallaib, 7 rocaíde imaille nír im Ruaidrí mac Samradhain.

Amair longpuirte do éabairt do Toirpdealbae ó cconcobair Rí Connacht

¹ *Fearonn-na-durach*, i. e. land of the oak. The name is now obsolete.

² *Mac-in-Fhailghe*, was the name of a Welsh tribe, but their location has not been determined. It is probably the name now anglicised

Mac Nally, or Mac Anally.—See note under the year 1316.

³ *Brughaidh Cedach*, a farmer who had one hundred of each kind of cattle.

⁴ *Fíodh-an-atha*, i. e. the wood of the ford,

A depredation was committed by Tomaltagh Mac Dermot upon Dermot O'Flanagan, Chief of Clann-Cathail.

Aine, daughter of Farrell O'Reilly, and wife of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot, died.

Teige, the son of Turlough, son of Mahon O'Conor, was slain by O'Gara and the people of Airteach.

Mac William Burke and the Earl of Ulster made peace with Mac Thomas.

Daboc Donn Mac William [Burke], a noble and wealthy knight, died.

Donough Mac Gillpatrick was slain by the Earl of Ulster.

Maelisa Donn Mac Egan, Chief Ollav of Connaught, died.

The [corn] fields remained unreaped throughout Ireland until after Michaelmas, in consequence of wet weather.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1330.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred thirty.

Maelisa O'Coinel, Coarb of Drumcliff, died.

Benedict O'Flanagan, Prior of Kilmore-na-Sinna, died.

Manus, the son of Hugh Breifneach O'Conor, was slain at Fearonn nadarachⁱ by Cathal, the son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Conor; and Simon Mac-in-Fhailghe^{*} was slain with him.

Gilla-Isa Roe O'Reilly, Lord of Muintir-Maelmora, and of the entire territory of Breifny for a long time previously, died at an advanced age, victorious over the world and the devil. He was interred in the Abbey of the Friars Minor in Cavan, of which he himself was the original founder.

Melaghlin Mac Carmaic, a wealthy Brughaidh Cedachⁱ, died.

An army was led by Ualgarg O'Rourke to Fiodh-an-atha^m, whereupon the English of that town rose up against him. O'Rourke's people were defeated; and Art O'Rourke, a materies of a chief lord of Breifny, Rory Magauran, and many others, were slain by the English.

An attack was made by Turlough O'Conor, King of Connaught, upon the

now anglicised Finae, a fair town in the barony of Half Fowre, and county of Westmeath. It is a small but neat village on a stream which unites the two lakes of *Lóc Síleann* and *Lóc*

Eiène. Over this stream there is a bridge, which separates the counties of Westmeath and Cavan.

φορ υάτερ mac uilliam búpc ι λέεμοιγ ι μοιγ λuirce, γ α puaccað óó aipride go cairte liacc fatta. Gillebert mac goirdelbaig (ειγίηνα plebe luga mun am rin) do éecht go líon a muintipe do éuiduccað le mac uilliam. Tomaltac mac donnchaio cona muintip do toét do éommopað meic uilliam bfor iar niompóð φορ ua éconcobaip doib. Na pluaiγ rin diblionaið dionnraiγið uí éconcobaip. Ro cuipíð iomaipíec ítoppa lé φορ líé go pangatar áth diipite nuadan. Donnchað mac donnaill mic maégaíma, mac giolla comóam, γ uathað do muintip uí concobaip do marbað im an áth. Ua concobaip go maíeib a muintipe do dol na namóíoin uaéa go páinice gup na tuatéib. Longpoite do gabail do mac uilliam ι ceill lomate ι écompócpaið dua éconcobaip. Sloigeað Connaét eipir gallaið γ gaoidelaið (don méo po gab a paipit doib) do teclamaoh la mac uilliam do gabail piγe connaét óó buéin iar rin, γ a mbíé ullam aice do éum uí éconcobaip daithpíoghaoh. Iar na píoρ rin do Mhac diapmata iompóð φορ Mhac uilliam óó, γ páipit uí concobaip do gabail ionnur gup éínglattaρ píé connaill éaipíóímaill ítoppa díblionaið.

Maíom móρ do éabaipte do éconcobaρ mac Taioγ nuic bpiain mic ainoipara mic bpiain luigniγ φορ óaptpaiγið, γ Soéaiðe díob do marbað laip.

Toirpíealbac ua concobaip do dul uaéað díghóaoine do láéaiρ uilliam búpc, ι. an éiapla donn diappaíð a chonganta in aghaið méic uilliam.

bpiain mac giollacpioite meγ Raghnaill do marbað la éaohγ mag Raghnaill.

^a *Leagmhagh*, now Legvoy, a townland in the parish of Killukin, not far from Carrick-on-Shannon, in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.

^b *Cairthe-liag-fada*, now probably the townland of Cnoc a capéa, in the parish of Killukin, in the county of Roscommon. The place is so called from a large capéa, or pillar stone, which stands on the top of the hill, and said to have been thrown by a giant from a distant locality.

^c *Ath-Disirt-Nuadhan*, i. e. the ford of Disert Nuadhan.—This name is written at diipite nuac in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, and now corruptly called in Irish éipí Nuaóam, and strangely anglicised Eastersnow, which is the name of a parish in the barony of Boyle and county of Roscommon. This parish was dedi-

cated to a Saint Nuadhan, of whom no account is found in the Irish Calendars, unless he be the Nuadha Anchorite set down in the Irish calendar of the O'Clerys at 3rd of October. His holy well, called cobap nuacain, is still in existence, but at present very seldom resorted to by pilgrims. There is a tradition in the country that there was a town here, but no trace of it now remains. The following extract from an Inquisition taken in the reign of Elizabeth seems to corroborate this tradition:

“Quod est quoddam forum sive mercatum in die Sabbatis qualibet septimana quondo non est guerra in patria, juxta templum Sancti Wogani vulgarite Temple-Issetnowne in baroniá de Moylurg.”

In another part of this Inquisition it is angli-

camp of Walter, the son of William Burke, at Leagmagh^a, in Moylurg, and forced him to retreat from thence to Cairthe-liag-fada[~]. Gilbert Mac Costello (at that time Lord of Slieve-Lugha) came with all his forces to aid Mac William; and Tomaltagh Mac Donough, with his people, having turned against O'Connor, came also to Mac William's assistance. These combined forces attacked O'Connor, and an engagement took place between both parties at Ath-Disirt-Nuadan^b, where Donough, son of Donnell Mac Mahon, Mac Gillacowan, and a few of O'Connor's people, were slain. Around the ford O'Connor and the chiefs of his people effected a retreat into the Tuathas by force; and Mac William (then) pitched his camp at Killomad^c, near O'Connor. The forces of Connaught, both English and Irish (i. e. all those who sided with him), were assembled by Mac William, in order to obtain the kingdom of Connaught for himself, and he had them in readiness to depose O'Connor. When Mac Dermot received intelligence of this, he turned against Mac William, and took part with O'Connor; and a kindly and amicable peace was concluded^d between both.

A great defeat was given by Conor, son of Teige, son of Brian, son of Andreas, son of Brian Luighneach [O'Connor], to the people of Dartry^e, and many of them were killed by him.

Turlough O'Connor, attended by a few distinguished persons, went to William Burke, i. e. the Dun Earl, to request his assistance against Mac William.

Brian, the son of Gilchreest Mac Rannall, was slain by Teige Mac Rannall.

cised Issertnowne. The Irish word Disert, which signifies a desert, wilderness, and sometimes a hermit's retreat, has been variously anglicised Ister, Ester, Easter, Tristle, Desert, and Dysart.

^a *Killumod*, a parish in the barony of Boyle and county of Roscommon.

^b *Peace was concluded*.—This passage is rendered by Mageoghegan as follows in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

“A. D. 1330. Terlagh O'Connor, King of Connaught, gave an assault to Walter Mac William Burke, at a place called Leakmoye, in Moylurg, and from thence chased him to Carhalyagefed. Gilbert Mac Cosdeally, with a great company, came to assist Mac William; and also Tomaltagh Mac Dermot came to relieve him too, and being

mett and joined together, retrayted upon O'Connor to Athdisert Nwan, and there, about that forde, killed a few of his people, with Donnough mac Donnell mac Mahone, and the son of Gillecowgan with others that for prolixity's [*recte brevity's*] sake I omitt here to name, and so O'Connor escaped valloulously and came to the Twathies, whom Mac William followed, and encamped at Kill-lomatt in his presence; whereupon Mac William assembled all the forces of the English and Irish of Connaught, with intent to take the kingdom and name of King of Connaught to himself. Mac Dermott and O'Connor came to a friendly agreement, and peace was concluded between them.”

^c *Dartry*, i. e. Dartry Mac-Clancy, now the

Αεθδ η διαρματ δά μὰς Μυρχαὶδ υἱ ῥῥῖγαιλ δὸ μαρβαδ λα ἡαεδ ὁ ῥῥῥῖγαιλ.

ῤέτρυρ μαρ κομαρβα Μαεδόιγε δὸ μαρβαδ λα γαλλαῖδ εῖνανηρα.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1331.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, μίλε, τῥί ἔεδ, τῥιοχατ, α ἡαον.

Κομαρβα Καῖλλιν, .i. γιόλλα να ναοῖν μαρ cele δὸ ἔεε ι μαῖνιρτιρ Μαοῖλα.

Μαοῖρμυαναιδ μαρ διαρματα τικέσῥηνα μαῖγε λυῖρεε ὠραεεβαῖλ α τῖγῥ-
ναῖρ, γ αῖβῖδ μῖνανῖγ δὸ γαβῖλ δό ι μαῖνιρτιρ να βύῖλλε, γ τομαλταε μαρ
διαρματα (α μαρ) δὸ γαβῖλ τικέσῥηναῖρ μαῖγε λυῖρεε αν. 7. λα Μαῖ.

ῤῥῖγαιλ μαρ μαοῖλεαχλαῖνν καρραιγ μεῖε διαρματα δὸ μαρβαδ λα ταδγ
μαρ κατῖλ μῖε δὸμῥηναῖλ υἱ κοκοβαῖρ.

Σλοῖκῗεαδ λα Ὑατερ μαρ υῖλλῖαμ βυρε ι μαῖγῥ λυῖρεε. Αν τῥῖ υῖλε
δῖονηραδ δὸ ἀέτ κεαλλα ναμά, υαῖρ τυεε κομαῖρεε γ καδῑρ δὸιβῥῖδε.
Τομαλταε μαρ διαρματα κονα μῖνιρτιρ δῖα μῖονῥαῖγῥῖδ. Ζοῖλλ δὸ ἔαβαῖρε
αμαῖρ ῥαῖρ αῖρ α ἡαῖτῥλε γυρ μαρβῥατ ῥοῖρῥῥη δῖα μῖνιρτιρ. Ορῥαδ δὸ
δῖεναῖν δὸιδ ῥε ῥοῖλε γ ὕατερ ὠραγβαῖλ να τῖρε.

Μαοῖλῖρ μῖαγ εοχαγῖνν δέεε.

Μυρχαδῥ μαγ Μαθῥῥαῖννα δὸ μαρβαδ λα Σεααν μαγ Μαθῥῥαῖννα, γ
λα γαλλαῖδ μαχαῖρε αῖρῥῖαλλ.

Τόμαρ μαρ κονκαῖρῥῥε υἱ ῥῖοῖνν δὸ ἔεε.

barony of Rosselagher, in the north of the county of Leitrim.

¹ *Caillin*.—He was the patron saint of Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim.

² *Maethail*, now *Mohill*, a village in a barony of the same name in the county of Leitrim. St. Manchan erected a monastery here in the year 652. See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 332, and Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 989. There are no remains of the monastery at present, and its site is occupied by the parish church of Mohill.

³ *Mulrony Mac Dermot*.—This passage is given as follows by Mageoghegan in his version of the

Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1331. Mulronie Mac Dermoda, prince of the territorie of Moylorg, forsook his government and principallity, and entered into religion, in the order of Gray Monks, in the abbey of Boyle, and within a short while after died, after whose death his sonn Tomaltagh, the 6th of May, succeeded him in his place."

⁴ *An army was led*.—This passage is somewhat better given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1331. Walter Burke (called Mac William), with a great army repaired to Moylorge,

Hugh and Dermot, two sons of Murrough O'Farrell, were slain by Hugh O'Farrell.

Petrus, son of the Coarb of St. Maidoc, was slain by the English of Kells.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1331.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred thirty-one.

The Coarb of [St.] Caillin', Gilla-na-naev Mac Cele, died in the monastery of Maethail^u.

Mulrony Mac Dermot', Lord of Moylurg, resigned his lordship, and assumed the habit of a monk in the abbey of Boyle; and Tomaltagh Mac Dermot, his son, assumed the lordship of Moylurg on the 7th of May.

Farrell, son of Melaghlin Carragh Mac Dermot, was slain by Teige, son of Cathal, son of Donnell O'Conor.

An army was led^w by Walter Mac William Burke into Moylurg, and he plundered all the country, excepting only the churches, to which he gave protection and respect. Tomaltagh, with his people, opposed them, but the English attacked Tomaltagh, and killed some of his people. They [afterwards] made peace with each other, and Walter left the country.

Meyler Mageoghegan died.

Murrough Mac Mahon was slain by John Mac Mahon and the English of Machaire Oirghiall^x.

Thomas, the son of Cuchairrge O'Flynn, died.

where he burnt, preyed, and destroyed all places in that contrey, save only churches and churchlands, which he revered and had in great respect. But Tomaltagh Mac Dermot cou'd not well brook that Mac William should be suffered to enjoy any rest in that contrey, and therefore they suddainly betooke themselves to their arms, which they then held to be their best and readiest friends in time of greatest need, and gave them the onsett, but Mac William and his people, taking their hearts anew, gave a fresh encounter to Tomaltagh, chased him and his peo-

ple, and killed divers of them, which Tomaltagh did not leave unrevenged, for he could not digest that so many of his people were killed, and that they shou'd not escape without rendering him an accompt of so many heads of theirs, too, for entering so boldlie into his territory."

^x *Machaire-Oriel*, *Macáipe Oirghiall*, i. e. the plain of Oriel. This was one of the ancient names of the level part of the county of Louth. It was also called *maḡ muipeéimne* and *Conuille muipeéimne*.

ΑΙΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1332.

ΑΙΟΙ CΡΙΟCΤ, μίλε, τρί céδ, τριοχα, α δό.

Uatep mac Síp uilliam búpc do gabail lap an iarla nōonn, 7 a bpeit laip iarām co caiplén nua innpí heogain, a écc do gopca ap a haithle hi bhpiporún an caiplén pempaite.

Maíom bhpíne an míl pop tomaltach mac ndiarmata, 7 pop mac uilliam pe mac an iarla, 7 pe tomaltac mac donnchaíð, 7 poçaíðe dá muintip do mapbhadh.

Uilliam gallda mac Muircéptaiç moip méç eochaçain, ticcína ceneoil piachach do écc.

ΑΙΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1333.

ΑΙΟΙ CΡΙΟCΤ, μίλε, τρί céδ, τριοça, απρί.

Plopent mac an oglaiç aipchíveochain chille hoipíð do écc.

Uilliam búpc iarla ulað do mapbað la gallaib ulað. Na goill do poigne an gnom pín do barucchað go heccraimail la muintip pigh Saxan. Opóng do cpochað, opóng do cpochað, opóng do mapbað, 7 opóng do çappaing o céle díbh ma díoghanl.

^r *Walter*.—In Grace's Annals of Ireland he is incorrectly called Richard de Burgo. The starving of this Walter in the prison of Green Castle, was the chief cause of the murder of the Earl of Ulster in the following year.

^s *The new castle*.—Green Castle, in the barony of Inishowen, near the mouth of Lough Foyle, in the north-east of the county of Donegal, is still called caipleán nua in Irish by the natives.

^t *Kinel-Fiachach*, now the barony of *Moycashel* in the south of the county of Westmeath.

^u *Cill-Oiridh*, now *Killery*, an old church which gives name to a parish near Lough Gill, in the barony of Tirerrill and county of Sligo, and adjoining the county of Leitrim. See map prefixed to *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*; on which the situation of this

church is shewn. See another reference to Cill Oiridh under the year 1416.

^v *Earl of Ulster*.—There is a much more circumstantial account of the death of this Earl of Ulster given by Pembroke and Grace under this year. Lodge gives the following particulars of it: "He was murdered on Sunday, June 6, 1333, by Robert Fitz-Richard Mandeville (who gave him his first wound), and others his servants, near to the Fords, in going towards Carrickfergus, in the 21st year of his age, at the instigation, as was said, of Gyle de Burgh, wife of Sir Richard Mandeville, in revenge for his having imprisoned her brother Walter and others."

This young earl left an only child, Elizabeth, who was married in the year 1352 to Lionel,

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1332.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred thirty-two.

Walter^y, son of Sir Walter Burke, was taken prisoner by the Dun Earl, and brought to the new castle^z of Inishowen; and he afterwards died of hunger in the prison of this castle.

Tomaltagh Mac Dermot and Mac William were defeated, with the loss of numbers of their people, at Berna-an-mhil, by the son of the Earl, and by Tomaltagh Mac Donough.

William Gallda, son of Murtough More Mageoghegan, Lord of Kinel-Fiach-ach^a, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1333.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred thirty-three.

Florence Mac-an-Oglaich, Archdeacon of Cill-Oiridh^b, died.

William Burke, Earl of Ulster^c, was killed by the English of Ulster. The Englishmen who committed this deed were put to death, in divers ways, by the people of the King of England; some were hanged, others killed, and others torn asunder^d, in revenge of his death.

third son of King Edward III., and this prince was then created, in her right, Earl of Ulster and Lord of Connaught, and these titles were enjoyed through marriage or descent by different princes of the royal blood, until at length, in the person of Edward IV., they became the special inheritance and revenue of the crown of England. Immediately on the Earl's death the chiefs of the junior branches of the family of Burke or De Burgo, then seated in Connaught, fearing the transfer of his possessions into strange hands by the marriage of the heiress, seized upon his estates in Connaught. The two most powerful of these were Sir William or Ulick, the ancestor of the Earls of Clanrickard, and Sir Edmund Albanagh, the progenitor of the Viscounts of Mayo. These, having confederated together and declared them-

selves independent, renounced the English dress and language, and adopted Irish names, Sir William taking the name of Mac William Oughter, or the Upper, and Sir Edmund that of Mac William Eighter, or the Lower. Under these names these two powerful chieftains tyrannized over the entire province of Connaught, and though Lionel Duke of Clarence, in right of his wife, laid claim to their usurped possessions, the government appears to have been too weak to assert the authority of the English laws, so that the territories of the Burkes were allowed to descend in course of tanistry and gavelkind. See Hardiman's History of Galway, pp. 56, 57.

^d *Torn asunder*, i. e. torn limb from limb. Mageoghegan renders it "hanged, drawn, and quartered."

Tomaltagh Mac Donough Mac Dermot^e, Lord of Tirerrill, the most celebrated man of his time for veracity, honour, and protection, died.

Felim O'Donnell, a Tanist Lord, the noblest and most illustrious, and from whom the Irish people expected most, died.

Gilbert Mac Costello was treacherously slain in the middle of his own house by Cathal Mac Dermot Gall^f.

Hugh Mac Consnava, Chief of Muintir-Kenny, died.

Mac-na-h-Oidhche Oge Mac Clancy was slain by the Connacians (i. e. by Turlough O'Conor, King of Connaught, assisted by Tiernan Mag-Ruairc); and the lordship of Breifny was given to O'Reilly.

Donough, son of Hugh O'Kelly, was taken prisoner by Turlough O'Conor, King of Connaught.

A peace was proclaimed by the King of England to the Clann-William Burke.

Conor Mac Branan, Chief of Corcachlann, died.

Hugh, the son of Donnell Oge O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, Kinel-Moen, Inishowen, Fermanagh, and Breifny, and a materies of a king of Ulster; of all the Irish the most successful, and the most dreaded by his enemies; he who had slain the largest number both of the English and Irish who were opposed to him; the most eminent man of his time for jurisdiction, laws, and regulations, and the chief patron of the hospitality and munificence of the West of Europe, died, victorious over the world and the devil, in the habit of a monk, on the island of Inis-Saimer^g, and was interred with great honour and solemnity in the monastery of Assaroe. Conor O'Donnell (his son) assumed his place. A dispute afterwards arose between this Conor and Art, his brother, concerning the lordship; and Art was soon killed by Conor in combat^h.

"Hugh O'Donnell, King of Tyreconnell and Fermanagh, one that took hostages of the territory of Carbry and Sligecagh, and Brenie; one deputed to be next successor of the Kingdom of Ulster, the best man in Ireland for bounty, prowess, magnanimity, rule, and good government, and in summer he that killed most of the English and Irish that were his enemies, died in

this year, after he had overcome the world and the devill, and also after he had reigned fortunately in the principality of Tyrconnell fifty years, and after he had entred into religion in the habitt of a gray monck, receiving the sacraments of Penance and Extreame Unction. After whose death his son, Connor O'Donnell, was constituted to succeed him," &c.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1334.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, миле τρί чед, триоhатт, а cтhαιр.

Μόριφλοιγheað la connachtaibh uile etir gallaibh 7 gaoidealaib̃ ir in muinain do íaríuibh m̃sic Conmara go ro gabrac a bpaig̃oe 7 gur cuip̃r̃e a ñí̃r̃e aip. Teampall do lopecað do dpuing don t̃rluaigh roin ina mbattar ochtmoghat ar céo do ðaoínibh, 7 diar Saccart imaille riú, 7 gan aon diob do t̃epnaoh ar gan oghlopgaoth.

Dechneabap do muintir donnchaib̃ mic Maoileacloinn cappaig̃ meic diaρmata do baταð ar loc̃ t̃eé̃c̃e.

Tadec mac catail mic domnaill uí concobair decc.

Donnchað mac Conpnam̃a taoipeac̃ muintipe cionait̃, 7 Seonacc mac Muip̃c̃f̃roigh móip̃ meḡ eochaccáin t̃ig̃f̃ina c̃enel p̃iachach decc.

Uilliam m̃ag̃ eochagán do écc.

Concobap mac b̃panáin do écc.

Eóin mac ḡiolla ultain do mapbað la domnaill mac aeða.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1335.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, миле τρί чед, триоhатт, а cúicc.

Pionnguala ing̃f̃n uí b̃riain b̃f̃n toip̃p̃dealb̃aig̃ uí concobair decc.

Seaan mac aip̃t uí eaḡra do ḡabail le mac an iarla, 7 forḡla a muintipe do apccain.

Cpeach le cloinn domnaill uí concobair ar cloinn muip̃ir Shuccaig̃ meic ḡeap̃ait̃ dar mapbaoh mac m̃sic muip̃ir. Cpeach oile la cloinn muip̃ir ina dioghail rin for cloinn domnaill.

Iap̃tar̃ connacht uile do milleað la hemonn a búpc.

Uile ðip̃í̃ne eip̃ir lopecaoh 7 mapbaoh do denam̃ d̃ó b̃f̃or ar mac in iarla, 7 ar cloinn Riocair̃d a búpc, 7 Sí̃t̃ do denam̃ doib̃ pe poile iap̃ttain.

ḡiolla na nainḡeal ó cair̃pe ollam̃ leighir̃ fearmanach do écc.

ⁱ *Loch Techet*.—Now Lough Gara, near Boyle, in the county of Roscommon, on the borders of the county of Sligo.

^j Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise as translated by Mageoghegan, have:

“There was such a great snow in the spring of

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1334.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred thirty-four.

A great army, both of English and Irish, was led by the Connacians into Munster against Mac Namara; and they took hostages from him, and obtained sway over him. A party of this army burned a church, in which were one hundred and eighty persons, and two priests along with them; and not one of them escaped the conflagration.

Ten of the people of Donough, the son of Melaghlin Carragh Mac Dermot, were drowned in Loch Techet.

Teige, the son of Cathal, son of Donnell O'Connor, died.

Donough Mac Consnava, Chief of Muintir-Kenny, and Johnock, son of Murtough More Mageoghegan, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach, died.

Conor Mac Branan died.

John Mac Gilla-Ultan was slain by Donnell Mac Hugh.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1335.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred thirty-five.

Finola, the daughter of O'Brien, and wife of Turlough O'Connor, died.

John, son of Art O'Hara, was taken prisoner by the son of the Earl; and the greater part of his people were plundered.

A depredation was committed by the sons of Donnell O'Connor upon the descendants of Maurice Sugach Fitzgerald, on which occasion the son of Mac Maurice was killed. Another depredation was committed in retaliation by the Clann-Maurice upon the sons of Donnell.

The entire of the West of Connaught was desolated by Edmond Burke. Great evils were also wrought by him, both by burning and slaying, upon the son of the Earl and the race of Richard Burke. They afterwards made peace with one another.

Gilla-na-n-Angel O'Cassidy, Chief Physician of Fermanagh, died.

this year that the most part of the fowle of Ireland died."

It appears strange that this entry should have been omitted by the Four Masters, as they state

ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΤ, 1336.

Αοιρ Χριοτ, mile, επί chéd, τριοχαττ, α πέ.

Τρinoit ó naan αρóμαιγiτiτi ι nealaohnaibh iomda, ι léx γ ι ccanóm décc.

Tomaltacá gsrp (na cepsch ttimeil) mac diarmata, tigearna muige luirecc. Aon bá mó corccur ap earccairuib, ba fsprr cáduir, γ comairce, engham, γ eineaó da mbaoi don éineaó dia paise décc oíde domnaig na trionóide ina tigh ffin ι ccalab na cairpce, γ α adhnacul ι mainiτiτi na buille go honopach. Concobar a mac do gabail tigfhnair tap α éir.

Teaboid a bupc mac uilliam γ Maolip mac Siurcan dexetpa décc.

Maídm do éabairt deogan ó madaóán pop cloinn Riocaird α búp, γ poáide da muinτiτi do marbadh uacha .i. pεirsp γ τpi pichit.

Cpeach mop la cloinn diarmata gall, γ la mac pfiolmíó uí concobair pop cloinn goirdeibaiγ, γ Maídiuc mac uaillopin do marbad ina tópaigh-eact.

Cpeach la hémann mac uilliam bupc ap cloinn éathail dar hairpcead concobair ua flanngain γ daoine iomda oile. Maoileachlann ua flannagan do marbad ι τοπαίγεacht na cpeach don dul pin, γ brathair do mac an milead do gabail don τοπαίγ iarom, γ bpaige do denam de.

Concobar mac diarmata tigearna maiγe luirecc, Aó mac pfiolmíó mic afoha uí Concobair go lucht tigi uí Concobair imaille pπ, γ clann ndonncharó, γ corbmac mac Ruaidpi go nglaplaithib epiche coirppe do dul ap

that they had the original Annals of Clonmacnoise before them.

* Now a field close to Rockingham, the beautiful seat of Lord Lorton, in the county of Roscommon, near Boyle. It is still called Port-na-Cairge by the old natives of the district. The low, level part of the townland of Rockingham, verging on Lough Key, is the locality called Calla-na-Cairge, i. e., the callow or strath of the rock (the castle on the opposite island in the lake so called). We learn from the Annals of Boyle that Cormac, the son of Tomaltach Mac Dermot,

commenced the erection of a market-town here in 1231 :

"1231. Copmac mac Tomaltacá incept bailli margaó do énuib ι pope na Cairge."

The Rev. John Keogh, in his Account of the County of Roscommon, drawn up for Sir William Petty's intended Atlas in 1683, states that Carraig Mac Dermott was then named Rockingham :

"Carrig Mac Dermot, newly named Rockingham, is not now noted for many dwellers, of which, I doubt not, Sir Robert King will give a

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1336.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred thirty-six.

Trionoit O'Naan, Chief Professor of many Sciences, and of the Civil and Canon Laws, died.

Tomaltagh Gearr na-g-creach timchil Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, the most victorious man of his tribe over his enemies, the most honourable man, the best protector, and the most expert at arms, and hospitable, died on the night of Trinity Sunday, at his own house at Cala-na-Cairge^k, and was interred with honour in the abbey of Boyle. Conor, his son, assumed the lordship after him.

Theobald Burke Mac William and Meyler Mac Jordan de Exeter died.

Owen O'Madden defeated^l the Clanrickard Burke, and killed sixty-six of them.

A great depredation was committed by the sons of Dermot Gall [Mac Dermot] and the son of Felim O'Conor, upon the Clann-Costello; and Maiduic Mac Waldrin was slain while in pursuit of the booty.

A depredation was committed by Edmond Mac William Burke upon the Clann-Cathail, on which occasion Conor O'Flanagan and many others were plundered. Melaghlin O'Flanagan was slain while in pursuit of the prey, and a brother of Mac Aveely^m was taken and carried away as a prisoner.

Conor Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, Hugh, the son of Felim, son of Hugh O'Conor, accompanied by O'Conor's household and the Clann-Donough, and Cormac, the son of Rory, with the young soldiers of the territory of Carbury, set out on a predatory excursion into Tireragh, and advanced as far as Mul-

true account." Keogh, however, here confounds Port-na-Cairge, the townland on which Rockingham House now stands, with the Carrig itself, which is an island in Lough Key, on which the castle still remains.

Longphort mic Diarmada is now called Longford Hill, and is situated in Lord Lorton's demesne, not far from Rockingham House.

^l *Defeated.*—Literally, "a defeat was given by Owen O'Madden upon the clan Clanrickard Burke, and many of their [his] people were killed,

viz., six and three score." It is rendered thus by Mageoghegan in his Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1236. Owen O'Madden gave an overthrow to the Burkes, when sixty-six of them were killed."

^m *Mac Aveely*, mac an mleacó, i. e., son of the knight. This was the Irish name adopted by the family of Staunton, who were seated in the barony of Carra, in the county of Mayo, where they still retain it, and where there are many respectable persons of the name.

ερεῖς ἡ τῖρ ριαρᾶχ γο πανγαιτᾶρ mullach Ratha. ὅα na τίρε do theich-eaḁ pompo. Μαιρβεῶαλα μορα, ιομαḁ capall, beaccan deachaiḁ, γ pochrḁḁ ilarḁa do ἔαβαιρ leo, γ ὅαινε διαρῖνε do μαρβαḁ διοῖ, γ ιαḁ ρῖν διομπυḁ ρλάν δια ττιγῖḁ.

Διαρμαιτε ὁ ρlannagain τιγεαρνα cloinne cathail décc.

Τοιρρḁealbach ua Concḁbair Rí Connacḁt do thionól imirceaḁ na ttauat cloinne caḁail, cloinne Concḁbair, γ moigh luirγ co hairteach. Cairlén mor meic goirḁealbaiγ do gabail dua Concḁbair don τοιρcc ρῖν, γ α bῖrceaḁ, γ cḁthḁrῖn congḁala an baile do tocht amach ar comairce meic διαρματα.

Domnall mac Seaiḁn mic domnall uf Concḁbair décc.

Niall mac Concḁbair mic ταιḁγ do μαρβαḁh.

Μαινερτιρ .S. Ρρανρειρ ἡ cappaic na δίουρε in eppocoittecḁt leapa móir do thḁγḁail la hiarla Urmumán Semar buicilér.

Μαθηγαḁain ὁ Raighillḁγ do μαρβαḁ la gallaiḁ.

Ο Μιτιḁḁéin comarba' Molairi do écc.

^a *Mullagh-Ratha*, i. e. "the summit of the fort."

It would appear from various references to this place in the writings of the Mac Fírbíse of Lecan, that it was the original name of the townland of Rathlee in the parish of Easkey, in the barony of Tireragh and county of Sligo. See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 251, note ^b, and the Ordnance map of the county of Sligo, sheets 10 and 11.

^o *Were driven off*.—Literally, fled before them. The whole passage is given as follows in Mageoghgan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "A. D. 1336. Connor Mac Dermota, prince of Moylorg, Hugh mac Fíelim mac Hugh O'Connor, and the household mene of O'Connor, together with the families of Clanndonnogh and the O'Connors of Carbreay (now called the Territory of Sligoe), with Cormock mac Rowry O'Connor, repaired to take the preys and spoyles of Tyre-fiaghrah, came to Mullagh Rath, from whom all the cowes of the contrey fledd; notwithstanding they returned not empty-handed, for they had some moveables, gerans, and a few horses, and

committed slaughter in that contrey, returned safe and sound without bloodshed or loss of any of themselves."

^p *Inanimate spoils*.—Μαιρβεῶαλα, signifies literally *inanimate spoils*, meaning corn, furniture, gold, or silver, in contradistinction to animate spoils, such as cows, horses, sheep, &c.

^q *Horses [of burden]*.—In some parts of Ireland the word capall denotes a mare; but the original signification seems to have been a draught horse. It is thus derived in Cormac's Glossary: "capul .i. cap, capp γ peall, eaḁ. Capull, i. e., *Cap*, a car, and *peall*, a horse, i. e., a car-horse; the Greek word Κωββαλλης, signifies a work horse.

^r *Steeds*.—Eaḁ signifies a *steed*; Lat. *Equus*; Æolian Greek, Ιεκος.

^s *Small cattle*.—Foḁróḁ, small cattle; Fo, in compound words, implies little, inferior, small, mean, &c.; fo-ḁróḁ, small cattle; fo-ḁuine, a mean man; foḁapo, a bardling; foḁéas, a small branch.

^t *Castlemore-Costello* is situated in the barony

lagh-Rathaⁿ. The cows of the country were driven off^o before them. They carried away many inanimate spoils^p, many horses [of burden^q], a few steeds^r, and many flocks of small cattle^s; and after they had killed countless persons they returned in safety to their houses.

Dermot O'Flanagan, Lord of Clann-Cathail, died.

Turlough O'Connor, King of Connaught, collected the flitting forces of the Tuathas, Clann-Chathail, Clann-Conor, and Moylurg, and conveyed them to Airteach. Castlemore-Costello^t was taken and demolished by O'Connor on this occasion, and the kern^u who guarded it came out under protection of Mac Dermot.

Donnell, the son of John, son of Donnell O'Connor, died.

Niall, the son of Conor Mac Teige, was killed.

The Franciscan Monastery at Carrick-on-Suir, in the diocese of Lismore, was founded by James Butler, Earl of Ormond.

Mahon O'Reilly^w was slain by the English.

O'Meehin^x, Coarb of St. Molaisse, died.

of Costello and county of Mayo, not far from the district of Airteach in the county of Roscommon. See map to *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*.

^u *Kern*.—Mageoghegan renders this, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, thus: "A. D. 1336. Terlagh O'Connor, King of Connaught, with all the forces of Twahes and Clann Kahill, with Moylurg, went to Arteagh; took Castlemore of Mac Gosdeallie, and afterwards broke downe the same, the wards of which castle came forth upon Mac Dermott's protection, whose lives he saved accordingly."

The word cethern is explained by O'Flaherty: "Militum Manipulus et a cohorte Latinâ non ablutit." *Ogygia*, p. 208. The kerns were a light-armed infantry. Ware thus speaks of them in his *Antiquities of Ireland*, c. xxi.: "Alii levi-oris armaturâ Henrico Marleburgensi Turbiculti, quibusdam Turbarii vulgo Kernii dicti; jaculis amentatis, machaeris et cultris, sive sicis Skeynes vocatis demicabant. In Rotulo Clauso

anno 6 Edward III. Membr. 25, inter articulos in Hibernia observandos sextus est contra sustentatores, et ductores Kernorum et gentis vocatâ Idlemen nisi in Marchiis suas proprias ad Custas."

The etymology of this word, *Cethern*, is thus given in Cormac's Glossary: "Cēteppn .i. coipe cimbe, unde dicitur cēteppnæ: cēteppn ðm. cēte, cæte ocof oppn, opgain."

"Cethern, i. e. a band of soldiers; unde dicitur Cethirnach, i. e. manipularius seu unus e cohorte; cethern, then, i. e. cēte, a battle, and oppn, a slaughter; q. d. a slaughter in battle."

^w *Mahon O'Reilly*.—He is the ancestor of that sept of the O'Reillys called Clann-Mahon, who gave name to the barony of Clannmahon in the west of the county of Cavan.

^x *O'Meehin*.—He was the coarb of the church of Ballaghmeehin, in the parish of Rossinver, in the north of the county of Leitrim, where his lineal descendant and representative still farms the termon lands.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1337.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι chéd, τριοχαττ, α Seachtτ.

Λυghaib ó dálaig eppcop cluana mic noir décc iar ndeighbeathaib.

Tómár mac cormaic uí domnaill eppcop Ratha boé paoi in ecena, γ ι ccrabað décc.

An maigirir ó Rothlain décc.

Sich do dénam uilliam mac iarla ulað, γ do brian ó brian (i. brian bán) pe apoile, γ na fearoinn do folmaig pe ó mac an iarla do leighn dó ara a ccoir fein do tabairt arda.

Forlongport do dénom do rígg Connacht ag áth liag inaígaib Emainn a búpc.

Seaan ua pollamain tigfina cloinne huadach décc.

Tadhcc mac plannchaða tigeanna darteirige do marbað la corbmac mac Ruaidrí mic domnaill uí Concobair pe rocpaide oile, γ ι nioígaib Seaim mic Domnaill. Cpeacha mópa do óenom ar darteirigi do ar a harle γ mac Muirir mecc plannchaib do marbað ina ttopaigheacht.

Taòg, γ Maoileachloinn, da mac iomaip megg Rágnail do gabail la Cathal mág Rágnail. Cathal do marbað iar rin ι ttopaigheacht cloinne hlomaip da combairtib iar ttionol lán rocpaide, dóib im uilliam mag matgamna, γ im da mac oile iomaip mégg ragnail, Concobar γ Tomaltaic. Magnur ó feargaib do marbað dóib an lá cedna. Tairpeach do dénom do Taòg mac iomaip megg Rágnail iarrin.

Domnall Ruad ó maille γ corbmac a mac do marbað la cloinn Mebpic, γ do gallaib oile immaille friu oibheche pele Stephan.

Macha ua huigino paoi pe dan, γ pe daonnacht décc.

Enrí mac Maipcin do marbað.

¹ *O'Rothlain*.—This name is now usually anglicised Rowley in the county of Mayo, where there are several respectable persons of the name.

² *Bryan Bane*.—This passage is given as follows by Mageoghegan in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "That as much lands

as Bryan Bane wasted of the demesne of William Burke, should be held by Bryan Bane for the valuable rent thereof."

³ *Clann Uadagh*.—A territory in the barony of Athlone, south of the county of Roscommon. Laurence Fallon, Esq., of Mount Prospect, and Malachy Fallon of Ballynahan, Esq., are the pre-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1337.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred thirty-seven

Lughaidh O'Daly, Bishop of Clonmacnoise, died after a well-spent life.

Thomas, the son of Cormac O'Donnell, Bishop of Raphoe, a man eminent for wisdom and piety, died.

The Master [Professor] O'Rothlain^a died.

A peace was concluded between William, son of the Earl of Ulster, and Brian *Bán*^a (the Fair) O'Brien; and the lands which O'Brien had taken from the son of the Earl were given back to him at their former rent.

A camp was pitched at Athleague by the King of Connaught, to oppose Edmond Burke.

John O'Fallon, Lord of Clann-Uadagh^a, died.

Teige Mac Clancy, Lord of Dartry, was slain by Cormac, the son of Rory, son of Donnell O'Conor, as were also numbers of others, in revenge of John, the son of Donnell.

Great depredations were afterwards committed in Dartry by O'Conor; and the son of Maurice Mac Clancy was killed while in pursuit of the preys.

Teige and Melaghlin, two sons of Ivor Mac Rannall, were taken prisoners by Cathal Mac Rannall. Cathal was afterwards slain by their kinsmen, who, having collected a considerable force, being joined by William Mac Mahon, and by Conor and Tomaltagh, the two other sons of Ivor Mac Rannall, went to rescue the sons of Ivor. Manus O'Farrell was slain by them on the same day. Teige, the son of Ivor Mac Rannall, was then made chieftain.

Donnell Roe O'Malley and Cormac, his son, were slain on St. Martin's night by Clann-Merrick^b, and other Englishmen who were along with them.

Matthew O'Higgin, a man eminent for poetry and humanity, died.

Henry Mac Martin^c was slain.

sent representatives of the O'Fallons of Clann Uadagh.

^a *The Clann-Merrick*.—This family, which is of Welsh descent, is still numerous in the county of Mayo, where they have received the inglorious sobriquet of *bunóin meóbpic*, which

does not admit of translation. See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 331, 332.

^c *Mac Martin*.—This became the surname of a collateral branch of the O'Neills of Clannaboy. See note ^b, under the year 1291, p. 454.

Donnchað mac Muircsetaig moir mész eocharáin tigherna cénél fiahað
do marbað la huið failge.

Síth do dénum dAð peamap ó néill pe hoirgiallaib, 7 pe fíraib manach.

Donnchað mór ó dubda tanairi ua briaðrach do écc.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1338.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, mile, τρι chéd, τριοχαττ a hochττ.

Ruaðri an sinigh mað uðir tigherna fírmannach aoinfí ar mó do toirðir
dairgíττ 7 dédach deachaið, 7 dinnilib uaið déigrib, 7 dollaínnaið Epionn
ma aimpír fíin do íol Uiohir décc.

Donnchaðh mac Ruaðri uí Concobair do marbað.

Mac iarla ulað, .i. Emano do gábil demann a búpc, Cloch do cop po a
braðaitτ, 7 a baðhað i loch mífcca laip. Milleað gall Connaét, 7 a chineað
féin do éccτ τριαρ an ngíomí pín. Toirðealbað ó concobair Rí Connaét
dionnarbað émainn mec uilliam bupc iar pín a connachtaib amach iar mil-
leað na τtuaτ 7 na cceall go haðbal eatopra in iaréar Connaét, 7 níττ na
típe co coitcính do ghabail dua concobair ar a haithle.

Coblach moir do longaið 7 barcaib do thionol la hemann a bupc iarpín
7 a beith for oilénaib mara aθhað imchian da éip.

Luigni 7 an copann dpolmugað 7 dparugað imma ngallaið, 7 a ττιgear-
nur do gábil da ngaoibelaib duthcapra buðéin ar ndíochup a ngall
epoibh.

Ταοη mac Ruaðri mic cathail uí choncobair (pír a páiti bratach
pighin) do gábil do thómár mac rampaðhain, 7 moiran da muinrip do
marbaðh. Mac Shampaðain (.i. cómar) do dul go tígħ uí Concobair iarpín,
7 aθ teachτ tapra air dó, clann muircsetaig 7 muinrip eolair do chom-
chpuinnmugað ara chionn, 7 a gábil iar marbað moiran dia muinrip.

^a *The people of Offaly*, i. e. the O'Conors
Faly.

^c *Hugh Reamhar*, i. e. Hugh the gross or fat.

^f *Rory an einigh*, i. e. Roger or Roderick of
the hospitality, or the hospitable.

^g *Sil-Uidhir*, i. e. the progeny of Odhar, who

was the progenitor of the Maguires of Fermanagh.
This tribe name is now locally pronounced
Sheel-ivóir.

^h *The son of the Earl of Ulster*.—This passage
is given as follows in the Annals of Clonmacnoise,
as translated by Mageoghegan: "A. D. 1338.

Donough, son of Murtough More Mageoghegan, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach, was slain by the people of Offaly^a.

Hugh Reamhar^c O'Neill made peace with the people of Oriel and Fermanagh.

Donough More O'Dowda, Tanist of Hy-Fiachrach, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1338.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred thirty-eight.

Rory-an-einigh^f Maguire, Lord of Fermanagh, a man who had bestowed more silver, apparel, steeds, and cattle, on the learned men and chief professors of Ireland, than any other of the Sil-Uidhir^g, in his time, died.

Donough, son of Rory O'Connor, was killed.

The son of the Earl of Ulster^h, i. e. Edmond, was taken prisoner by Edmond Burke, who fastened a stone to his neck and drowned him in Lough Mask. The destruction of the English of Connaught, and of his own [in particular], resulted from this deed. Turlough O'Connor afterwards banished Edmond Mac William Burke out of Connaught, after the territories and churches of the west of Connaught had been greatly destroyed between them; and O'Connor then assumed the sway of the whole province.

A large fleet of ships and barks was, after this, collected by Edmond Burke; and he remained for a long time on the islands of the sea.

Leyny and Corran were laid waste and wrested from the English, and the chieftainship of them assumed by the hereditary Irish chieftains, after the expulsion of the English.

Teige, son of Rory, son of Cathal O'Connor (who was usually called Bratach Righinⁱ), was taken prisoner by Thomas Magauran, and many of his people were killed. Magauran (i. e. Thomas) afterwards went to the house of O'Connor; but, on his return, the Clann-Murtoughⁱⁱ, and the Muintir-Eolais, assembled to meet him, and took him prisoner, after having slain many of his people.

Edmond, the Earle of Ulster's son, was taken by the other Edmond Burke, and [he] died.

ⁱ *Bratach Righin*, i. e. the tough or stiff standard.

ⁱⁱ *Clann Murtough*, i. e. the descendants of Murtough Muimhneach O'Connor, the son of Turlough More and brother of Brian Luighneach,

Αεὸς ἂν ἐλετίξ μακ Ρυαῖορι υἱ ἐconcobair do lot ap veipeaḁ a pluaig
pḁrin, γ α ἔcc ba biḁin.

Ὀsrḁail ingḁn Cathail meic Murchaḁa bḁn donnchaḁd meic Αεὸha ὀig
dḁcc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1339.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τpi cheḁ, τpιοcharτ, anaé.

Ρυαῖορι ua ceallaig τiḁḁna ὁ maine do mārḁaḁ la cathal mac aḁḁa mic
eoḁain υἱ Concobair aḁ dol o τhiḁ υἱ Concobair aḁ dol o τhiḁ υἱ concobair
dochum a τhiḁhe pḁin.

Tomár Maḁ Shampadain do legean amach do cloind Muirpḁḁḁaiḁ.

Sloiḁeaḁ mór la haḁḁ pemor ὁ néill ḁo τip conaill. Mac Seaain υἱ néill
do mārḁaḁ γ ḁoppḁaḁḁh ua doḁnnaill don τpluaigeaḁ rin la muintip υἱ
docharḁaiḁ.

Emann mac uilliam bupc ḁona loingḁr dionnarḁaḁ doilénanḁ na paipḁḁe
for a mboi do ḁoiḁhiḁ ulaḁ la τοιρḁeaḁbaḁ ua cconcobair ri Connachτ.

Ingḁn τοιρḁeaḁbaḁ υἱ bḁriain bḁn meic iapla ulaḁ do tabairτ do τοιρḁ-
eaḁbaḁ ua cconcobair, γ deḁḁail ingḁan aḁḁa υἱ doḁnnaill do leicḁḁn dḁ.

Cocḁaḁ mór ap pḁḁ na mḁde eiτḁip ḁallaib γ ḁaḁḁeaḁlaib.

Τḁmpall cille Ronain do ḁḁnam la pḁḁḁal muimneac ua noḁibḁḁnḁin.

the ancestor of O'Connor Sligo. See pedigree of the O'Conors of Connaught, in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72, *et sequen.*

¹ *Hugh an chletigh*, i. e. Hugh of the quill, a soubriquet applied to him because his mother could weave. It is so explained by Mageoghegan in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise.

² *Dearbhail*.—This entry is copied word for word from the Annals of Ulster.

³ *The Clann-Murtough*.—These were a sept of the O'Conors, who descended from the celebrated Muirheartach or Murtough Muimhneach, the son of King Turlough.

⁴ *Hugh Reamhar*, i. e. Hugh the fat or gross. He was the son of Donnell O'Neill, who was the

son of Brian of the battle of Down, who was slain in 1260. He is the ancestor of all the succeeding chiefs of the O'Neills of Tyrone.

⁵ *Taken to wife*, do ḁaḁairτ, i. e. *ducta est in matrimonium*. *Pópaḁ*, the modern Irish word for marriage, a word evidently derived from the French, is very seldom used by the Irish Annalists.

⁶ *Kilronan*, Cill Ronain, i. e. the church of St. Ronan.—An old church which gives name to a parish in the north of the barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon, verging on Lough Allen. See a notice of this church at the year 1586, where it is stated that it is on the confines of Breifny, Moylurg, and Tirerrill. It has not been yet determined which of the many saints

Hugh an Chletigh¹, son of Rory O'Connor, was wounded in the rear of his own army, and died in consequence.

Dearbhail², daughter of Cathal Mac Murrough, and wife of Donough, son of Hugh Oge, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1339.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred thirty-nine.

Rory O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, was slain by Cathal, son of Hugh O'Connor, while he was returning from O'Connor's residence to his own.

Thomas Magauran was liberated by the Clann-Murtough¹.

A great army was led by Hugh Reamhar^m O'Neill into Tirconnell; and the son of John O'Neill and Godfrey O'Donnell were slain in the course of this expedition by the people of O'Doherty.

Edmond Mac William Burke was driven, with all his fleet, from the islands of the sea into Ulster, by Turlough O'Connor, King of Connaught.

The daughter of Turlough O'Brien, wife of the son of the Earl of Ulster, was taken to wife^a by Turlough O'Connor, who put away Dearbhail, daughter of Hugh O'Donnell.

A great war [broke out] in Meath between the English and Irish.

The church of Kilronan⁷ was erected by Farrell Muimhneach^p O'Duigenan^q.

of this name in the Irish calendar was the patron of this church.

The ruins of this church still remain in tolerable preservation, and the character of the architecture perfectly corresponds with that of all the Irish churches of this period. The O'Duigenans were the Erenaghs of this church, as well as the chroniclers of the Clannulrony.

^p *Muimhneach*, i. e. the Momonian or Munster-son: O'Duigenan was certainly so called from his having been fostered in the province of Munster.

^q The Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, give the entries under this year as follows:

"A. D. 1339. Edmond Burke with his ships were banished into Ulster.

"The daughter of Terlagh O'Bryen, late wife of the Earle of Ulster's son, was taken to wife by Terlagh O'Connor, and he put away his own wife, the Lady Dervaille, Hugh O'Donnell's daughter.

"There arose great dissention, warra, and debate between the English and Irish of Meath this year.

"All the corn of Ireland were destroyed, whereupon ensued a generall famine in this kingdom."

This entry, it will be observed, has been entirely omitted by the Four Masters.

"Ferall Moynneagh O'Dowgennan founded the church of Killronan."

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΤ, 1340.

Αοιρ Κυριε, mile, τρι chéu, cétachatt.

Μαινεττιρ οιρβεαλαigh hi ccappaic an chiúil ag an ccsno éoir do loch léim in eppoccorreét arda fétta ir in munam do éógbaíl dupo .S. ppan-reir la Mág cártaiğ mór ppionnepa deapmuman, domnall mac ταιδğ, 7 do éoghpat iomatt do maithib an tpe a naðnacal ir in mainerττιρ pin. Ar oibpíoe ó Suilleabán mór 7 an dá ua donnchaða.

Coméógbaíl cogaið eitiρ Maineachaið, .i. eitiρ ταιδğ mac ταιδğ uí ceallaiğ da tucc Toirpdealbách ua concobair (Ri Connacht) uplámur ua maine, 7 uilliam mac donnchaða munniğ uí ceallaiğ go po cupeað uilliam a tíρ maine amach 7 gé do págaib an tíρ, tug ταιδğ ua ceallaiğ gona bpaiérib 7 cona muntip topaiğeacht dó co ndeachpat i náit iombuailte chuige. Iompaíðir uilliam 7 a muntip ppiú fochstóir go po féttað caithgleó ftoppa. Áét chéna po mapbað donnchað mac aouha uí cheallaiğ, 7 po gabað ταιδğ ó ceallaiğ iar na lqt co ndeachaið décc de iarom.

Maolreachtlaun ua gairmleadaig ταιοreach cenél Moain décc.

^r *Oirbhealach*.—This name is anglicised Irrelagh by Ware, who states that the monastery was founded in the year 1440.

^s *Carraig-an-chiúil*, i. e. the rock of the music. According to the tradition in the country, and a MS. description of Kerry, written about the year 1750, and now preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, the site on which this abbey was to be built, was pointed out to Mac Carthy More in a vision, which warned him not to erect his monastery in any situation except at a place called Carraig-an-chiúil; and there being no locality of that name known to him, he sent out a number of his faithful followers to discover where, within his principality, this place was situated. The story goes on to state that, after searching various places, they were returning home in despair; but passing by Oirbhealach, i. e. the eastern road or pass, they heard the most

enchancing music issuing from a rock, from which they concluded that it must be the locality of Carraig-an-chiúil, or rock of the music, shewn to their chief in the vision; and they returned home stating what had occurred. Mac Carthy, on hearing their story, felt satisfied that they had found the true locality intended by Heaven for his monastery, and he accordingly commenced the erection of it there without delay.

^t *Loch Lein*.—This is the ancient and present name of the lower lake of Killarney in the county of Kerry. The abbey of Irrelagh, or, as it is now usually called, Muckruss, is situated near the rocky shore of a small bay at the eastern end of the lower lake of Killarney, and within the demesne of Muckruss, from which it has taken its modern appellation.

^u *Donnell, son of Teige*.—Here is a most glaring

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1340.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred forty.

The monastery of Oirbhealach^r at Carraig-an-chiuil^a, at the eastern end of Loch Lein^r, in the diocese of Ardferit, in Munster, was founded for Franciscan Friars by Mac Carthy More, Prince of Desmond (Donnell, the son of Teige^a); and the chiefs of the country selected burial places for themselves in this monastery. Among these were O'Sullivan More and the two O'Donohoes.

A war arose between the Hy-Manians, namely, between Teige, the son of Teige O'Kelly (to whom Turlough O'Connor, King of Connaught, had given the chieftainship of Hy-Many), and William, the son of Donough Muimhneach O'Kelly: and William was banished from Hy-Many, and, though he had left the country, Teige O'Kelly, with his kinsmen and people, went in pursuit of him; and when they had reached a spot upon which to fight a battle, William and his people turned round on them [their pursuers]; and a fierce battle was fought between them, in which Donough, the son of Hugh O'Kelly, was killed; and Teige O'Kelly was captured, after having received wounds, of which he died [soon] afterwards.

Melaghlin O'Gormly, Chief of Kinel-Moen, died.

anachronism; but it is probable that it is a mere error of transcription for Donnell, son of Cormac, for he was really the prince of Desmond in 1340. The Editor has not been able to find the record of the erection of this monastery in any of the older Annals, and has never been able to discover where the Four Masters found it. Nothing can be more certain than that both Ware and the Four Masters are wrong in ascribing the foundation of this monastery to Donnell, son of Teige Mac Carthy, for he lived a century later, having died in the year 1468. Teige, the father of this Donnell, was, according to tradition, the original founder of this monastery, and this is corroborated by the fact that he is called *Tadhg Mainistreach*, i. e. Teige of the Monastery, in the authentic pedigrees of the Mac Carthys. But the

Four Masters have lost sight of all chronology in placing the erection of this monastery under the year 1340, after ascribing it to Donnell the son of Teige, prince of Desmond, inasmuch as Teige his father did not, according to themselves, become king or prince of Desmond till the death of his father in 1391, that is, fifty-one years after its supposed erection by his son Donnell! The fact seems to be, that the foundation of the monastery was laid some years previously to 1440, by Teige Mainistreach (not by Donnell, as Ware has it), and that the work was completed by his son Donnell in 1440. For some curious notices of the modern state of the ruins and tombs of this abbey, see an interesting article by Mr. Petrie in the Dublin P. Journal, vol. i. pp. 409-11.

Clann ualgairg uí Ruairc, domnall, aed, giollacriort 7 Ruairi do dol por cpeich dionnroigib cathail mic afoa bpeirniḡ co ndshirpat cpeach air. Concobair mac donnchaḡa riabaiḡ mŋc Maḡnura mic Muircŋitaiḡ muimniḡ do marbaḡ leo an la cŋona 7 rochaibde immaille pŋirp. Conaḡ í rin céopola muintipe Ruairc 7 cloinne Muircŋitaiḡ muimniḡ pŋia apoile. Cathal mac afoa bpeirniḡ do thopairgheacht a chpeche iarrin ḡo rug ar cloinn ualgaircc uí Ruairc. Ro pŋraḡ iorḡal amnup ŋtoppa. Domnall ua Ruairc (aon roḡha na bpeirne daḡbair tiḡearna) do marbaḡ don chup ŋoin ḡo rochaibḡ moir immaille pŋir. Giollacriort ua Ruairc 7 mac Conŋnaḡa do ḡabail iar maiḡm ŋor a muintip. Taḡḡ mac Ruairi mic cathail ui Concobair do baos illam aḡ ua Ruaircc do leigŋ amach ar compuarlaccāḡ giollacriort uí Ruairc.

Aod mac peḡlimiḡ uí concobair do ḡabail do riḡ Connacht, 7 a cor i ccaiplén Ropra commam da choiméḡ. Coccoḡ mór 7 combuaibdeas deirḡhe eitip ua cconcobair 7 mac diarmada epér an ngabail rin ḡup ŋo milleaḡ moŋán eatoppa da ḡach taob. ḡuaracht 7 ḡerḡabāḡ dpaḡail dua Concobair iarrin dionnroigib tucc mac diarmada chuicce don copann ḡor cuireāḡ ḡo haimdeonach é i mbaile an motaiḡ ipreach, 7 pŋt do cŋḡal dóib pe apoile ara haithle.

Siúrtaḡ Ruāḡ mac ḡoirdealbaiḡ do marbaḡ do cathal mac diarmata ḡall.

Cathal mac diarmata ḡall, aon roḡha a chiniḡ ina aoír pŋin ar ḡoil ar ḡaircceāḡ ar tpeiri ar talcaipe do marbaḡ la donnchaḡ riabach mac Maoileacloinn chappaiḡ Mec Diarmada tpe cheilḡ i liop Sealbaiḡ i cloinn Concobair.

* *The sons of Ualgarg O'Rorke.*—The descendants of this Ualgarg took the surname of Mac Ualghairg, and are still numerous in the county of Leitrim, where they anglicise the name Magolrick or Magoalrick.

"*Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach.*—He seems to have been the principal leader of the turbulent Clann-Murtough O'Conor at this period. His line of descent is given as follows in the pedigree of the O'Conors preserved in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72: "Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach, son of Cathal Roe, King of Connaught [A. D. 1279],

son of Conor Roe, son of Murtough Muimhneach, son of Turlough More O'Conor, monarch of Ireland." This Cathal had seven sons, Owen, Hugh, Rory, Manus, Conor Roe, Cathal Roe, and Murtough, who are the last generation of the pedigree of the Clann-Murtough given in the Book of Lecan, from which it looks highly probable that the tribe disappeared from history soon after.

* *Took a prey from him.*—This passage is given more clearly in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, in which, however, it is incorrectly entered under the year 1337.

The sons of Ualgarg O'Rourke⁷, Donnell, Hugh, Gilchreest, and Rory, went upon a predatory excursion against Cathal, the son of Hugh Breifneach⁸, and took a prey from him⁷. Conor, the son of Donough Reagh, son of Manus, son of Murtough Muimhneach, and many others, were slain by them on the same day. This was the first rupture between the O'Rourkes and the race of Murtough Muimhneach. Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach, afterwards went in pursuit of the prey, and overtook the sons of Ualgarg O'Rourke. A fierce battle was fought between them, in which Donnell O'Rourke (only choice of Breifny for a materies of a lord), and many others with him, were slain. Gilchreest O'Rourke and Mac Consnava were taken prisoners, after the defeat of their people. Teige, the son of Rory, son of Cathal O'Conor, who had been imprisoned by O'Rourke, was liberated as the condition of the ransom of Gilchreest O'Rourke.

Hugh, the son of Felim O'Conor, was taken prisoner by the King of Connaught, and sent to be confined in the Castle of Roscommon. A great war and disturbance arose between O'Conor and Mac Dermot, in consequence of this capture, and much destruction was caused by them on both sides. O'Conor was in jeopardy and extreme peril on the occasion of an incursion which Mac Dermot made against him into Corran, when he was forcibly driven into [the Castle of] Ballymote⁷, where they afterwards concluded a peace with each other.

Jordan Roe Mac Costello was slain by Cathal Mac Dermot Gall.

Cathal Mac Dermot Gall⁸, the only choice of his tribe for his prowess, valour, might, and puissance, was treacherously slain by Donough Reagh, the son of Melaghlín Carragh Mac Dermot, at Lis-sealbhaigh⁹ in Clann-Conor.

⁷ Into [the castle] of Ballymote.—This passage is rendered as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1340. Hugh Mac Felym O'Conor was taken by Terlagh O'Conor, King of Connaught, and committed to the Castle of Roscommon to be safely kept; for which cause there grew great debate between the King of Connaught and Mac Dermott. Mac Dermott, in a skirmish between him and the said King, chased him into the castle

of Ballenmotte, which saved the King's life; and afterwards they grew to a composition of peace."

⁸ Cathal Mac Dermot Gall.—He was chief of Airteach, in the north-west of the county of Roscommon; and it is stated in the Annals of Ulster that he extended his sway over the adjoining territory of Sliabh Lugha, *an capad a lám láioipe*, i. e. by the power of his strong hand.

⁹ Lis-sealbhaigh, now Lissalway, in the parish

Maghar mac cathail mic doimnaill uí choncobaíir do marbhad la cathal mac aedha bpeirniḡ uí Concobaíir.

ḡrian occ mace Shampadháin do marbhad le ceallach núnchadhha.

Eoghan ua heðin tiḡearna ua ppiacrach aídne do marbhad la a bpaithrib réin.

Eoghan mac Seppraíð mecc Raḡnaill, ḡ asoh ua maoslmiaðaiḡ do marbhad apoile. *ḡ asoh ua maoslmiaðaiḡ*

Pilib ó duibḡsindáin ollam Commaicne décc.

Uilliam mac ḡillibert mic ḡoirdealbaiḡ do marbhad ar ḡrúrr ir in mbpeirne do tellach eaédac.

Ruaíðri mac maḡnupa uí sḡra décc.

Mathḡamain mac andaíð uí Raḡhallaiḡ do marbhad la hAindpear mac brian uí Raḡillíḡ ḡ cpeacha mópa do dénom óó irin mbolḡán ara haithle.

Teampall cille Rónain do loḡceadh.

Niall ua huḡino paoi pibána do báthad.

Concobaíir ua doimnaill tiḡearna tpe conaill cona ttonol do ðul i connac-taíð.

ΑΙΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1341.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι chéd, cethachatt, a hoén.

Muirchísrach mac an ḡobann abb clochari décc.

Maíðm móri do éabairt do mac uilliam burc ar cloinn Muiriir óú marbhad tomár mac Muiriir, Muiriir Mac Seonac puaið ḡ reachtmoḡhat pñi maraon riú.

Doimnall mac uopchaíð taoipeach cenel duacháin décc.

Donnchað mac meic na hoíðchi méḡ plannchaða do marbhad lá haed mac Taðḡ méḡ plannchaða.

O ḡairmlíðaiḡ taoipeac cenél Moáin déḡ.

Cathal mac chéísrnaiḡ do marbhad do sḡccor.

of Baslick, barony of Ballintober, and county of Roscommon. This fixes the position of the O'Mulrenins, who bore the tribe-name of Clann-Conor.—See note ^b, under the year 1193, p. 97, *supra*.

^b *Bolgan*.—A district near Belturbet, in the north of the county of Cavan, coextensive with the parish of Drumlane. In the year 1454, Donnell Bane O'Reilly had the territory of Bolgan, *alias* Drumlahan, in the neighbourhood

Manus, the son of Cathal, son of Donnell O'Conor, was slain by Cathal, son of Hugh Brefneach O'Conor.

Brian Oge Magauran was slain by the people of Teallach Dunchadha.

Owen O'Heyne, Lord of Hy-Fiachrach-Aidhne, was slain by his own kinsmen.

Owen, son of Geoffrey Mac Rannall, and Hugh O'Mulvey, slew each other.

Philip O'Duigenan, Ollav [i. e. Chief Poet] of Conmaicne, died.

William, the son of Gilbert Mac Costello, was slain in a conflict in Breifny by the people of Teallach-Eachdhach.

Rory, the son of Manus O'Hara, died.

Mahon, the son of Annadh O'Reilly, was slain by Andreas, the son of Brian O'Reilly, who afterwards committed great depredations in the [district of] Bolgan^b.

The church of Kilronan was burned.

Niall O'Higgin, a learned poet, was drowned.

Conor O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, proceeded with his troops into Connaught.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1341.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred forty-one.

Murtough Mac-an-Gowan^c, Abbot of Clogher, died.

The Clann-Maurice sustained a severe defeat from Mac William Burke. Thomas Mac Maurice, Maurice, son of Johnock Roe, and seventy men along with him, were slain in the battle.

Donnell Mac Dorcy, Chief of Kinel-Duachain^d, died.

Donogh, grandson of Mac-na-h-Oidhche Mac Clancy, was slain by Hugh, son of Teige Mac Cany.

O'Gormly, Chief of Kinel-Moen, died.

Cathal Mac Keheeny was killed by a fall.

of Belturbet, for his appenage. This name is still well known in the country; and Bolgan is given in Carlisle's Topographical Dictionary as an *alias* name for the parish of Drumlane.

^c *Mac-an-Gowan*, *mac an gobann*, i. e. son of

the smith. This name is generally anglicised Mac Gowan in the north of Ireland, but in Meath and Leinster it is often translated Smith.

^d *Kinel Duachain*.—More usually called Kinel Luachain, the name of a tribe and territory

Cairlén Ropra commain do gabail la toirpdealbaic ua cconcobair, 7 aed mac felim boi i mbraghofnup ann do legh amach, 7 fuarglaod do tabairt ar.

Seaan mág machgaimna do chup a hairgiallaib.

hrian ua fionn tigeanna tellaig cupnain décc.

Cuconnacht ua cuinn taoipec muintipe giollgain décc.

Diarmait ruad mac corbmaic óig meic diarmata dég i naibirt manaiḡ i maniptir na buille.

ΑΙΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1342.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, τρί chéu, cferachatt, a dó.

Coinisrge coccaod eioir toirpdealbaic ua cconcobair 7 concobair mac diarmata tigeanna moighe luirg. Emann a bupe dísrge a ccommbaod meic diarmata in aghaod uí cconcobair.

Αοoh mac peolmíod uí cconcobair 7 vonnchaod ua binn taoipeac típe briúin na Sionna do chop toirpdealbaig uí Choncobair i tteampall oile pinn iar nvol dó do gabail gill cpeche do ponpat muintir binn ar hoiberd a bupe, 7 cuio do galloglaeacib uí cconcobair do marbaod doib immaille pe na conpabal, .i. mac Ruaiōri.

Coccaod coittecōnn dísrge hi cconnachtuib iar rin. Clann muipefraitg do dol i rann uí cconcobair ar túr in aghaod meic diarmata, lompuō doib iarom la mac diarmata 7 le mac uilliam. Peall graiseamail do dénom do cloinn Muirir iar rin ina noipectar pein ar cloinn uilliam bupe, 7 tomar

nearly co-extensive with the parish of Oughteragh or Ballinamore, in the county of Leitrim.

^e *A ransom was given, &c.*—This entry is differently worded in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, it is given thus: "A. D. 1341. The castle of Roscommen was taken by Terlagh O'Connor, King of Connought; [it] was betrayed and yealded over to the said Terlagh by Hugh mac Ffelym O'Conor, before mentioned, that was prisoner therein."

^f *Muintir-Gilligan.*—A territory in the county of Longford. See note ^k, under the year 1234, p. 270.

^g *To obtain reprisals.*—Mageoghegan renders this passage as follows in his Annals of Clonmacnoise: "O'Byrne chased King O'Connor into the church of Olfín, where some of his gallowglasses were killed, together with their constable and head, Mac Rory. This was done upon an occasion of King Terlagh coming to O'Byrne's contry to distrain for a prey that O'Byrne took before from Robert Burke, whereof ensued great

The Castle of Roscommon was taken by Turlough O'Connor; and Hugh, the son of Felim, who was a prisoner therein, was liberated, and a ransom was given for him^e.

John Mac Mahon was banished from Oriel.

Brian O'Flynn, Lord of Teallach-Curnain, died.

Cuconnaught O'Quin, Chief of Muintir-Gillagan^f, died.

Dermot Roe, son of Cormac Oge Mac Dermot, died in the habit of a monk, in the Abbey of Boyle.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1342.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred forty-two.

A war broke out between Turlough O'Connor and Conor Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg; and Edmond Burke rose to assist Mac Dermot against O'Connor.

Hugh, son of Felim O'Connor, and Donough O'Beirne, Chief of Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna, drove Turlough O'Connor into the church of Elphin, after he had gone to obtain reprisals^g for a prey which O'Beirne's people had carried off from Hubert Burke. On this occasion some of O'Connor's gallowglasses, and his constable, Mac Rory^h, were slain by them.

After this a general war broke out in Connaught. The Clann-Murtough [O'Connor], at first took part with O'Connor against Mac Dermot; but afterwards turned over to the side of Mac Dermot and Mac William [Burke]. An abominable act of treachery was committed by the Clann-Maurice at a meetingⁱ

and uncommon calamities thro' out the whole province," &c. &c.

^h *Mac Rory*.—He was the leader of a Scottish band of Gallowglasses from the western islands of Scotland, who were at this period in the pay of the King of Connaught. The Mac Rorys descend from Rory the brother of Donnell, the ancestor of the Mac Donnells of Scotland and Ireland. The Mac Rorys, Mac Donnells, and Mac Dowells, were called the Clann-Samhairle, or Clann-Sorley.

ⁱ *A meeting*, oipeactar, is translated "Assembly" by Mageoghegan. The word is still under-

stood in the north of Ireland. Oipeactar was the name of a large oak tree which stood at Blackhill, in the parish of Desertmartin, county of Derry, and the people understand that it means "the tree of the meeting or assembly." This word is used to denote the meetings which the Irish held on hills in the open air, to which reference is often made in the old English statutes, in which it is anglicised *Iraghtes*. For a good example of the use of the word the reader is referred to an extract from the Privy Council Book (of 25 Eliz.), quoted in Hardiman's Irish Min-

bupc do mairbad doib, 7 Seoínin a bupc do mairbad la cloinn Riocairb ar an ecor ecóna tria pópailéam cloinne Muirir 7 uí concobair. Cathal mac giollacpiorc meic diarmada do mairbad dísígal ua thaidg ar an eogad ceóna, 7 Fearghal mac giollacpiorc pinn mic Corbmaic do mairbad air béor.

Commarcc cpodha do thabairt do mac diarmada gur na huairlib batap ina pappad dua cconcobair i mbél Atha Slisín dap lingead an tát pair 7 diarmaitt mac briain uí físgail, físi a aoiri do bísir do conmaicnib, mac hoibepd a bupc, 7 concobair mac Donnchada duib uí éilíge do mairbad don chup rin.

Seaan mág mathgáimna tighsina oirgiall do dul ar cpeich go haedh mac Rooilb mág mathgáimna, 7 a mairbad ar dersi na cpeche, 7 a galloclacáib immaille pír do mairbadh 7 do badhad.

Corbmac mac Ruaidrí mic domnall uí concobair do gabail la concobair mac taidg, 7 le Ruaidrí mac cathail uí Concobair. Concobair mac taidg do gabail le briain mac Ruaidrí iarrin, 7 a tabairt dó i laim concobair meic diarmada, 7 a cor da coiméd i ccappaic locha cé.

Domnall ua dochartaidg toirpeach apda Miodhair 7 triocha chev típe hénda, fear lán deinead, 7 dísínam décc, 7 Seaan ó dochartaidg do gabail a ionaid.

Síol Muireadhaidg uile do iompuó ar toirpdealbad mac asda mic Eoghain immaille pír na maithib oile batap ga toirpead. Ar iad ar oiríghda do eirig dó an ionbad rin, Eamán mac uilliam bupc, Concobair mac diarmada tighsina maigi luirg cona bpaírib, 7 cona oipect uile, aod mac asda bpeirig mic cathail puaidh uí Concobair, Tadhg mac Ruaidhrí uí choncobhair, Cathal mac asda bpeirig mic cathail puaid go rochpau na bpeirne 7 conmaicne apcína, 7 asda mac felim mic aodha mic Eoghain uí concobair. Tionól dóibpion uile ind agaid uí concobair, 7 a athcor go hamdeonaó ar a típ 7 ar a thalam perrin conad í comairle tucpat a chapaid dó iarrin dol do raigib meic diarmada co hincleithe gan paéugaó do mopán opior a ndiongnaó rít pír. Síodó fuapattar clann Muiríscraidg ríela na

strealsy, vol. ii. p. 159: "Item, he shall not assemble the Queen's people upon hills, or use any *Iraghtes*. or *parles upon hills*."

¹ *Seonin*, i. e. little John.

² *Beal-atha-sliessen*, i. e. mouth of the ford of the beetles. This ford still retains this name, and is on the Abhainn Uar near Elphin, as already stated. See note under the year 1288.

of their own people against the Clann-William Burke: Thomas Burke was killed by them; and, with similar treachery, Seoinin^l Burke was slain by the Clann-Rickard, at the instigation of the Clann-Maurice and O'Conor. In the same war Cathal, son of Gilchreest Mac Dermot, was slain by Farrell O'Teige; and Farrell, the son of Gilchreest Finn Mac Cormac, was slain also.

Mac Dermot, and the chieftains who assisted him, gave O'Conor a fierce battle at Beal-atha-Slisen^k, where they crossed the ford in despite of him. Dermot, the son of Brian O'Farrell, the best man of the Conmaicni in his time, the son of Hubert Burke, and Conor, the son of Donough Duv^l O'Healy, were slain on this occasion.

John Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, set out upon a predatory excursion against Hugh, son of Roolv [Rodolph] Mac Mahon; and was slain in the rere of the prey, and his gallowglasses were destroyed by killing and drowning.

Cormac, the son of Rory, son of Donnell O'Conor, was taken prisoner by Conor, the son of Teige, and Rory, the son of Cathal O'Conor; and Conor, the son of Teige, was afterwards taken prisoner by Brian, the son of Rory, and delivered up by him to Conor Mac Dermot, who sent him to be imprisoned in the Rock of Lough Key.

Donnell O'Doherty, Chief of Ardmire, and of the cantred of Tir-Enda, a man full of hospitality and prowess, died, and John O'Doherty assumed his place.

All the Sil-Murray turned against Turlough, the son of Hugh, son of Owen [O'Conor], and joined the other chieftains who were for deposing him. Of those who rose up against him at that time, the following were the most distinguished, namely, Edmond Mac William Burke; Conor Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, with his brothers, and all their adherents; Hugh, son of Hugh Breifneach, son of Cathal Roe O'Conor; Teige, the son of Rory O'Conor; Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach, son of Cathal Roe, with all the forces of Breifny, and Conmaicne; and Hugh, son of Felim, who was son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Conor. All these assembled against O'Conor, and banished him by force from his country and lands; whereupon his friends advised him to go secretly, and without acquainting any with his intention, to Mac Dermot, to ascertain if he would make peace with him. But the Clann-Murtough^m had

^l *Duv*, dub, black.—This epithet is sometimes anglicised *duff*, and sometimes *doe*.

^m *Clann-Murtough*, i. e. the descendants of Murtough Muimhneach O'Conor, of whom Hugh,

comairle rin, 7 rior na haidche dáiriðe ina ttiocfað ua concobair do foigiu meic diarmada, ionnup gur inleabap iatt féin poime ap bñnaðaið baogail na conaire i ngebað co longport meic diarmata. Áét éña do chuaid toirp-dealbác en triap marcac tapra no gur heirgñb óo ap tócar an longpuir. Laiter cathal mac aedha breipnið lair po cletóir, 7 ger buathað i naghaid iolair eipom gona triap oile i mñg na rochaide batap ina aghaid, do chuaid uatha da naimdeoin gan fuiliugad gan forðsrigad air fein ina ap aon dia muintir. Cioð tra acht nochap bpear do mac diarmada toirp-dealbác do beir ip in móiréccñ rin no go ecuala an tñgim, an mairgneac 7 an mallachað mór ga dénam reachnon an longpuir, 7 iar ppaðbail rñél óo cuirir daoine cairiri ór ipeal i coinne uí concobair dia bheir gur an ccarrac da caomna go pñrað pñn an pñépað a rñó do dénam. Baói ó concobair iar rin pectmain, 7 marthe na típe ag tocht ap cuairt chuige, 7 uatha ap pupaileam meic diarmada. Æidead ó nað bpuair mac diarmada cfo na rñthe do dénam téio fein buidñ marcploig ler gur po pagbatap é i Rop-commain.

Concobair (i. concobair puad) mag Eochagáin tighna cenél piachach do marbað la gallaib.

Tomár ua cinga, Muirir mag Eochagáin, Siommon mac concobair mic Siommoin meic golla appaith taoipeac do taoipeacaið luigne décc.

Murchad mac tomoltaið uí plannagáin an trñr pñr do bñr da chinsoh do marbað do gallócclachaið meic cathail.

Aodh mac afoha breipnið mic cathail puad uí concobair do rñgað do connachtaib 7 do mac uilliam burc an céo luan do geimpead iar naitpñgead

the son of Hugh Breifneach was now the chief leader.

ⁿ *Intention, comairle.*—The literal meaning of comairle is counsel or advice; but it is often used in the same sense as the Latin *consilium*.

^o *They posted themselves.*—This part of the passage is better expressed in the Annals of Ulster and of Connaught. It is also somewhat better given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, as follows: "Whereupon he advised with his best friends to come to Mac

Dermot's house, whereof Clanmortagh having had intelligence lay privily in ambush in his way, as he was passing with four or five horsemen in his companie in the dark of the night to Mac Dermott's house [but he] escaped narrowly by the force of his vallourous and hardy hand" [*tannic uarib aptapad a lama laoipe.*—*Ann. Ul.*] "grievously wounded Cathall mac Hugh, Breffneagh (one of these that lay in the ambush), whereof Mac Dermott had no notice until, O'Connor was ferried over into Mac Dermott's

intelligence of this intention^a, and of the particular night on which O'Connor would come to Mac Dermot; and they posted themselves at the several dangerous passes of the road by which he was to pass to Mac Dermot's fortress. Turlough, nevertheless, accompanied by only three horsemen, passed them all, and was not attacked until he had reached the causeway of the fortress. Cathal, the son of Hugh Breifneach, was at once wounded by him; and although he and his three attendants were but the few against the many, compared with the great body of men who opposed them, he made his escape without receiving himself, or any of his attendants, the slightest wound or injury. Mac Dermot, in the mean while, did not know the exceeding danger that Turlough was in, until he heard the cries, groans, and imprecations that were uttered through the garrison; but as soon as he had obtained information, he privately dispatched trusty persons to conduct O'Connor to the [castle of the] Rock, to protect him until he should determine whether he could make peace for him. Here O'Connor remained for a week, during which time, by order of Mac Dermot, the chieftains of the country visited him; but Mac Dermot, not having obtained permission [from the other chieftains] to conclude peace with him, he escorted him with a troop of cavalry, and left him at Roscommon.

Conor (i. e. Conor Roe) Mageoghegan, Lord of the Kinel-Fiachach, was slain by the English.

Thomas O'Kinga, Maurice Mageoghegan [and] Simon, son of Conor, son of Simon Mac Gillaarraith, one of the chieftains of Leyny, died.

Murrough, son of Tomaltagh O'Flanagan, the third best man of his tribe, was slain by the Gallowglasses of the son of Cathal [O'Connor].

Hugh, the son of Hugh Breifneach, son of Cathal Roe O'Connor, was inaugurated by the Connacians and Mac William Burke, on the first Monday of winter, after the deposing of Turlough; and the Tanistship of Connaught was

house of Carrick, where being come Mac Dermott heard the Crys and Lamentations made for the hurting of Cahall; nevertheless he kept O'Connor with him for the space of a sevennight, useing him in his house with such reverence as befitted him, giving liberty to such of his friends and

allies to have access to him to converse with him. At last when Mac Dermott could not be licensed to come to an agreement of peace with him, he sent him with safe conduct to the castle of Roscommon, where he left him. Hugh mac Hugh Breifneagh O'Connor was constituted King of

τοῖρρδεαλδαῖς δόιβ, ἡ ταναῖρεετ connacht do thabairt dafó mac feblimíó uí Concobair. Tíρ noilella do thabairt ofírgal mac diarmatta.

Ταὸς mac tomoltaῖς mic Muirgiura meic Donnchaíó dionnarbaó ar a dútaῖς fín lá concobair mac diarmatta ἡ la a bpaítríbh, ἡ é do beít i fpar-paó τοῖρρδεαλδαῖς uí concobair, ἡ fírgal mac tomaltaῖς do gabail típe hoilella dia éρ.

Αν γιolla dub mág uíóρ do bathaó for loch éirne.

Matha mac magnaíra bpuḡaó coitecínó conaῖς na po díúlt ppi dpeich nduine do tpuasḡ nó do tpeén déḡ.

Concobair mac Aodha mic domnaill oḡs uí domnaill tíḡfírna cenel cconuill, íochtaῖρ connacht, fíρmanach cenel Moáin ἡ inῖρ heóḡain, Soídeach dionḡ-mála daíρdῖrḡe Epenn ar chpué, ar chéill, ar oíneaó, ar oíρrḡfícuῖρ, ar ḡhaóρ, ar ḡhíocuῖρ, ar mínmnaῖḡe, ar móíρéctῖraíó, ar epḡdaó, ar calma-taῖρ, ar epabaíó, ἡ coínḡpḡcle, do maῖrbaó la a deapḡrathachῖρ Níall ó domnaill íaῖρ tḡabairt ammaíρρ oíóce fapρ ina longpḡrḡ fín i Muῖrbach, ἡ Níall fḡíρín do gabáil a íonaíó.

Flann óḡs ó domnalláin ollam connacht i noán do écc.

Domnaill ó coínleíḡḡ fapí fíρchaíó do maῖrbaó la huib diarmatta ḡar ppa ccaíḡḡ.

Tomar mac ḡíollacoíḡḡḡ fapí ar eíneaó ἡ ar íḡḡnaíó do écc.

Diapup albanac do maῖrbaó la cloinn Maóilῖρ meic fḡópaῖρ.

Connought by Mac William Burke and Connoughtmen, the first Monday of Winter, and also Hugh mac Ffelym was made Tanist of Connought. The territory of Tyreallella was granted to Fferall Mac Dermott; Teig mac Tomulty mac Dermott [being] deposed thereof, and banished by Connor Mac Dermota, whereupon Teig joyned with Terlagh O'Connor."

^p *He went over to.*—Literally, "he was along with Turlough O'Conor." Mageoghegan renders it: "Whereupon Teig joyned with Terlagh O'Conor."

^q *Gilladuv*, an ḡíolla dub, i. e. *juvenis niger*. This name is variously anglicised Gilduff, Gillyduff, Kilduff; and, in the surname of Mac Gilla

duibh, often shortened to Ilduff.

^r *Matthew Mac Manus.*—According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he dwelt on Lough Erne. The head of the family of Mac Manus of Fermanagh had his residence at Belle Isle, in Upper Lough Erne, which is still called Ballymacmanus by the natives. This family is a branch of the Maguires, and is to be distinguished from Mac Manus of Tir-Tuathail, who descended from Manus, the son of Turlough More O'Conor, monarch of Ireland.

^s *Murbach.*—There is a place of this name about three miles to the south-west of the town of Donegal. See note ^b under the year 1272, p. 417.—See also *Genealogies, Tribes, and Cus-*

given to Hugh, the son of Felim O'Conor. Tirerrill was given to Farrell Mac Dermot.

Teige, son of Tomaltagh, son of Maurice Mac Donough, was banished from his own patrimony by Conor Mac Dermot and his kinsmen; whereupon he went over^p to Turlough O'Conor; and Farrell, the son of Tomaltagh [Mac Dermot] took possession of Tirerrill after him.

Gilladuv^q Maguire was drowned in Lough Erne.

Matthew Mac Manus' a general and wealthy Brughaidh [farmer], who never rejected the countenance of man, whether mean or mighty, died.

Conor, the son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge O'Donnell, Lord of Kinel-Connell, Lower Connaught, Fermanagh, Kinel-Moen, and Inishowen, and worthy heir to the monarchy of Ireland by reason of his personal form, wisdom, hospitality, renown, discretion, and ingenuity, magnanimity, intellectuality, valour, prowess, and his piety and charity, was slain by his brother, Niall O'Donnell, who attacked him by night in his own fortress at Murbhach^r: and Niall himself assumed his place.

Flann Oge O'Donnellan^s, Ollav of Connaught in poetry, died.

Donnell O'Coinleisg, a learned historian, was slain, a short time before Easter, by the Hy-Diarmada^t.

Thomas Mac Gilla Coisgligh^u, celebrated for his hospitality and prowess, died.

Pierce Albanagh was slain by the sons of Meyler Mac Feorais [Bermingham].

toms of Hy-Fiachrach, p. 297, where the daughter of O'Donnell is called "the woman of Murbhach."

In the margin of the copy of the Annals of the Four Masters, preserved in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 2. 11, the following words are added to the above passage in the hand-writing of Roderic O'Flaherty, author of the *Ogygia*: "In ostio domus sue apud Findrois a Niello, filio Patris sui combustæ corrui.—O' Mulconry."

^r O'Donnellan.—This family had a small district in Hy-Many, called Clann-Breasail; but our annalists have preserved no account of them as chieftains of that district. The only

notices of the name to be found in the Annals relate to poets. For a short account of the celebrated persons of the family of O'Donnellan of Ballydonnellan in modern times, the reader is referred to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 167.

^s *Hy-Diarmada*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Concannons of Killtullagh in Hy-Many in the county of Galway.—See note ^t, under the year 1201, p. 131, *supra*.

^u *Mac Gilla choigle*.—This name is still common in the county of Fermanagh, and in the neighbourhood of Clones in the county of Monaghan, where it is anglicised Cuskly, and, sometimes, Cosgrove.

AÍOIS CRÍOST, 1343.

Aíor Críost, míle, trí chéad, ceathrúacht, a trí.

Seasan Mac Eoaigh eppcop conmaicne décc.

Iohanneṛ ó Laithim eppcop cille halaib, ⁊ cathal mac an liaṭanaigh abb na trinoitte décc.

Donnchaib clepech ó Maolbhrénainb canánaic copaid oile pinn do marbaid supcup roighde le muirteir hoibepṫ mic dabitṫ duinn-meic uilliam.

Slaine inghn uí brian bñ toirpdealbaid uí concobair nigh Connacht décc.

Cathal ó Maadaáin pasí einigh ⁊ oirpdearpar a chenél féin do marbaid la cloinn Ricairt.

Deubáil inghn afoha uí domnaill do choideacht ar cuairt co himir doighre dpechain meic diarmada, ⁊ galair a hécca do gabáil annpín co bfuair báir ⁊ po haṫnaicead go huapal onópach i mairteir na buille, ⁊ noch a ttainicc poimpe dia cinead aoinbñ nigh barr a maísfra.

Dubcábalaigh inghn meic diarmada bean uí bñn décc.

Muirésfretach ua brian tigherna tuadhmunan decc, ⁊ diarmaitte ua brian do gabáil an tighernair, ⁊ a athcop ar a plaitf la brian ua mbrian, ⁊ maíthe tuadhmunan do umlugad do brian iarpín.

Tomar macc Shamradhain taoipead teallaigh eachad décc.

Uilleac mac Riocaird mic uilliam léit, macaom gall epeann in eneach ⁊ in ingnoim décc.

Maíom móir nua cclloinn feópar ⁊ nua cclloinn nioaird pop uib maine dú in po marbaid aoinfñ décc duairlib maineach im Concobair cñrpad ó cheallaigh.

* *Mac Eoaigh*.—In Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 252, he is set down under the name of John Mageoi, as Bishop of Ardagh, from the year 1331 to 1343.

* *O'Laithimh*.—This name is now usually anglicised Lahiff, but some have rendered it Guthrie, from an erroneous notion that it is derived from laṭaigh, i. e. of the slough or puddle. In Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 650, this bishop is incorrectly called John O'Laitin. In the

Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, his name is written iohanneṛ ollatcam (the *t* and *m* left unaspirated), and his death placed under the year 1340.

* *Inis Doighre*.—This is probably the island in the river Boyle now called Inishterry. See the Ordnance Map of the County of Roscommon, sheet 7.

* *Nobly and honourably interred*, go huapal onopad.—This is the Irish mode of expressing "She

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1343.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred forty-three.

John Mac-Eoaigh^w, Bishop of Conmaicne [Ardagh], died.

Johannes O'Laithimh^x, Bishop of Killala, and Cathal Mac-an-Liathanaigh, Abbot of the Monastery of the Blessed Trinity, died.

Donough Cleireach O'Mulrenin, a Canon chorister of Elphin, was slain with one shot of an arrow by the people of Hubert, son of David Donn Mac William [Burke].

Slaine, daughter of O'Brien, and wife of Turlough O'Conor, King of Connaught, died.

Cathal O'Madden, the most distinguished of his own tribe for hospitality and renown, was slain by the Clann Rickard.

Dearbhail, daughter of Hugh O'Donnell, came on a visit to Mac Dermot to Inis-Doighre^y, where she was seized with a fatal sickness and died, and was nobly and honourably interred^z in the monastery of Boyle. There never was born^a a woman of her tribe who surpassed her in goodness.

Duvcowlagh, daughter of Mac Dermot, and wife of O'Beirne, died.

Murtough O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, died; and Dermot O'Brien assumed the lordship, but he was banished from his chieftainship by Brian O'Brien; and the chieftains of Thomond then submitted to Brian.

Thomas Magauran, chief of Teallach Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], died.

Ulick, the son of Richard^b, son of William Liath [Burke], the most illustrious of the English youths of Ireland for hospitality and expertness at arms, died.

The Hy-Many suffered a great defeat from the Clann-Feorais [Berminghams], and the Clann-Rickard, on which occasion eleven of the chieftains^c of Hy-Many, together with Conor Cearbhach^d O'Kelly were slain.

was buried with great pomp and solemnity."

^a *There never was born.*—The literal translation is: "There came not before her of her tribe any woman who surpassed her in goodness."

^b *Ulick, son of Richard.*—This agrees with the text of the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster; but in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise it is given as follows:

"A. D. 1243. Ulick mac Ulick mac Richard mac Ulick, surnamed Ulick Leigh, chief of all the English of Ireland for bounty and prowess, died."

^c *Chieftains.*—Mageoghegan renders it: "where Connor Karavagh O'Kelly, with eleven princes' sons of that family were slain."

^d *Cearbhach*, i. e. the gambler or gambler.

Níall ó domnaill do cor ar a plaitir la haengur ua ndomnaill 7 le domnaill (.i. domnaill dub) ua mbaoighill, le hua ndochartaig le nŕe aodha reamair uí néill, 7 le cloinn truibne, 7 aengur mac concobair mic aŕoha mic domnaill óig do chop hi ttiŕŕinur típe conaill.

Clann Muirŕŕtaig do diochur ar an mbreŕne la hualgarŕ ua Ruairc le toirpdealbac ua Concobair, 7 la Taog máŕ Raŕhaill co ndeacraŕ go típ aŕoha dionnroigib uí domnaill, 7 tug aengur (.i. ó domnaill) típ aodha doib. Tachar do tcecmail iappin eoir aongur 7 Níall (.i. in achad mona) 7 clann muirŕŕtaig deirŕe la haongur in aŕaid Néill, maíom do chabairt leo ŕop miall ŕona muntir. Ainuilŕ ua baoigill taíŕeac thípe ainmireac cona mac, Eogan mac Airŕ uí domnaill 7 rocharde oile do marbad an tan rin, 7 aengur do breit buada.

Dauid máŕ oipechtoigh comorba Paŕtaicc décc.

Eóin máŕ dubne aipchideochain droma leathain do écc.

Concobair mac diarmata tiŕŕina muiŕe luirŕ tuile orŕain, 7 oipeachair cloinne maolruanaid moir mic taog mic caŕail mic concobair do ecc ria tigh féin reŕtmain ria ŕamain dia ŕaŕairn ar aoi laite reacŕmuine iar mbreit buadha o doman 7 o deman, 7 a adnacal i mainŕtir na búille, 7 ŕŕŕŕal mac diarmata a dŕŕbrathair ŕŕin do orŕnead ina ionad.

Ruairi mag cŕaŕh ollam leithe moŕa le dan do ecc.

* *Achadh mona*, i. e. bog-field, now Aghawoney, a townland in the parish and barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.—See the Ordnance Map of the County of Donegal, sheets 36 and 45.

† *Tir-Ainmirech*, i. e. the territory of Ainmire, son of Sedna. This was not O'Boyle's original territory, for, previously to the arrival of the Mac Sweenys from Scotland, he was chief of the Tri-Tuatha, in the north-west of the barony of Kilmacrenan. Tir-Ainmirech was the ancient name of the present barony of Boyleagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.

‡ *David Mageraghty*.—This name agrees with that in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster at the year 1342; but he is called O'Hiraghty by Grace and Pembridge, who state that he died

in the year 1337. See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 81, and Grace's Annals, edited by the Rev. Richard Butler, p. 131. According to a note in O'Flaherty's hand-writing, in the College copy of the Annals of the Four Masters, this David died in the year 1346.

§ *Mulrony More*.—He was the brother, and, according to some genealogists, the eldest brother of Aedh an gha bhearnaigh, or Hugh of the broken Spear, O'Conor, King of Connaught, who was slain in the year 1067. From this Mulrony the Mac Dermots and Mac Donoughs derived their tribe name of Clann-Mulrony.

¶ *Teige*, i. e. Tadhg an eich ghil, or Teige of the White Steed, King of Connaught, who was slain in the year 1030.

‡ *Cathal*.—He was King of Connaught; and

Niall O'Donnell was driven from his principality by Aengus O'Donnell, Donnell Duv O'Boyle and O'Doherty, by the power of Hugh Reamhar O'Neill and the Mac Sweenys ; and Aengus, the son of Conor, son of Hugh Oge, son of Donnell Oge [O'Donnell], was installed in the lordship of Tirconnell.

The Clann-Murtough [O'Conor], were driven out of Breifny by Ualgarg O'Rourke, Turlough O'Conor, and Teige Mac Rannall. They passed into Tirhugh to O'Donnell ; and Aengus (i. e. the O'Donnell), made them a grant of the territory of Tirhugh. Some time afterwards a battle was fought at Achadhmona^e between Aengus and Niall ; and the Clann-Murtough rose up with Aengus against Niall, and they defeated Niall and his people. In this battle Aindiles O'Boyle, chief of Tir-Ainmirech^f, with his son, Owen, son of Art O'Donnell, and many others, were slain, and Aengus gained the victory.

David Mageraghty^g, coarb of St. Patrick, died.

John Mac Duibhne, Archdeacon of Drumlahan, died.

Conor Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, fountain of the splendour and pre-eminence of the race of Mulrony More^h the son of Teigeⁱ, son of Cathal^j, son of Conor^k, died at his own house a week before Allhallowtide, on a Saturday, after having overcome the world and the devil, and was buried in the abbey of Boyle. Farrell Mac Dermott, his own brother, was installed his successor^l.

Rory Magrath^m, Ollav of Leth-Mogha in poetry, diedⁿ.

died in the year 1009.

^k *Conor, Concobar*.—He was King of Connaught, and the progenitor after whom the O'Conors of Connaught have taken their surname. He died in the year 972. From this it appears that the Mac Dermots of Moylurg are virtually O'Conors, and that their real name is Mac Dermot O'Conor. See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 213, note ^k.

^l *His successor*.—Mageoghegan translates this passage as follows in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

“ Connor Mac Dermodda, prince of Moylurg, the fountain and well-spring of all goodness of the family of Clanmolronie, and the son of Teig mac Cahall mac Connor, died in his house on Saturday, seven days before Alhallontide, and

was buried in the abbey of Boyle ; in whose place succeeded his own son as prince of Moylorge, namel Fferall mac Connor.”

The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contains a quotation from a contemporaneous poet, who asserted that this Conor Mac Dermot excelled all the chieftains of the Irish race of his time in wisdom, valour, hospitality, and bounty. It also states that the Farrell or Ferall was his brother, not his son, as Mageoghegan makes him.

^m *Rory Magrath*.—He was chief poet and historian to O'Brien in Thomond.

ⁿ Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, record that Turlough O'Conor, King of Connaught, was restored to his kingdom, and that peace was concluded between him and Mac Dermot.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1344.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι chéd, ceathrachatt, a ceathair.

Eppcob luigne décc.

Murchad mac maolmuáid uí fghra abb na buille 7 aóðar eppcoir luigne do écc.

Nicól maccpaí comorba tfrmainn dabeoucc decc.

Apt mór mac corbmaic uí maoleaclainn ri miðe do marbad la corb-mac mballaé ua maoleachlainn, 7 é ffin do gabail a ionaid.

Aodh mac Rooib meḡ Mathgamna tiḡearna oirḡiall décc, 7 Murchad óḡ mág maḡamna do gabáil an tiḡearnair na deoid, 7 a écc hi cinn reacht-maine. Maḡnur mac Eocha mic Rooib méḡ mathgamna do gabáil an tiḡearnair iarrin.

Uilliam mac maḡamna méḡ Raḡnaill do marbad la macaib cathail meḡ raḡnaill.

Mathgamain mac ḡiollacriort clepiḡ meic diarmata do marbad la muintir nelige ar an ccoirpḡliab.

ḡrian mac Ruaidri méḡ uidir décc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1345.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι chéd, ceathrachatt, a cúḡ.

ḡiolla na naom ó cianáin abb leapa gabail do écc.

Toirpdealach mac aodha mic eoghain uí concobair Rí Connacht do marbadh dupcar do foighit (i. i. in foḡmar) 1 fpiod uopadha hi muintiri eolair iar ndol do congnaim do lá tadhs mag Raḡnaill 1 naḡaid élonne Muircḡtaḡ muimniḡ uí concobair co loc airid. Clann Muircḡ-

* *Intended bishop*, aóðar eappoiḡ, i. e. *Materies Episcopi*, i. e. *Episcopus in fieri*. In *Ma-geoghagan's* translation of the *Annals of Clon-macnoise* he is called "Murrogh mac Bryen of the Chalices of the mass."

* *Termon-Daveog* is now called *Termon Ma-grath*, and is situated in the south of the county

of Donegal, near Pettigoe. See note *, under the year 1196, p. 104.

* *Ballagh*, ballac, i. e. freckled.

* *Muintir-Healy*, i. e. the family of O'Healy. This passage is entered in the Dublin copy of the *Annals of Ulster* as follows, under the year 1341: .

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1344.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred forty-four.

The Bishop of Leyny [Achonry] died.

Murrough, son of Molloy O'Hara, Abbot of Boyle, and intended Bishop of Leyny, died.

Nicholas Magrath, coarb of Termon-Daveog^p, died.

Art More, son of Cormac O'Melaghlin, King of Meath, was slain by Cormac Ballagh^a O'Melaghlin, who installed himself in his place.

Hugh, son of Roolbh [Rodolph] Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died, and Murrough Oge Mac Mahon next assumed the lordship, but died in a week afterwards; and the lordship was then assumed by Manus, son of Cochy, son of Rodolph Mac Mahon.

William, the son of Mahon Mac Rannall, was slain by the sons of Cathal Mac Rannall.

Mahon, the son of Gilchreest Cleireach Mac Dermot, was slain on the Coir-sliabh [the Curliu Mountain], by Muintir-Healy^r.

Brian, son of Rory Maguire, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1345.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred forty-five.

Gilla-na-naev O'Keenan, Abbot of Lisgabhail^s, died.

Turlough, the son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Connor, King of Connaught, was killed in Autumn by one shot of an arrow, at Fídh doradha^t, in [the territory of] Muintir-Eolais, after he had gone to Loch-Airinn^u to aid Teige Mac Rannall

^a *Anno Domini 1341. Maça mac gillecúirt cleirg mic diarmada do marbáil le muintir n-Eilíoe ap in coisphlaib.* Here it is to be noted that cleirg, which is a cognomen of gillecúirt, is in the genitive case singular to agree with it.

^r *Lisgabhoil*, now Lisgool, on the margin of Lough Erne, near Enniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh.

^t *Fídh doradha*, now Fedaro, a townland in the parish of Annaduff, barony of Mohill, and county of Leitrim.—See Ordnance map of that county, sheet 32. The territory of Muintir-Eolais comprised the barony of Mohill, and all that level portion of the county of Leitrim, south of the range of Slieve-an-ierin.

^u *Loch Airinn*.—This name is still in use, but

ταις, ἡ ἀν χυῖο οἰλε δὸ μυντιρ εὐλαῖρ δια leanmain ḡο ριοδ δοραδῃα, ἡ α μαρβαδ ἀρ ḡυῖρτῖρ na ρῖδεόῖγε, ἡ nochā ττορchaῖρ δὸ ḡαιοδεαλαῖβ ρε hachaiδ ροῖμε iméfin ρḡel buδ mó inar, ἡ Aod mac ττοῖρρδεαλβαῖḡ δὸ ριοḡaδ ina ionaττ.

ḡῖrian ua ρῖρḡail δῖḡhaδbap τῖḡeapna na hanḡaile decc. Fear na ρο éuill imdeapḡaδ im ní da bῖuaῖρ ῖρ in mbié, co ρuḡ buaiδ o δōman, ἡ o deman.

Aod ó Néill δὸ dul coblaé ap loch eachach, ἡ clann aeδa buide co na ττοῖονόλ δὸ bῖeῖτ ρaῖρ, ἡ daoine iomδa δὸ lot ἡ δὸ μαρβαδ σταρpa. Aét éfna ταρpa aeδ ina longaiδ uaiδhiδ dia naiδdeon.

Maghur ó ploinn line δὸ μαρβαδ la domnall donn, ἡ la bῖrian o néill.

Copbmac mac Ruaiδῖρ uí éoncōbair δὸ écc.

Coppmac mac Muῖρcῖῖταιḡ meic lochlainn δὸ μαρβαδ la macaiδ ualḡairḡ meic ρῖρḡail.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1346.

Αοῖρ Cῖριoτ, míle, τῖρῖ chéδ, éḡḡḡpachar, a ré.

Coccaδ δὸ ρár eῖτῖρ ua Ruaiρe, .i. ualḡairḡ, ἡ Ruaiδῖρ mac cathail uí éoncōbair. Tachar δὸ éḡḡmaiδ σταρpa i ccalḡairḡe locha ḡile, ἡ Spaineaδ

it is generally anglicised Rinn Lough, or Lough a Rinn, which is that of a lake situated a short distance to the south of the town of Mohill, in the barony of Mohill and county of Leitrim. The ruins of a small castle of the Mac Ranalls are still to be seen on the margin of this lake.

* *The rest.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is bloδ δὸ μυντιρ Eo-luῖρ, i. e. "Some of the Muinter Eolais," which is better.

* *Gurtin na Spideoige*, i. e. the little garden or field of the robin redbreast. This name is now forgotten. The place so called was in the immediate vicinity of Fedaro townland. In an inquisition taken in the year 1631, Federree and Cornespedoge are mentioned as in the barony of Mohill and county of Leitrim.

* *There had not fallen.*—This passage is translated by Mageoghegan in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

"A. D. 1345. Terlagh O'Connor, King of Connaught, after he had reigned twenty-one years, was killed by the shoote of an arrow in Ffyedorowe in Moynter-Eolas, being [having] purposely gone thither to assist Teige Mac⁴Ranell against Clann Mortagh, at Logh Aryn, whom the said Clann Mortagh and the rest of the inhabitants of Moyntir Eolas pursued to Fydorowe, and there, at a place called Gortyn Spideoge, was killed by an arrow, as aforesaid. There was not a greater exploit done by an arrow since Neale of the Nine Hostages was killed by Eochie mac Enna Kynseallagh at the Tyrhian seas; in whose [i. e. Terlagh's] place Hugh Mac Terlagh was

against the descendants of Murtough Muimhneach O'Conor. The Clann-Murtough and the rest^m of the Muintir-Eolais pursued him as far as Fídh Doradha, and killed him at Gurtin-na-spídeoige^x. For a long time before there had not fallen⁷ of the Gaels, any one more to be lamented than he. Hugh, son of Turlough, was inaugurated King in his place.

Brian O'Farrell, worthy materies of a lord of Annaly, died. He was a man who never earned censure^s on account of anything he ever acquired, even up to the hour when he overcame the world and the devil.

Hugh O'Neill went with a fleet on Lough Neagh, and the Clann-Hugh-Boy^a, with their muster, overtook him, and many persons were wounded and killed [in the contest] between them; but Hugh made his escape, in despite of them, in his ships.

Manus O'Flynn^b Line [i. e. of Moylinny], was slain by Donnell Donn and Brian O'Neill.

Cormac, the son of Rory O'Conor, died.

Cormac, son of Murtough Mac Loughlin, was slain by the sons of Ualgarg, son of Farrell [O'Rourke]^c.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1346.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred forty-six.

A war broke out between O'Rourke, i. e. Ualgarg, and Rory, the son of Cathal O'Conor; and an engagement took place between them in Calry-Lough-

constituted King of Connaught."

^a *Earned censure.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is, "páinic gan aen gúe aómopáin ó égríib 7 ó ollamnáib Éirenn," i. e. "he passed through life without any reproach from the literati or chief poets of Ireland." The meaning is, that he had been so generous to the poets that none of them attempted to lampoon him.

^b *Clann-Hugh-Boy*, i. e. the race of Hugh Boy O'Neill, who was slain in the year 1283. They possessed, at this period, an extensive territory

to the east of Lough Neagh in the present counties of Down and Antrim, and which was called Clann Aodha Buidhe,—*Anglice*, Clannaboy,—from their tribe-name.

^c *O'Flynn*.—This name is now usually anglicised O'Lyn, by aspirating the initial f, which seems to have been also the mode of pronouncing the name at a very early period. See note^a under the year 1176, pp. 24, 25.

^e Under this year O'Flaherty adds, in the College copy, the following passages from the Annals of Lecan :

por ua Ruairc 7 a gallocclaíca uile do marbhad, .i. mág buirpce [7] mac neill caimn co na muinir. O Ruairc do leanmáin do Ruaidrí ua cconcobair 7 do cloinn ndonnchaíð ara haithle, 7 a marbhad la maolpuanaíð mac donnchaíð, 7 po buð móiréct epide.

Ceithre meic cathail mic an éaoich mág Raġnaill do gabail ap loc an rġuir do chonchobair mág Raġnaill, Tomaltaí mág Raġnaill da mbreilair co Cairiol corcepaigh, 7 a marbhad dó ann rin.

Cuulaíð mac cathmaoil toíreac cenél ísraohairġ do marbhad la domnall mac caémaoil.

Maíom la brian mág maġamna por ġallaib ġo ráinnic epí éctt cġnn in airímh díb.

Niall ó domnall, clann Muirchírtairġ, mac feðlimíð uí concobair, 7 Muirġíí mac diarmata do ínnmáin Ruaidrí mic cathail ġo cúil maóile ġo teugrat maíom fair, 7 por cloinn ndonnchaíð annrin ġur cuirpaíð ár oppa, 7 a cepeachaíð ara haithle díób ġo mbaoí a lor óaothain cepeach lair.

Mac diarmada ġall do marbhad tre feill ina tig féin la cloinn Uailórin meic ġoirbealbaiġ 7 corpmac caoch mac fínġin do marbhad díób maílle fíir.

Concobair ua brian do marbhad.

Íomar mac Muirchaíða uí ísġail do marbhad la brian mac tġgearnam, 7 la cloinn meic Muirchírtairġ.

Art mac tomáir uí Ruairc do marbhad la domnall mág tġgearnam.

"Odo O'Roirk Rodericum filius Cathaldi O'Connor apud papa coillead deprædatus, in templum cille hoipix confugit, et templo incenso occiditur.—MS. L."

"Amlaus (Donaldus reor) O'Flaherty occidentalis Connaciæ dominus obiit.—MS. L."

"Jacobus O'Corcraín, Archidiaconus Brefiniæ, et Florentius O'Corcraín insignis Cytharædus obierunt."—MS. L.

^a *Calry-Lough-Gill*, calpaige loca ġile, was a territory in the county of Sligo, bordering upon Lough Gill. The name is still preserved in Calry or Colry, a parish bordering upon this lake.

^c *Gallowglasses*.—The Irish of the middle ages

trained two kinds of infantry; one, called gallowglasses, were armed with an iron helmet, a coat of mail and a cuirass, and carried in one hand a fine-edged battle-axe, like that used by the ancient Gauls, of whom Marcellinus speaks in his 19th Book; the other were light-armed, and are called by Henry of Marleburgh Turbiculi, by others Turbarii, and popularly kerns: they fought with javelins tied with strings, darts, and knives called *skeynes*. In an Act passed in the fifth year of Edward III., c. 25, among the articles to be observed in Ireland the sixth was "against the leaders and supporters of kerns and the people called idlemen, unless on the confines

Gill^d, in which O'Rourke was routed, and all his gallowglasses^e slain, i. e. Mac Buirree, and Mac Neill Cam^f with their people. O'Rourke was afterwards pursued by Rory O'Connor and the Clann-Donough, and was killed by Mulrony Mac Donough. This was a lamentable deed^g.

The four sons of Cathal, the son of the Caech [Monoculus] Mac Rannall, were taken prisoners on Loch-an-Sguir^h by Conor Mac Rannall. Tomaltagh Mac Rannall afterwards brought them to Caisiol Cosgraigh, where they were put to death by him.

Cu-Uladh Mac Cawell, chief of Kinel-Farry, was slain by Donnell Mac Cawell.

A victory was gained by Brian Mac Mahon over the English, and three hundred of their headsⁱ were counted [after the battle].

Niall O'Donnell, the Clann-Murtough [O'Connor], the son of Felim O'Connor and Maurice Mac Dermot, pursued Rory, the son of Cathal [O'Connor] to Cul-Maoile [Coloony], where they defeated him and the Clann-Donough with great slaughter. They afterwards plundered them, and carried off abundance of booty.

Mac Dermot Gall was treacherously killed in his own house by the sons of Waldrin Mac Costello; and Cormac Caech Mac Fineen was slain along with him.

Ivor, the son of Murrough O'Farrell, was slain by Brian Mac Tiernan and the Clann Murtough.

Art, son of Thomas O'Rourke, was slain by Donnell Mac Tiernan.

of the enemy's territory, and at their own expense."—*Ware's Antiquit.* c. xxi.

"The gallowglass succeeded the horseman, and he is commonly armed with a skull, a shirt of mail, and a Gallowglass axe," &c. &c.—*Bar-nabie Riches' New Irish Prognostication*, p. 37.

ⁱ *Mac Buirree, &c.*—The Four Masters have omitted the 7, *agur*, which renders this passage obscure, but the Editor has restored it from the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. Mac Buirree and Mac Neill Cam were Scots, and captains of gallowglasses employed in O'Rourke's service.

^g *Lamentable deed.*—This entry is more briefly but far more correctly given in the Dublin copy

of the Annals of Ulster, in which it is stated that the killing of O'Rourke is the most lamentable event that had occurred in Ireland since the killing of Cormac Mac Cullennan.

^h *Loch-an-Sguir*, now Lough Scur. It is situated in the parish of Kiltubbrid, in the barony and county of Leitrim, near the village of Keshcarrigan. There is an island in this lake called Castle Island, on which stand the ruins of a castle called *Carp-leán Seóin*, or John's castle, and another island called Prison Island on which, according to tradition, Mac Rannall was wont to confine his prisoners.

ⁱ *Three hundred heads.*—This is very rudely

AOIS CRIOST, 1347. .

AOIR CRIOST, mile, trí chéad, ceathracha, a Seacht.

Maolmaíóóg ó táiclig oipicél locha hegne do écc.

Giolla na naom mac Seappraíó mic giolla na naom uí fífhail tigeanna na hangaile cñn coranta commaicneac ar gail ar gairceó, ar eneach, 7 ar oipreapcur do écc i ccluan lip béic iar mbeiré athaíó imchian in aipdeñ-nur na hangaile dó 7 é do bpeiré buaóa ó doman 7 ó dñman. Cathal mac mupchaóa mic giolla na naom uí fífhail do gabail tigeannair na hangaile iarom.

Muirgiur mac diarmata do maphaó la Seaan ruao mac dauid a bupc.

Taóg mág Rañnaill taoíreach muinipe heólaip do gabail do cloinn Muircestraig.

Uilliam Mac dauid do maphaó do taóg ruao mac diarmata gall i mbaile an topair.

Tomar mac aptain tigeanna ua neachóac ulaó do chpochaó la gallaib.

Eoghan ua madaóain taoíreach Sil nanmchaóha décc 7 Mupchaó a mac do gabail cñnaip Sil nanmchaóa.

Añgiur mac gaópa uí Madaóain do écc.

Teampall chille Rónáin do chop ruar opeargal ua duibhionnáin.

Finguala ingñ meic pingin bñ fífhail uí duibhionnain décc.

Enrí mac afoha buide uí neill, pionnguala ingean Maolpeaclainn uí Raigillig, 7 an giolla dub mac gille Mochua decc.

Donnchaó mac aedha óig uí fífhail décc.

Síópaó ó cuipñín paóí fíleao 7 ollam na bpeirne epide do ecc.

stated by the Four Masters. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is: "Maom la bñian mag maegaimna ar gallaib da pamie tri c. ceann co laethair," i.e. "a defeat was given by Brian Mac Mahon to the English, of whose heads three hundred were brought in his presence."

¹ *Cluain-lis-Bec*.—See other references to this place at the years 1282 and 1322.

² *Mac David Burke*.—He was chief of the territory of Clanconow or Clanconway, on the west

side of the river Suck in the barony of Ballinroe and county of Galway. See note ², under the year 1225.

¹ *Ballintober*, baile an topair, i.e. the town of the well. This is the Ballintober in the county of Roscommon, which is usually called by the annalists baile topair órigoe, i.e. the town of St. Bridget's well, to distinguish it from baile topair páopuig, now Ballintober, in the county of Mayo. Mac Dermot Gall was Chief of Airteach, in the county of Roscommon.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1347.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred forty-seven.

Maelmaedhog O'Taichligh, Official of Lough Erne, died.

Gilla-na-naev, the son of Geoffrey, son of Gilla-na-naev O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, chief protector of the Conmaicni, for his prowess, valour, hospitality, and renown, died at Cluain-lis-bee¹, after having been for a long time Chief of Annaly, and after having gained the victory over the world and the devil. Cathal, the son of Murrough, son of Gilla-na-naev O'Farrell, assumed the lordship of Annaly after him.

Maurice Mac Dermot was slain by John Roe Mac David Burke².

Teige Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, was taken prisoner by the Clann-Murtough [O'Conor].

William Mac David [Burke] was slain at Ballintober³ by Teige Roe Mac Dermot Gall.

Thomas Mac Artan, Lord of Iveagh⁴, in Ulidia, was hanged by the English.

Owen O'Madden⁵, Chief of Sil-Anmchadha, died; and Murrough, his son, assumed the chieftainship of Sil-Anmchadha⁶.

Aengus, the son of Gara O'Madden, died.

The church of Kilronan was re-erected by Farrell O'Duigenan⁷.

Finola, daughter of Mac Fineen, and wife of Farrell O'Duigenan, died.

Henry, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill; Finola, daughter of Melaghlin⁸ O'Reilly; and Gilladuv Mac Gillamochua, died.

Donough, the son of Hugh Oge O'Farrell, died.

Siry O'Curnin⁹, a learned poet and Ollav of Breifny, died.

¹ *Lord of Iveagh*.—The Mac Artans did not retain this dignity long, for the Magennises appear henceforward as lords of this territory.

² *Sil-Anmchadha*.—This is pronounced Sheel-Anmchy: for its situation and extent see note ³ under the year 1178, p. 44, *supra*.

⁴ *O'Duigenan*.—This passage is better given from O'Mulconry's Annals, by O'Flaherty, in the College copy, H. 2. 11, thus:—

"Finola, daughter of Owen Mac Fineen, and

wife of Farrell Muimhneach O'Duigenan, Erenagh of Kilronan, died."

⁵ *Melaghlin*, *Maolpeaclaunn*.—This name, which is sometimes written *Maolpeaclaull*, and *Maolpeaclaunn* is usually anglicised *Malachy*, but with what degree of propriety may be questioned, as it signifies the servant or devotee of St. Seachlainn or Secundinus, disciple of St. Patrick.

⁶ *O'Curnin*.—The Annals of Lecan, as quoted

Aois CRIOST, 1348.

Aois Criosť, mile, trí chéad, céthpachatt a hocht.

Siolla na naom uá cianain abb lřpa gabail do écc.

Niall garb uá domnaill tighřna tře conaill, iar bpařbail mór nimpřna óó hi tighřnnur 7 nia tighřnnur, do marbaó la Maghnur meabhlach uá ndomnaill třia cheilř 7 řionğail (.i. i port nři Saimę). Óa cup cřodha connarť cōřnamach an tř, niall go řin, 7 ba liach a aoideá amlaó řin. Aongur mac concobair uí domnaill baó in impearain řři niall do řabail an tighęarņar.

Cathal ó řřğail tighęarņa na hangaile décc.

Maileachlann mág oipeachtarř taoireá muintire řoduib, 7 Donnchaó mág bradařř taoireach cuile brřđe décc.

Comęirřhe cōccaó eoir řřğal mac diarmada 7 Ruairi mac cathail mic domnaill uí cōcobair. Longport meic diarmada do lořccaó la Ruairi. Mac diarmada do thionol a chapar ara haile co ndeachřatt i ndiaó Ruairi go a longport go baile an mōtarř řur řio lořccaó an baile leó eittir cloic 7 cřand, 7 ni řo cuireá na nařhaó řur eillřřť dia tighib dorřđiri. Tugřat mac uí Ruairc baó i mbrařđeanur řř in mbaile app immaile ře řach brařand oile óa řřuairřřť ann.

Clann řeorair do ionnarbaó la hęmann a búř řur bo heřřř do Mac řeorair toćť dia cōřugá go teař uí cōcobair.

by O'Flaherty in the College copy of these Annals, call him "a learned poet and musician;" and add, that he died "in religione et peregrinatione."

¹ O'Keenan.—His death has been already entered under the year 1345.

² Murderously, i řionğail.—Properly means the murder of a kinsman.

³ Meabhlach, i. e. the deceitful.

⁴ Inis-Saimę.—At Ballyshannon. See note ^b under the year 1197, p. 111.

⁵ Melaghlin Mageraghty.—In the Annals of Ulster he is called "impeř in eimř, řeřmeoir na řeile 7 dōneoir na daennaćta, i. e. the

emperor of hospitality, the servant of generosity, and the shelterer of benevolence." And it is added, that the professors of poetry and the sciences were 'grieved and broken-hearted on hearing of the death of this kind chieftain.

⁶ Cuil-Brighde.—This, which is more generally written Cuil Brighdein, was the name of Mac Brady's territory, comprising the district round Stradone, in the county of Cavan. See other notices of it at the years 1378 and 1412. The name Mac Brady is now always made Brady, without the prefix Mac.

⁷ Mac Dermot's fortress, longport meic diar-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1348.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred forty-eight.

Gilla-na-naev O'Keenan^r, Abbot of Lisgabhail, died.

Niall Garve O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, after having experienced much contention, before and during the term of his lordship, was treacherously and murderously^r slain by Manus Meabhloch^r O'Donnell, his kinsman, at the port of Inis-Saimer^a. Niall was a brave, puissant, and defensive hero till then, and it was a sorrowful thing that he should have died in such a way. Aengus, the son of Conor O'Donnell, who had been in contention with Niall, assumed the lordship.

Cathal O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, died.

Melaghlin Mageraghty^r, Chief of Muintir Rodiv, and Donough Mac Brady, Chief of Cuil Brighde^r, died.

A war broke out between Farrell Mac Dermot, and Rory, the son of Cathal, son of Donnell O'Connor. Mac Dermot's fortress^r was burned by Rory. Mac Dermot afterwards assembled his friends, and they pursued Rory to his fortress at Ballymote, and burned the town, both stone and wooden edifices, and they did not meet any opposition until they reached home^a. They took away the son of O'Rourke, that was in captivity in the town, together with every other captive they found there.

The Clann-Feorais [the Berminghams], were banished by Edmond Burke, and Mac Feorais^a was compelled to go to the house of O'Conor for his support^b.

maba.—This was not the castle in Lough Key commonly called Cappan^r Coéa Cé, or the rock of Lough Key; but a fortification situated on Longford hill, now enclosed in Lord Lorton's demesne.

^a *Until they reached home.*—This is the literal translation; but the idea intended to be conveyed is, that they returned home without having met any opposition. The words, as constructed in the original Irish, might imply that they did receive opposition on their return home;

but although this is obviously not the meaning intended, the Editor has thought proper to preserve the order of the original construction, to give the reader an exact idea of the style of the original.

^a *Mac Feorais*, i. e. the head of the Berminghams.

^b *Support.*—O'Flaherty adds from the Annals of Lecan, in H. 2. 11 (Trinity College, Dublin):

"Gelasiu Mac Tigernan obiit.—MS. L."

"On cluice multos e vita sustulit.—MS. L."

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1349.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, επί chéu, cfehpachatt, anaoí.

Μαιðm do éabairt la haoð ua Ruairc ap plaitébrtach ua Ruairc ap donnchað ua ndomnaill, 7 ap darptraigib. Aoð macc plannchað taoipeac darptraige giollacriort mag plannchaða, lochlainn mac ainbhir uí basóighill 7 rochaðe immaille ppiú do mapbað don commarc hipin.

Eoin dub mac domnaill do mapbað la Magnur mac eochaða méz mat-garína.

Giolla na naoim ó huigino Saoí le dán décc.

Coimeirge do denom eidir mac ndiarmada do Riðiri 7 Ruaiðiri ua conco-bair gur po éionól Mac diarmada an méu fuair do gallaib, 7 gaoidealaib im cloinn Muircfritairg 7 im cenél cconail do foigib mic cathail. Ruaiðiri do gluapacé pompa, 7 a éur go cloinn fírmairge dóib. Giðeað nochap féopatt uile eitir gallaib 7 gaoidealaib greim do gabail air. Iompaío ara haíte gan nít gan eidiríoha. Ruaiðiri do thionol poçraide iarrin gur loirg, gur mill, 7 gur airccfettair upmór maighe luirg uile.

Plairg mór in epinó, 7 go hairíde i muig luirg co ttugad ár diarmíde ap haoínib da bítin. Matha mac cathail uí Ruairc décc don plairg hipin.

Donnchað riabach mac Maoileachloinn cappaig meic diarmada do gabail la corbmac boðar mac diarmata, 7 é da bpeit lair i nairteach, 7 a map-bað i nduinetháide do muinir airtig, do mac giollacriort mic tairéig, 7 dua ceapnaig.

Rirðepu ua Raðallairg tigeapna na bpeirne thoip, 7 mac an iarla do écc.

Giilebert ua plandagáin taoipeach tuaithe Ratha do mapbað do macaib bpiain uí plandagáin.

^c *Mac Clancy*.—This name is now anglicised Clancy, without the prefix Mac. It is locally pronounced in Irish as if written mag lanna-chaíde.

^d *Dartry*.—This territory comprised the present barony of Rosselagher, in the north of the county of Leitrim, where the Clancys, or Maglanchys, are still numerous.

^e *The son of Cathal*, i. e. Rory O'Conor, who

was at this time the chief leader of the race of Brian Luighneach, the ancestor of O'Conor Sligo. The Clann-Murtough were the descendants of Murtough-Muimhneach, the brother of Brian Luighneach.

^f *Plague*.—This plague is noticed in Ma-geoghegan's version of the Annals of Clonmac-noise, under the year 1348, as follows :

"A. D. 1348. There was a generall plague in

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1349.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred forty-nine.

Hugh O'Rourke defeated Flaherty O'Rourke, Donough O'Donnell, and the people of Dartry; and Hugh Mac Clancy^a, Chief of Dartry^a, Gilchreest Mac Clancy, Loughlin, son of Aindiles O'Boyle, and many others, were slain in the engagement.

John Duv Mac Donnell was slain by Manus, son of Eochy Mac Mahon.

Gilla-na-naev O'Higgin, a learned poet, died.

Another contest arose between Mac Dermot and Rory O'Conor. Mac Dermot assembled all the English and Irish whom he found to aid him, together with the Clann-Murtough and the Kinel-Connell, against the son of Cathal^c. Rory moved before these, and they drove him to Clann-Fermaighe, but the entire body of them, both English and Irish, were unable to take him. They afterwards returned without acquiring power or obtaining hostages; and Rory then mustered a force and burned, wasted, and plundered the greater part of Moylurg.

A great plague [raged] in Ireland, and more especially in Moylurg, by which great numbers were carried off. Matthew, the son of Cathal O'Rourke, died of this plague^d.

Donough Reagh, the son of Melaghlin Carragh Mac Dermot, was taken prisoner by Cormac Bodhar^e Mac Dermot, who led him to Airteach; and he was killed in secret murder^b by the people of Airteach, i. e. by the son of Gilchreest Mac Taichligh and O'Kearney.

Richard O'Reilly, Lord of East Breifny, and the son of the Earl, died.

Gilbert O'Flanagan, Chief of Tuath-Ratha^f, was slain by the sons of Brian O'Flanagan.

Moylurg and all Ireland in general, whereof the Earle of Ulster's grandchild died: also Mathew mac Cahall O'Royrck died of it."

^a *Bodhar* (pronounced *bower*), i. e. the deaf. From this the Hiberno-English word *bother* is supposed to have been formed.

^b *Secret murder*.—This is written *dunraide* in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, in

which this passage is entered under the year 1346. In a manuscript in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, No. 315, p. 288, this term is thus defined: "*Dunraide*, i. e. *maptao dume* i. e. *maptao dume* i. e. *Dunraide*, to kill a man in treachery, and to conceal his body afterwards."

^f *Tuath-ratha*.—Now anglicised *Tooraah*. It

Μυρτέρταχ ριαccánach mág aongura do mārbað lá a bráitērib buðóein.
Ruaidōri ua cathain tigherna na craoibē, 7 airdi cianaéta do écc.

Αὐὸ ua Raḡallaiḡ do écc.

Αν giolla caéch mág dorchaib do écc.

Μυρḡhēsr mac donnchaib taoíreað an corainn fear lán daiēne, 7 beneað do écc.

Μαιōm mór do éabairt lap an lurtir 7 la gallaib na Míde ar ua Maioleachloinn 7 ar ḡaoidéalaið na Míde dú i ndorparatar rochaibē dia maiēib.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1350.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τή chéd, caoccat.

Uilliam ó dubda Eppcop chille hAladh, fēsr tóḡbala ceall 7 neimēoh, Saos diaoha, dērcach, daonnachtað do écc.

Αοoh (.i. rí connact) mac afoha bréirnech uí concobair rir a ráití ua concobair do mārbað la haed ua ruairc i moigh angaidhe.

Fēḡal ua ruairc mac ualḡaircc do mārbað do mac cathail cleirig meic donnchaða.

ḡrian mac diarmata aōbar tigherna maighe luirc do mārbað i Ror commain la muinir an eppcoir uí rinaéta daon urchar roighe co tēḡmaireað, 7 an fear ar ar cuireað an troigead do chaitēin (Ruaidōri an treompā ó donnchaða) do ciorrbað po éstóir ina éraic.

is still the local name of a district in the county of Fermanagh, lying between Lough Melvin and Lough Erne, and comprising the parishes of Inismacsaint and Boho. See note ^a under the year 1260, p. 379.

^a *Kinsmen*, bráitērib. — In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise this is rendered "brothers," thus:

"A. D. 1348. Mortagh Riaganach Magenos was killed by his own brothers."

¹ *Ard-Keanaghta*. — The prefix *ard* here is evidently a mistake.

^m *A defeat was given*. — This is the literal translation. It would be better expressed in English

as follows:

"A great victory was gained by the Justiciary and the English of Meath over O'Melaghlin and the Irish of Meath, and many of the Irish chieftains were slain."

ⁿ *Man*, raoi. — The word raoi, which is rendered doctor by Colgan, has the same meaning in the ancient Irish as *bume uapal* has in the modern. It might be translated "gentleman" throughout, but the Editor has translated it by "learned man," "eminent man," or "distinguished man" throughout.

^o *Magh-Angaidhe*. — This is probably the place in Breifny, now called Moy, *alias* Newtown-

Murtough Riaganagh Magennis was slain by his own kinsmen^k.

Rory O'Kane, Lord of Creeve and Ard-Keanaghta^l, died.

Hugh O'Reilly died.

Gilla-Caech Mac Dorcy died.

Maurice Mac Donough, Chief of Corran, a man full of intelligence and hospitality, died.

A great defeat was given^m by the Lord Justice and the English of Meath to O'Melaghlin and the Irish of Meath, in which many of their chieftains were slain.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1350.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred fifty.

William O'Dowda, Bishop of Killala, founder of many churches and sanctuaries, and a godly, charitable, and humane manⁿ, died.

Hugh (i. e. the King of Connaught), the son of Hugh Breifneach O'Conor, and who was called the O'Conor, was slain in Magh-Angaidhe^o by Hugh O'Rourke.

Farrell O'Rourke, the son of Ualgarg, was slain by the son of Cathal Cleirach Mac Donough.

Brian Mac Dermot, materies of a lord of Moylurg, was accidentally slain at Roscommon with one shot of a javelin^p by the people of Bishop O'Finaghty^q; and the man who was charged with having cast the dart (Rory-an-t-Seomra O'Donohoe^r), was immediately mangled^s as an *eric* [retaliation] for him [Brian].

Gore.—See Ordnance map of the county of Leitrim, sheet 26.

^p *Of a javelin, forgoe.*—The Irish word *for-geao* or *for-geao*, which is cognate with the Latin *sagitta*, generally signifies a shaft or arrow; but it sometimes also denotes a javelin not discharged from a bow, but thrown by the hand.

^q *Bishop O'Finaghty.*—He was John O'Finaghty, Bishop of Elphin, called John of Roscommon, in his Patent of restitution to the temporalities, 1st March, 1326. In Harris's edition of Ware's Bishop^s he is erroneously called *John*

O'Finda, an error which arose from mistaking the contracted writing of the name, o fīnoīa, in the Annals of Ulster or of Lough Kee.

^r *O'Donohoe.*—He was evidently one of the sept of O'Donnchadha of Hy-Cormaic in Moinmoy. See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 76, note ".

^s *Was mangled, do cioppbaō.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is "do cioppbaō 7 do mapbaō ann, was mangled and killed for it."

Ὀριαν mac doimnaill mic briain ruaid uí briain do marbhad tre feill la macaib lorcáin meic ceoach. Ar dó ro paidesad

Truaigh aon mac doimnaill dala,
Truaigh oighir briain boraíma,
Truaigh a óul mar na raoilead
Truaigh clann ceoch da choimmaoisíom.

Τοιρδεαλβὰς ὅcc ὁ briain do marbhad ré bpear ndécc do cloinn ceoach i ndioḡail a migníomá, a bpsíonn ḡ a ceoḡ do bein díob beór.

Ruaidrí mac cathail mic doimnaill uí concóbair do marbhad i fell i ngarrída na fiongaile ar bpecríab la cloinn fíngail meic donnchaíḡ ar forcongpa aḡha mic τοιρδεαλβαίḡ.

Aod mac τοιρδεαλβαίḡ daiḡrioḡad do mac uilliam bupc ḡ do éuaḡaib connacht, ḡ aéḡ mac feidlimíḡ do ríḡad dóib ina aḡhanḡ.

Cúcoicpeiche móp mág eochagáin tígírna cenél fíachach, aod mac am-laoib meḡuioir, ḡ Muirḡfí mac donnchaíḡa décc.

Aonghur ruaid ua dalaíḡ raoí epeann i ndán, ḡ aonghoḡf ua heoḡora dñḡhḡsar dana décc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1351.

Αοί Cρίορτ, míle, τpí chéḡ, caoccat, a haon.

Μαινετpí Ruíρ oipbealaíḡ in eppcoiboiḡeḡt tuama do ḡfnoíḡ do bpaíḡpíḡ S. ppaḡpíρ.

Eoḡhan na lathaiḡi mac Suibne do marbhad lá Maḡnur ua ndoimnaill.

Pílib mág uioir taoipeaḡ muḡtipe phcoḡaḡáin, ḡ Enna ὁ plannaḡáin taoipeach tuatḡe paḡha décc.

^t *Pity his going, &c.*—i. e. Pity he perished by a death unlooked for.

^u *The Clann-Keogh*.—These were evidently the family that gave name to Ballymakeogh, in the territory of Owney, in the county of Tipperary, which afterwards belonged to the head of the Ryans of that neighbourhood.

^v *Garrdha-na-fiongaile*, would be now anglicised Garrynafinely, but the name is obsolete.

^x *Brecshliabh*.—Now anglicised Bricklieve,—a

mountain in the baronies of Tirerrill and Corran in the county of Sligo, lying between Lough-naleiby and Kesh-corran.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiackrach*, p. 481, and map prefixed to the same. See this mountain again referred to at the year 1512. Bricklieve townland and castle are shewn on the Ordnance map of the county of Sligo, sheet 34.

^y *The inhabitants of the Tuathas*,—i. e. the O'Hanlys, Mac Brannans, O'Monahans, and their

Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Brian Roe O'Brien, was treacherously slain by the sons of Lorcan Mac Lorcan. Of him was said :

Pity the only son of Donnell of the meeting ;

Pity the heir of Brian Borumha ;

Pity his going^t as was not expected ;

Pity the Clann-Keogh should triumph over him.

Turlough Oge O'Brien killed sixteen of the Clann-Keogh^u in revenge of this evil deed, and despoiled them, besides, of their lands and cattle

Rory, the son of Cathal, son of Donnell O'Connor, was treacherously slain at Garrdha-na-Fiongaile^w on Brecshliabh^x, by the sons of Farrell Mac Donough, at the instigation of Hugh, the son of Turlough.

Hugh, the son of Turlough, was deposed by Mac William Burke and by the people of the Tuathas^y of Connaught ; and Hugh, the son of Felim, was inaugurated by them in opposition to him.

Cucogry More Mageoghegan, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach, Hugh, the son of Auliffe Maguire, and Maurice Mac Donough, died.

Aengus Roe O'Daly, the most learned of the poets of Ireland, and Aengus O'Hosey, a good poet, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1351.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred fifty-one.

The monastery of Ros-Oirbhealagh^z, in the diocese of Tuam, was erected for Franciscan friars.

Owen-na-Cathaighe Mac Sweeny was slain by Manus O'Donnell.

Philip Maguire, Chief of Muintir-Pheodachain^a, and Enna O'Flanagan, Chief of Tuath-ratha^b, died.

correlatives, who dwelt round Slieve Bann in the east of the county of Roscommon. See note ^d under the year 1189, p. 86.

^z *Ros-Oirbheallaigh*.—Rof Ombeallaigh, now Rosserelly, on the river of Ross, near Headford, in the barony of Clare, and county of Galway, where the extensive ruins of a monastery still remain in good preservation.

^a *Muintir-Pheodachain*.—A well-known district in the barony of Maheraboy in the county of Fermanagh. It had belonged to the family of Mac Gillafinnen before this Philip Maguire wrested it from them, and they recovered it soon after. See note ^d under the year 1281, p. 435.

^b *Tuath-ratha*.—See note ^a under the year 1349.

Αοδὴ μὰς τοιρρδεαλβαίς δὸ γάβαίλ νειρτ δοριδοίρ, βραιγδοί connaēt δὸ ἔαβαίρ δό γ αὐδ βεδλίμιδ διονναρβαδ ἀρ ἀν τήρ.

Αοδὸ υἱά Ρυαίρ δὸ γάβαίλ δὸ μὰς Ρίλβίν μίε υίλλιαμ βυρσ ἀγ τεῖτ ὁ ἐρυσαίε Ρατραις δό, γ Μὰς διαρματα βειρῖγε ἰ ναῖαδ cloinne ρίλβιν ἐρίδ ρίν. Σρεαά γ κομαιορκενε μόρα δὸ ὁσνοίλ στορρα βειρῖδε.

Ματῃγἀμιαίλ μὰς κορρηάμια δὸ μαρβαδ λα cloinn δοννχαίδ μείε κορρηάμια.

Ζαιρμ κομκοίτεσλνν σνῖγ δὸ ἔαβαίρ δυίλλιαμ μὰς δοννχαδὰ μυίρμνῖγ υἱ ἐαλλαίγ ἰμ Νοτλαίε δὸ δαμρκολαίδ ερεαῖν δα λυττ ρυβαίλ δα βοχταίδ, γ δα χαίδιλγνεαδαιδ, γ ρυαίρρετ υίλε ἀ νοιγρειρ εἰοίρ μαίε γ ραίε, ἱρεαλ γ υαράλ ζυρρατ βυῖδῖγ υίλε βειρῖυμ γ δία μὰς, .ι. δὸ Μαελεαχλοινν.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1352.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, μίε ἐρί χέδ, σαοκαττ, αὐό.

Αοδὸ μὰς τοιρρδεαλβαίς υἱ κονκοβαίρ δὸ γῃαβαίλ να ριγῃε δοριδοίρ δαίμῃδεοίλ ἀ μβαοί ἰνα ἀγῃαδ δὸ γάλλαίδ γ δὸ γαιοδεαλαίδ.

Αοδὴ ὁ ρυαίρ τῖγσρνα βρειρνε δὸ μαρβαδ^α λα cathal μὰς αεῖα βρείρμνῖγ υἱ κονκοβαίρ, γ λα cloinn μυίρκεσρταίγ, γ ἀρ δὸ ἐυρ ἀρ γάλλόεclachaίδ cloinne ρυίβνι ἀν ταν ρίν.

Αοδὸ υἱά μαοίλβρῖεναίδ, γ ἀ δά μὰς δὸ μαρβαδ λα ἡεῖδ μὰς βεδλίμιδ υἱ κονκοβαίρ.

^c *Croaghpatrick*.—A celebrated mountain about five miles to the west of the town of Westport, in the barony of Murresk, in the county of Mayo. O'Rourke had gone thither on a pilgrimage, and on his return to Breifny he had to pass by Mac Philbin's castle of Doon. This passage is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, as follows:

"Hugh O'Royrck was taken by Mac Phillipin Mac William Burke, as he was returning from the pilgrimage of Crwagh Patrick."

This mountain is still visited by pilgrims, particularly on the last Sunday in summer, which is called *Domnac Chpuim Duib* in this

neighbourhood.

^d *Mac Philbin*.—This name was assumed by a branch of the Burkes who resided at the Castle of Doon, about three miles to the east of Westport, in the county of Mayo.

^e *O'Kelly*.—This passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"William Mac Donnough Moyneagh O'Kelly invited all the Irish Poets, Brehons, Bards, Harpers, Gamesters, or Common Kearroghs, Jesters, and others of their kind in Ireland to his house upon Christmas upon this year, where every one of them was well used during Christ-

Hugh, son of Turlough, having again acquired power, the hostages of Connaught were delivered up to him ; and Hugh, son of Felim, was banished from the country.

Hugh O'Rourke, on his return from Croagh-Patrick^c, was taken prisoner by Mac Philbin^d Mac William Burke ; in consequence of which act Mac Dermot rose up against the Clann-Philbin. Great ravages and depredations were mutually committed by them on account of it.

Mahon Mac Consnava was slain by the sons of Donough Mac Consnava.

A general invitation was given at Christmas by William, the son of Donough Muimhneach O'Kelly^e, to the learned of Ireland, travellers, the poor and the indigent, and they were all served to their satisfaction, both good and bad, noble and ignoble, so that they were all thankful to him and his son, Melaghlin.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1352.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred fifty-two.

Hugh, the son of Turlough O'Conor, assumed the government [of Connaught] again^f, in despite of all the English and Irish who were opposed to him.

Hugh O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, was slain by Cathal, the son of Hugh the Breifneach O'Conor and the Clann-Murtough, and a great slaughter was made of the gallowglasses of the Mac Sweenys on the occasion^g.

Hugh O'Mulrenin and his two sons were slain by Hugh, the son of Felim O'Conor.

mas holydays, and gave contentment to each of them at the time of their departure, so as every one of them was well pleased, and extolled William for his bounty, one of which assembly composed certain Irish verses in commendation of William and his house, which begin thus:

“Filió Eneann go haointeac,

[The poets of Erin to one house.]”

For an account of the descendants of this William, see *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, pp. 104, 105, 106.

^f Assumed the government of Connaught again. —This, and the passage next following it, are

rendered by Mageoghegan as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

“A. D. 1352. Hugh mac Terlagh O'Connor tooke upon him the name of King of Connought, in spite of such of the English and Irish race as opposed him.

“Hugh O'Royreck, prince of the Brenie, was killed by Cahall mac Hugh Breaffneagh O'Connor and Clann Mortagh, and a great slaughter of the Gallowglasses belonging to the families of the Mac Swynes was also made.”

^g On the occasion, an can rin.—Literally, at that time.

Αονγυρ mac concobair mic afoha mic domnaill óig uí domnaill tigeapna típe Conaill fíri beóda borppaóac, 7 aon ba fírii ágnom 7 uairle i nultairb immón amm roin do mairbaó la Mañnyr ua ndomnaill. Pelim ua domnaill do gabáil a ionaid 7 Seaan mac Concobair uí domnaill do beir acc cogad fírii im an tigeapnar.

Combac baile an dúin la haó mac coirpdealbaig uí concobair.

Concobair mac Muirgíra meic domncharb peicfm coitcino daor gaáa cñpde, Daóucc diolmain mac uillie umáill cñn cñthpne 7 diolmainec conacht, tomár mañ Rañnaill, 7 eadhg mac Siacara uí éallaiñ décc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1353.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mīle, τρι chéd, caoccat, a τρι.

Éoin ua cairbpe comarba tígírnaig cluana heóair décc.

Ḫopmlair ingñ uí domnaill bñn uí neill décc, 7 nochá paibe in én aimprii pñia bñn po buó mó clú, 7 oirpdearcur iná ipi.

Αοoh mac Ruairdi uí neill décc.

Mathgamain mac giolla na naoim uí fírigail tígírna na hangaile décc.

Ταός mág Rañnaill taoipeac muintipe heólair do mairbaó la cloinn tSeppraio mēg pañnaill.

Αοoh mac coirpdealbaig do aipmogaó 7 mac bñanám do [dú] congmaill ip in tip.

Mainertip cille conaill in eppcopóttect cluana fípta hi connactairb do thógbáil do bñairhib .S. pñanpñr la huilliam ua cceallaiñ tigeapna ua Mame.

^b *Baile-an-duin*, i.e. town of the *dun* or earthen fort, now Ballindoon, a village remarkable for the ruins of a monastery, situated near Lough Arrow, in the barony of Tirerrill and county of Sligo.

^c *Was demolished*, combac.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is, “commac baile in duin la haó mac coirpdealbaig hui concobuiri, 7 dié do 7 caepac ann. The demolition of Ballindoon by Hugh, son of Turlough O’Conor, and cows and sheep were destroyed there.” The word *comac* is

explained *bpípac*, i. e. breaking, by O’Clery, in his Glossary of ancient Irish words.

^d Under this year O’Flaherty adds the following entries from the Annals of Lecan and of O’Mulconry, in H. 2. 11 (Trinity College, Dublin):

“Odo O’Roirk, aóóp aiporiz ó mbpium, filios Murcherti apud Ḫleann gaíble spoliat, et Majo proximo a Cathaldo, filio Odonis Brefinii et Tadseo filio Roderici O’Conor, et aliis necatur.—MS. L.”

Aengus, the son of Conor, son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, a vigorous and high-spirited man, the most distinguished in Ulster at this time for prowess and nobleness, was slain by Manus O'Donnell. Felim O'Donnell assumed his place; but John, the son of Conor O'Donnell, warred [contended] with him for the lordship.

Baile an Duin^a was demolished¹ by Hugh, son of Turlough O'Conor.

Conor, the son of Maurice Mac Donough, general patron of men of all arts; Dabuck Dillon, the son of Ulick of Umallia, Chief of the kerns and of the Dillons of Connaught; Thomas Mac Rannall, and Teige, the son of Siacus O'Kelly, died^k.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1353.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred fifty-three.

John O'Carbry¹, Coarb of Tighernach of Cluain-eois^m, died.

Gormlaith, daughter of O'Donnell, and wife of Hugh O'Neill, died; and there was not in her time a woman of greater name and renown.

Hugh, the son of Rory O'Neill, died.

Mahon, son of Gilla-na-naev O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, died.

Teige Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, was slain by the sons of Geoffrey Mac Rannall.

Hugh, the son of Turlough, was deposed; and Mac Branán detained him in the country.

The monastery of Kilconnell, in the diocese of Clonfert, in Connaught, was founded for Franciscan friars by William O'Kelly^a, Lord of Hy-Many.

¹ Flathbertus O'Roirk dominus Brefinise obiit.—*O'Mulconry*, 1353."

^m Matthæus Magdorchaidh cæsus per filios Murcherti.—MS. L." "Dermitium mac Ce-
céapnarr.—MS. L."

^k Finola filia Domini Mac Dermott obiit.—MS. L. et *O'Mulconry*."

^a Tadæus filius Siacusi O'Kelly obiit.—MS. L. and *O'Mulconry*."

¹ John O'Carbry.—The name of this John O'Carbry is inscribed on the *cumhdach*, or case

of St. Patrick's copy of the Gospels given to St. Mac Carthenn of Clogher.—See the account of the ancient Irish Reliquary, called the *Domnach-Airgid*, printed in the eighteenth volume of the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, Antiquities, p. 16, and plate at p. 24.

^m Cluain eois.—Now Clones, a small town in the barony of Dartry in the county of Monaghan, where a monastery was founded by St. Tighernach in the sixth century.

^a William O'Kelly.—On this date, ascribed to

AOIS CRIOST, 1354.

Aois Crioist, míle, trí chéad, cáoccat, a ceathair.

An t-epreob ó lachtnáin, .i. eaprcop connacht, ⁊ Seaan ua fínaicta eaprcop oile fíno décc.

Mac Murchada do báruaib la gallaib, ⁊ coccaó mór do fáir deiríde eirir gallaib ⁊ gaoiðelaib.

Ruairíde ó mórda tighfína laoiḡirí do mairbhad la a bhratírí fín ⁊ la a lucht ticche.

Ḃrian ó dubda plaithefnn típe riachrach décc, ⁊ a mac domnall do gabáil a ionaib.

Ḃrian mac afoh mór uí neill, Cathal mac néill uí Ruairc Seppraib mág paghnaill, Seppraib ua paghallaiḡ, Sierrucc macc Sampadain, ⁊ Fírgall macc eochagáin tairpeach ceneóil riachac do écc.

Ruairí mac Seaan mécc mathḡamna do mairbhad i longpport méḡ mathḡamna.

Mairíom mór do éabairt la cloinn afoha buíde uí néill, ⁊ la gallaib dúine dealgan ar aod ua néill i dhong mor do mairbhad ip in mairíom higrí.

Depporḡaill inḡh uí concobair, Feolmíó mac cathail uí concobair ⁊ hoibepd a bupc do écc.

Plaithbírtach mac ḡiolla finnein ⁊ a bratáir do mairbhad la a muintir fén.

Murchad mac catáil uí fearḡail ⁊ Tadhbḡ mac Seanlaich do écc.

Sasbbrícthaó mac Maolíora duinn meic afoagáin ollam connaithe do écc i nigrí clothpann.

Maolreaclainn mac Rítheapraig ollam fearmanac i ndán décc.

the erection of the abbey of Kilconnell, O'Flaherty writes the following remark in the College copy of the Annals of the Four Masters (H. 2. 11):

"Quare perperam 1414 Waræus in Ant. Hib. habet, cum fundator ipse in summa senectute A°. 1381, decesserit, 74 annis post mortem patris A°. 1307 mortui."

It is quite evident, however, that the William

O'Kelly intended by Ware is William, the grandson of this William Boy, who died in 1420, and who was the ancestor of the O'Kellys of Aughrim.

° *O' Laghtnan*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, he is called "O'Laghtna, Bishop of Twayme [Tuam] and Connought." Ware does not mention him in his list of the Archbishops of Tuam.

° *Of Leix, laoiḡire*.—This territory comprised

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1354.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred fifty-four.

O'Laghtnan^o, Bishop of Connaught, and John O'Finaghty, Bishop of Elphin, died.

Mac Murrough was put to death by the English ; in consequence of which a great war broke out between the English and Irish.

Rory O'More, Lord of Leix^p was slain by his own kinsmen and household.

Brian O'Dowda, Chief of Tireragh, died, and his son, Donnell, assumed his place.

Brian, the son of Hugh More O'Neill ; Cathal, the son of Niall O'Rourke ; Geoffrey Mac Rannall ; Geoffrey O'Reilly ; Sitric Magauran ; and Farrell Mageoghegan, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach, died.

Rory, the son of John Mac Mahon, was slain in Mac Mahon's fortress.

Hugh O'Neill received a great defeat^a from the race of Hugh Boy O'Neillⁱ, and the English, in which many were slain.

Dervorgilla, the daughter of O'Conor ; Felim, the son of Cathal O'Conor, and Hubert Burke, died.

Flaherty Mac Gillafinnen and his kinsman, were killed by their own people.

Murrough, the son of Cathal O'Farrell, and Teige Mac Shanly, died.

Saerbhreathach^s, son of Maelisa Donn, Mac Egan, Ollave of Conmaicne, died on Inis Cloghrannⁱ.

Melaghlin Mac Rithbheartaigh^u, Ollav of Fermanagh, in poetry, died^w.

the greater part of the Queen's county. See note ^f under the year 1196, pp. 105, 106, *supra*.

^a *Received a great defeat.*—Literally, "A great defeat was given by the Clann-Hugh-Boy O'Neill and the English of Dundalk to Hugh O'Neill, and a great number was slain in that defeat." It is translated by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1354. The O'Neals of Clannaboyle, with the help of the English of Dundalk, gave a great overthrow to Hugh O'Neale [and the people of Tyrone], and made a great slaughter of them."

ⁱ *Race of Hugh Boy.*—This tribe as well as

their country, in the counties of Down and Antrim, is called the Clannaboy by English writers.

^s *Saerbhreathach.*—This name is usually latinised Justinus, and anglicised Justin. It signifies "the noble judge."

ⁱ *Inis Cloghrann.*—An island in Lough Ree, belonging to the county of Longford. See note ^l under the year 1193, p. 98, *supra*.

^u *Mac Rithbheartaigh.*—This name is still extant in Fermanagh, and usually anglicised Mac-Crifferty. It is to be distinguished from O'Raferty and Magroarty.

^w Under this year O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1355.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mίle, τpί chéd, caoccat, a cúicc.

Concobar mac conpnáma eppcop na bpéipne ó dpuim éliab go éfnannur mac gallgaoiðil ppioir na epinoide, 7 mac cathail abb Sputhra décc.

Donnchað mac pelim mic afoha mic doimnaill óig uí doimnaill do mapbað ag tabairt goimlaeta ingine afoha puatò mész uiðir (.i. mág uiðir) ar éccin lair, 7 donn mac mupchaða ar é po mapb eipiom i longpopte mész uiðir.

Doimnaill mac seaain uí fírgail tigeapna na hAngaile décc.

Diarmait ua maoslmiaðaig taoipeach muintipe cspballain do mapbað la muintip binn 7 pochaide do muintip eolair imaille ppir.

Cathal ó cuinn taoipeac muintipe giollgáin do mapbað do cloinn tSeaain, 7 do cloind afoha 7 coiglar da bpaichrib imaille ppir.

Corbmac mág Ragnaill taoipeac muintipe heolair do mapbað la cloinn iomaip mész pagnaill.

Fírgal mac feargail mic muircspraig móip mic congalaig mész fochagáin toipeac cenel fiachach dég.

Mupchað mac cathail uí fírgail, Deibfongail ingén uí fírgail, 7 caohg mac afohagáin paof i pemeachap décc.

Maidm do tabairt do gallaib iapthair connacht for mac uilliam, 7 mópán do mapbað dia muintip.

11, the following entries from the Annals of Lecan, and of O'Mulconry, which he has translated into Latin :

"Amlaus filius Dermittii O'Ffarell a Mac Oirebeard Cæsus.—MS. L."

"Lasaria (dearb-fongail,—C. Écm), filia Domini O'Conor Odonis obiit.—MS. L."

"Odo filius Cormaci buiðir occisus a filiis Donchadi pnaðarig.—O'Mulconry."

"Odo Magshamhradhain (Magaauran) ab O'Foelan cæsus.—O'Mulconry, et MS. L. ad 1355."

"Giolla iopa mac aōa do écc.—MS. L." [Gilla-Isa Mac Aedha, died.]

"Diermitius O'Curnin, aōap ollaman na

bpeipne, et Magister Lucas O'Curnin obierunt."

* *Sruthair*, now corruptly called in Irish muintip Spúille, and anglicised Abbeyshrule, a well-known place in the barony of Shrule, in the south of the county of Longford.

† *Donn*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the slayer of O'Donnell is called domnall mac mupchað.

• *Muintir-Birn*, i. e. the O'Beirnes of Tir-Briuin, a territory lying between Elphin and Jamestown in the county of Roscommon. The Muintir-Eolais were the Mac Rannalls and their correlatives, who were seated in the southern or level portion of the county of Leitrim, on the opposite side of the Shannon.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1355.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred fifty-five.

Conor Mac Consnava, Bishop of Breifny [Kilmore], from Drumcliff to Kells, died.

Mac Gallgael, Prior of the [monastery of the] Blessed Trinity, died.

Mac Cathail, Abbot of Sruthair^a, died.

Donough, the son of Felim, son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge O'Donnell, was slain as he was carrying off Gormaithe, daughter of Hugh Roe Maguire (i. e. the Maguire), by force. It was Donn' Mac Murrough who slew him in Maguire's fortress.

Donnell, son of John O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, died.

Dermot O'Mulvey, Chief of Muintir-Carolan, and many of the Muintir-Eolais, were slain by the Muintir-Birn^a.

Cathal O'Quin, Chief of Muintir-Gillagan^a, and five others, were slain by the Clann-Shane and the Clann-Hugh^b.

Cormac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, was slain by the sons of Ivor Mac Rannall.

Farrell, the son of Farrell, son of Murtough More, son of Congalagh Mageoghegan, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach, died.

Murrough, the son of Cathal O'Farrell; Dervorgilla, the daughter of O'Farrell; and Teige Mac Egan, a man learned in the Fenechas^c, died.

The English of West Connaught defeated^d Mac William [Burke], and killed many of his people.

^a *Muintir-Gillagan*.—A district in the county of Longford, for the extent of which see note ¹ under the year 1234, p. 270, *supra*.

^b *Clann-Shane and Clann-Hugh*.—These were septa of the O'Farrells. The Clann-Hugh were located in the barony of Longford, adjoining the district of Magh Treagh, and the townlands of which they were possessed are specified in an inquisition taken at Ardagh, on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I.

^c *The Fenechas*, i. e. the old laws of Ireland,

commonly called the Brehon Laws by English writers.

^d *Defeated*.—Literally "a defeat was given by the English of West Connaught to William Burke, and many of his people were killed." Mageoghegan renders it as follows in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1355. The English of West Connaught gave an overthrow to Mac William, and killed divers of his people."

Emann mac uilliam mic Riocairb do marbhad la riol nanmchaða.

Maidm mór do thabairt la Riocairb ócc ar lucht tige meic uilliam, .i. Emann 7 ar riol nanmchaða dar marbhad Seiamna mac Siurpáin enrí mac Dilbín 7 pé píρ ócc duairlib píλ nanmchaða.

Niall mág mathganna do marbhad la cloinn tpeacain mág mathganna.

Aduc mac uibíln do marbhad la hoirécpaib.

Deich nuain do bpeit in aoínpect daon cáoirb.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1356.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, τρί chéd, caocaccτ, α Sé.

Fírgal mac peppraib mág Ragnaill Ppíomáib Arbamaða, 7 píρ ionaib Patraicc vécc.

Nicol mac catharaigh eppcop oipgiáll vécc.

Solam ó meallán maop cluig an sóachta vég. Peélm coitécinn do clapaib epeann épióe.

Aod mac toiprdealbairg uí concobair, Rí connacht do marbhad i mbaile locha deacair la donnchað cappaç ua ceallairg, 7 la cloinn meic an bairb ar popailín maineac i ccionaid ingíne Seóimin a bupc bfn uí cheallairg do bpiú leip ar aítead, 7 ar elód poime pín.

* *The Sil-Anmchadha*, i. e. O'Maddens in the barony of Longford, in the county of Galway.

† *Were brought forth*, do bpeit.—This verb is applied in Irish to the parturition of all animals. Mageoghegan renders the passage as follows in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1355. One sheep had ten lambs this year."

‡ Under this year O'Flaherty has the following note on the chronology of the Irish annalists about this period, in the College copy of the Annals of the Four Masters, H. 2. 11:

"Quæ habentur in MS. L. ab anno 1355, ad 1373, inclusive, per annos 19, uno anno posteriora sunt, quam ut in his et O'Mulconry Annalibus præter pauca, quæ suis locis notabo."

He also adds the following entries from the Annals of Lecan, of O'Mulconry, and of Clonmacnoise:

"Hiberni Lageniæ retulerunt victoriam de Anglis Dublinii.—*O'Mulconry*."

"Tuamia .i. tuaim da gualann, cremata a Cathaldo óg O'Conor et a Mac William (i. e. Edmundo de Burgo).—*O'Mulconry*, et War: in Tuam præsul. 1356, et Cod. Cluain. 1355."

"Rex Galliæ cum filio in Angliam captivi ducti 5. Febr. 1355-6, Cod. Cl."

"Una ovis decem agnos hoc anno peperit."—C. Ecín.

§ *Mac Rannall*.—This is evidently a mistake of the Four Masters, as we know from the public records that the Primate of Armagh was Richard

Edmond, the son of William, son of Richard [Burke], was slain by the Sil-Anmchadha^c.

A great defeat was given by Richard Oge [Burke], to the household of Mac William (i. e. Edmond), and to the Sil-Anmchadha, in which Stephen Mac Jordan, Henry Mac Philbin, and sixteen of the chiefs of Sil-Anmchadha, were slain.

Niall Mac Mahon was slain by the sons of John Mac Mahon.

Aduc (Mac Quillin) was slain by the people of Oirthear.

Ten lambs were brought forth^f at once by one sheep^g.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1356.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred fifty-six.

Farrell, the son of Jeffrey Mac Rannall^a, Primate of Armagh, and representative of St. Patrick, died.

Nicholas Mac Cahasyⁱ, Bishop of Oriel [Clogher], died.

Solomon O'Mellan, the keeper of the Clog-an-Eadhachta^a, died. He was the general patron of the clergy of Ireland.

Hugh, the son of Turlough O'Connor, King of Connaught, was slain at Baile-Locha-Deacairⁱ by Donough Carragh O'Kelly and the sons of Mac-an-Ward, at the instigation of the Hy-Many. This was in revenge of his having some time before carried off privately and clandestinely the daughter of Seoinin Burke, the wife of O'Kelly.

Fitz-Ralph, who was certainly not one of the Mac Rannalls. See Prince's *Danmonii orientales illustres*, p. 294, and Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 81. The Editor has not been able to discover this entry in any of the older Irish Annals, and believes it to be a blunder.

ⁱ *Mac Cahasy*, *mac cācāraig*.—This name is now made Mac Casey and Casey simply.

Ware writes the name *Mac Catasaid*, without aspirating the *t* or *d*. See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 184, where it is stated that this bishop succeeded in 1320, and died in Autumn, 1356.

^a *Clog an Eadhachta*, i. e. the bell of the testa-

ment. It is called *clog an úóáctā* in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, and by the Four Masters at the year 1425, q. v. It was evidently so called because it was mentioned in an ancient document called the *uóáct*, or Testament of St. Patrick. This bell still exists in excellent preservation, and is now in the Cabinet of George Petrie, Esq., Author of the Essay on the ancient ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland. It had belonged to the church of Donaghmore, near Dungannon in Tyrone.

ⁱ *Baile Locha Deacair*, i. e. the town or townland of Loch-Deacair. This is now anglicised Balloughdacker, and is the name of a townland

Αὐὸς μὰς φεḍλμῖδ υἱ ḑconcobair do ḡabail lain pḡe connacht iarom.

Concobar mac ταιḡ υἱ cheallaiḡ do mairbaḑ la ταιḡ mac diarḡada υἱ cheallaiḡ.

Τοιρḡdealbach mac αḡha brḡipmḡ υἱ concobair do mairbaḑ la clomn ndonnchaiḑ.

Διαρḡaid mac diarḡada mḡcc capḡaiḡ ḡ donnchaiḑ a mὰς do mairbaḑ la mac υἱ Suilleabán.

Μὸρ mḡh υἱ concobair décc, bḡn υἱ ḡḡḡail ipḡe.

Μuirḡḡrtach mac Seain υἱ neill do mairbaḑ la pḡib mḡḡ uḡip.

Ḑubḡhall mac Suibne do mairbaḑ do ḑomnall ua concobair.

Ruaiḡpḡ mac αḡha υἱ Choncobair, ḡ ḑomnall mac αḡha brḡipmḡ υἱ Choncobair décc.

Donnchaiḑ mac Connara mac τοιḡḡ do brḡp illeth moḡha na aimipḡ pḡn do mairbaḑ la pḡol mbpḡam.

Donnchaiḑ pḡḡḡrtach do mairbaḑ la dip dia muintip pḡn τḡḡa cheilḡ.

ḡeapḡitḡn τḡḡel do bápuḡaḑ la muintip Riḡ Saḡan ap paitche áḡa claiḡ.

Murḡhaiḑ mac bpḡam υἱ néill do écc.

Feim mac αḡha mic ḑomnaill ócc τḡḡḡna éḡe conaill do mairbaḑ la mac a deapḡḡḡathar pḡn Seain mac concobair υἱ ḑomnaill, ḡ Seain do ḡabail τḡḡeapḡaiḡ τḡḡe conaill ḡan impeapḡin.

ΑḐIS CRIOST, 1357.

Αḡḡ Cḡḡḡt, mḡle, τḡḡ chéḡḡ, caoccatḡ, a Seacht.

Clement ó ḑuibḡḡnḡin biocaiḡ cille Ronáin décc. Saccapḡ na pḡonḡac atḡepḡḡ pḡḡ.

Maḡnup mḡḡ mathḡainna τḡḡḡḡna oḡḡḡall, Lochlainn mac Muirḡḡrtaiḡ

containing a lough, in the parish of Athleague, barony of Killian, and county of Galway.—See the Ordnance map of that county, sheets 20 and 33.

^m *Clann-Donough*, i. e. the Mac Donoughs of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo, who are a branch of the Mac Dermots of Moylurg.

ⁿ O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "25 Janu-

arii, 1355-6, Sir Mauricius Filius Thomæ Comes Desmonie, et Hibernie Justiciarius, obiit.—*Cambd. annal. O'Mulconry*, 1355, MS. L. 1356."

"Fercarius O'Fallon dynastæ de Clann-uadach, obiit.—*O'Mulconry*."

"ḡeapḡitḡn τḡḡel do éapḡaiḡ (no do bápuḡaḑ do muintip pḡḡ Saḡan ap paitḡe áḡa claiḡ, a regis quibus a Daltonis traditus.—

Hugh, son of Felim O'Conor, then assumed the entire government of Connaught.

Conor, the son of Teige O'Kelly, was slain by Teige, the son of Dermot O'Kelly.

Turlough, the son of Hugh Breifneach O'Conor, was slain by the Clann-Donough^m.

Dermot, the son of Dermot Mac Carthy, and Donough, his son, were slain by the son of O'Sullivan.

More, daughter of O'Conor, died. She was the wife of O'Farrell.

Murtough, son of John O'Neill, was slain by Philip Maguire.

Dowell Mac Sweeny was slain by Donnell O'Conor.

Rory, son of Hugh O'Conor, and Donnell, son of Hugh Breifneach O'Conor, died.

Donough Mac Namara, the best son of a chieftain in Leth-Mogha in his time, was slain by the O'Briens.

Donough Proisteach was treacherously slain by two of his own people.

Gearoidin Tyrrell was put to death on the green of Dublin by the people of the King of England.

Murrough, the son of Brian O'Neill, died.

Felim, the son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge [O'Donnell], Lord of Tirconnell, was slain by the son of his own brother, viz. John, son of Conor O'Donnell, and John then assumed the lordship of Tirconnell without oppositionⁿ.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1357.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred fifty-seven.

Clement O'Duigenan, Vicar of Kilronan, died. He was called Sagart-na-Sinnach^o.

Manus Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel; Loughlin, son of Murtough; and Farrell

MS. L. 1356, *et Cod. Cl.*"

"Justitiarius Dublinii, obiit.—(Sc. Sir Thomas Rokesby, Cambd. 1356, 1357). MS. L."

"Dominus Bermingham ab Anglis cæsus.—*O'Mulconry*, 1357, & MS. L."

^o *Sagart-na-Sinnach*, i. e. priest of the Foxes.

It is not easy to determine why he was so called, as he does not appear to have had any connexion with the Sinnachs, or Foxes, chiefs of Teffia, in Westmeath.

uí Choncobair, ⁊ Ῥῆγαλ muimneac ua duibḡhnán ollam conmaicne ⁊ cloinne maolpuanaib éir ⁊ tuar déḡ.

Seaan mac briain uí Raḡallaig do marbað la ḡallaib.

ḡrian mac ḡiollacriort uí Ruairc ⁊ Maḡnur buide maḡ Shampaðann do marbað i rúta meic uibilin la haod ó néill.

Donnrlébe mac cḡrbaill raormaiḡirtir ῤḡma ⁊ aippheteach do buð ῤḡr ina aimir ῤén décc.

Síth coitḡhn eitir an dá chathal, cathal mac aodha bréirniḡh ⁊ cathal ócc mac catail mic domnaill.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1358.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, τῤί cheb, caoccat, a hocht.

ḡrian mac cathmaol eppcop uirḡiall decc.

Maḡnur mácc uibir do marbað la cloinn cathmaol.

Domnall ua hḡra tighḡra luighe décc lá cáḡ.

Concobar ó hainliḡe taoirreach éenél doḡtha mic aḡḡura décc, iar mbreith buaða ó domhan ⁊ ó deaman dó.

Maíom do thabairt daodh ua néill ῤor aipḡiallaib, ⁊ ῤor ῤḡraib manac dú m ῤo marbað aéð mac caba, ⁊ mac an eppcop uí duðda (.i. maoleac-loinn) co rochaib imaille ῤriú.

Maíom móῤ do thabairt dua moῤa ῤor ḡallaib átha cliaḡ, ⁊ dá ῤichit décc do marbað ar én lathair lair óíob.

^p *Clann-Mulrony, Lower and Upper.*—The Lower Clann-Mulrony were the Mac Donoughs, who were seated in the barony of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo; and the Upper Clann-Mulrony were the Mac Dermots of Moylurg.

^q *The Route.*—This is still the name of a territory forming the northern portion of the county of Antrim. The name is supposed to be a corruption of Dal Riada.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 1029, and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, Part iii. c. 63.

^r *Cathal, the son of Hugh Breifneach.*—He was the chief leader of that sept of the O'Conors called the Clann-Murtough. His pedigree is

thus given in the Book of Lecan: "Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach, son of Cathal Roe, King of Connaught in 1279, son of Conor Roe, son of Murtough Muimhneach (the ancestor of the Clann-Murtough), who was the son of Turlough More O'Conor, monarch of Ireland.

^s *Cathal Oge, the son of Cathal.*—He was at this time the chief leader of the O'Conors of Sligo, and the most heroic that hitherto appeared of that sept of the O'Conors. He was the son of Cathal, King of Connaught, who was the son of Donnell, Tanist of Connaught, who was son of Teige, son of Brian, son of Andreas,

Muimhneach O'Duigennan, Ollav of Conmaicne and Clann-Mulrony, Lower and Upper^p, died.

John, son of Brian O'Reilly, was slain by the English.

Brian, son of Gilchreest O'Rourke, and Manus Boy Magauran, were slain in the Route^q, Mac Quillin's territory, by Hugh O'Neill.

Donslevy Mac Caroll, a noble master of music and melody, the best of his time, died.

A general peace was ratified between the two Cathals, namely, between Cathal, the son of Hugh Breifneach^r, and Cathal Oge, the son of Cathal^r, son of Donnell^r.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1358.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred fifty-eight.

Brian Mac Cawell, Bishop of Oriel [Clogher], died.

Manus Maguire was slain by the Clann-Cawell^u.

Donnell O'Hara, Lord of Leyny, died on Easter day.

Conor O'Hanly, Chief of the Race of Dofa, son of Aengus, died, after gaining victory over the world and the Devil.

A victory was gained by Hugh O'Neill over the people of Oriel and Fermanagh [in a battle], in which Hugh Mac Cabe, Melaghlin, the son of the Bishop O'Dowda^w, and many others were slain.

A great defeat was given^x to the English of Dublin by O'More; and two hundred and forty of them were killed by him on the field of battle.

son of Brian Luighneach, the ancestor of the O'Conors of Sligo, who was the son of Turlough More O'Connor, monarch of Ireland.

^p O'Flaherty adds to this year in H. 2. 11 :

"Comes Desmonia transfretando submersus. O'Mulconry, et Cod. Cl."

"Fedlimius O'Donell et filius ejus Ragnallus capti.—Cod. Cl."

"A Joanne O'Donell cæsi.—O'Mulconry, 1366, *supra*."

"Mathgamanius Gallba Maguir obiit.—MS. L."

"Padinus mop O'Mælchonary Archiantiquarius Connacie obiit æstate post mortem Odonis O'Connor domini sui.—MS. L."

^u *The Clann-Cawell*, i. e. the family of Mac Cawell, who were located in the present barony of Clogher, in the county of Tyrone.

^w *The Bishop O'Dowda*.—He was William O'Dowda, Bishop of Killala, who died in 1360. —See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 117.

^x *A great defeat was given*.—Mageoghegan translates this passage as follows, in his version

Τοιρρδεαλβαχ mac αῖδα na ριοῶβαιδε uí neill γ mac aintriu meic peo-
puiρ décc.

Cioth mór dḡrḡtain i cḡich coiρpe ip in Samḡaḡ co nap mó ρiaḡuball
ma ḡaḡ cloḡ de.

Senicin mac uiḡilin apḡconḡabla cuiḡio ulaḡ do écc.

Mac ḡiolla ḡopa uí ḡlannaḡánn do maḡbaḡ la Magnuiρ mac cátail mic
aḡoha bḡeipniḡ.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1359.

Αοιρ Cḡιορτ, mίle, τḡί cheḡ, caoccatτ, anaói.

Corbmac mac cáḡtaiḡ tiḡḡina deapmuman, γ Domnall mac taiḡḡ uí
maḡḡanna décc.

Maídm mór do thabaiρt do cátail óḡ mac cátail uí concobaip occ áth
ḡḡnaiḡ ap Shean mac concobaip uí domnall, γ ap éonallchaíḡ. Seaan ó
docharḡtaiḡ ταιοḡeaḡ apḡa miodhaiρ, Eoghan connachtach, Τοιρρδεαλβαḡ
mac Suibne do ḡabáil do mac uí Concobaip don chup ḡoin, γ daoíne iomḡa do
maḡbaḡ laiρ.

Matha macc Shampadhain aḡbaip coiρiḡ téallaiḡ eachḡaḡ do lot an lá
ḡo γ a écc da biḡhin iap pochtain a thighe ḡḡin dó. Cathal boḡbaip mac
cathail uí ḡuairc, γ maolḡeachlainn ó ḡaiρmleaḡaiḡ do comḡhuitim ḡe
apoile ap an ccoccaḡ ccḡḡna ḡo iap mbḡeíτ ḡloiḡ do ḡiḡiρi do chathal ó

of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "A. D. 1358. O'More, of the Contrey of Lease, gave a great discomfiture to the English of Dublin, where were killed of them 240 persons."

^γ *Hugh na Fídhbhaighe*, i. e. Hugh of the wood.

^α *Wild apple*.—Mageoghegan translates this passage as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1358. There was a great shower of hail in the Summer-time of this year in the territory of Carbrej; every stone thereof was no less than a crabb."

To this entry O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11:

"Et sementes clientum Cathaldi Og O'Conor multum corrupit.—MS. L."

^α *Manus*.—According to the pedigree of the O'Conors, given in the Book of Lecan, he was the fourth son of Cathal.

^β To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries, H. 2. 11:

"Matthæus filius Thomæ O'Roirk obiit.—MS. L. 1357, *O'Mulconry, et Cod. Cl. et C. Ecín*."

"Murchertus filius Tigernani O'Roirk obiit. MS. L."

"Cacḡ inḡean uí cheallariḡ bean muiρḡḡḡa mic Domnchaḡa déḡ [i. e. Cacḡ, daughter of

Turlough, the son of Hugh na Fidhbhaighe' O'Neill, and the son of Andrew Mac Feorais [Birmingham], died.

A heavy shower [of hail] fell in Carbury in the summer, each stone of which was not smaller than a wild apple^a.

Senicin [Jenkin] Mac Quillin, High Constable of the province of Ulster, died.

The son of Gilla-Isa O'Flanagan was slain by Manus^a, the son of Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach O'Conor^b.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1359.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred fifty-nine.

Cormac Mac Carthy, Lord of Desmond, and Donnell, the son of Teige O'Mahony, died.

A great victory was gained at Ballyshannon by Cathal Oge^c, the son of Cathal O'Conor, over John, the son of Conor O'Donnell, and the Kinel-Connell. John O'Doherty, Chief of Ardmire, Owen Connaghtagh, and Turlough Mac Sweeny, were taken prisoners on this occasion by the son of O'Conor, and many persons were slain by him. Matthew Magauran, materies^d of a lord of Teallach Eachdhach was wounded on that day, and died of his wounds after his return to his own house. During the same war Cathal Bodhar, the son of Cathal O'Rourke, and Melaghlin O'Gormly, fell by each other's hand in the same war^e. This occurred when Cathal O'Conor marched with a second army

O'Kelly, and wife of Maurice Mac Donough, died.]—MS. L."

^a *Cathal Oge*.—He was the son of O'Conor Sligo, and the most heroic of the O'Conors at this period.

^d *Materies of a lord*, αὐτῶν τῆς ἡγεμονίας.—Magoghegan translates this, "next successor of Teallaghaagh," in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise. Thus:

"A. D. 1359. Cahall Oge O'Connor gave an overthrow to the Inhabitants of Tyreconnell at Belaseanie, where John O'Dochortie, Cheiftain of Ardmire, and Terlagh Mac Swynie were

taken, and a great many others slain besides. Mathew Magawran, next successor of Teallaghaagh, was hurt in the same place, from thence was conveyed to his house, and died of the wound. The said Cahall went to the lands of O'Gormley, where Cahall (surnamed the deaf) O'Ruwyrrek was killed by Melaughlyn O'Gormley."

^e *During the same war*.—Cathal Oge, the son of O'Conor Sligo, made great efforts to conquer Tirconnell at this period; and it is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, under the year 1356 [*recte* 1359], that he became prince

concobair go tírí conaill go rangatar d'ong da muinir d'utaid uí gairmle-
daig im éathal bodar ua Ruairc.

Muircristach mac tomair uí fíoinn line aóbar tigearna ua tuirce do
marbhad daod mac briain mic aodha buide uí néill.

Brian mac donnchaid aóbar tighfina ua nailella do marbhad do mac
rínea doiréacht uí gádra.

Enrí mac uillec mic Riocaird a búrc décc.

Murhad ócc mac mathgamna aóbar tigearna corco baicind do mar-
bad la ríol mbriain.

Maghnar ua dubda mac tigearna ua ríacach 7 Aod mac Concobair
meic aódaicín décc aín roga brítheaman epeann.

Domnall mac taidg uí mathgamna do marbhad.

Airt mac Amlaibh uí Ruairc do marbhad la Mág aínigura.

AOIS CRIOST, 1360.

Aoir Crioirt, míle, trí chéid, a fearccatt.

Maolruanaid mac an chammuinélaig uí baogill coireac na trí tuat,
raoi oirpderc ar einéach, ar uairle, ar chéill ar corccur, 7 ar comairge
décc.

Amlaibh mac Seappraib méig Raghnaill do marbhad.

Sir Roibín Sabaoir 7 diarmait ó hainlige décc.

Ror commain, daiminir, Sliccéc, Mainircir lfra gabail, fiodhnach 7 druim
liar do lorccad.

Seaan mac giollacrioirt uí Ruairc do marbhad daod mág dorpchaid.

Diarmait ua briain daépioḡad do mac a brathar buódein.

of Tirconnell: "Ríge tpe conaill do gabail
do mac i Concobuir." The Four Masters, how-
ever, who had the Annals of Ulster before them,
have suppressed this passage, thinking that it
would derogate from the glory of the O'Donnells!

This passage is given from the Annals of
Lecan by O'Flaherty, in the margin of H. 2. 11,
as follows. It should be observed, however,

that it was in Irish in the original, and that the
Latin is O'Flaherty's translation:

"Cathaldus Og filius Cathaldi O'Conor et
Odo móp O'Neill diem statuunt ad spuaró
verum Odo bellis implicitus ad statum diem
non pervenit: quo comperto Johannis O'Donell
Tirconallie dominus cum copiis inter spuaró
et Doriam conflatis Cathaldum Domini O'Conor

into Tirconnell, and a party of his people arrived in O'Gormly's territory under the command of Cathal Bodhar O'Rourke.

Murtough, the son of Thomas O'Flynn Line^f, heir-apparent to Hy-Tuirtre, was slain by Hugh, the son of Brian, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill.

Brian Mac Donnell, heir to the lordship of Tirerrill, was slain by Mac Seancha, one of the adherents of O'Gara.

Henry, the son of Ulick, son of Richard Burke, died.

Murrough Oge Mac Mahon, heir apparent to the lordship of Corco-Vaskin, was slain by the O'Briens.

Manus O'Dowda, son of the Lord of Hy-Fiachrach, and Hugh, the son of Conor Mac Egan, the choicest of the Brehons of Ireland, died.

Donnell, son of Teige O'Mahony, was slain.

Art, the son of Auliffe O'Rourke, was slain by Magennis^g.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1360.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred sixty.

Mulrony, son of the Cammhuinelach [the Wry-necked] O'Boyle, Chief of the three Tuathas, a man illustrious for his hospitality, nobleness, wisdom, conquests, and protection, died.

Auliffe, son of Geoffrey Mac Rannall, died.

Sir Robert Savadge^h and Dermot O'Hanly died.

Roscommon, Devenish, Sligo, the monastery of Lisgool, Fenagh, and Druimliasⁱ, were burned.

John, son of Gilchreest O'Rourke, was slain by Hugh Mac Dorcy.

Dermot O'Brien was deposed by the son of his own brother.

filium paucis ad fœdus ferendum comitatum aggreditur: verum Cathaldus victor (ut supra) Tirconallie dominium ea vice adeptus est. Eugenius Wardeus, ollam tunc concili, in hac pugna occubuit.—MS. L."

^f *O'Flynn Line*, i. e. O'Lyn of Moylinny, Chief of Hy-Tuirtre. This family was soon after dispossessed by that sept of the O'Neills called the Clannaboy, who took possession of all

Hy-Tuirtre.—See note ^a under the year 1176, pp. 24, 25, *supra*.

^g *Magennis*.—He was Chief of Iveagh, in the county of Down.

^h *Savadge*.—This family was seated in Cps Ulab, now the Ardes, in the east of the county of Down.

ⁱ *Druimlias*, now Drumlease, an old church in ruins, near the east extremity of Lough Gill,

Διαρματ mac donnchaða πιαβαιγ μειc διαρματα do mapbað la catal
óγ mac cathal uí concobair.

Ingfn coirpðealbair uí concobair bfn pñrğail uí Rağillig do mapbað
dearğar.

Opoichst clochaelta do ðenam la catal óγ ó cconcobair ap abaimn fpa
ðara.

Pñrğal mac Seapprað meğ Rağnaill 7 tuathal ua pionacta décc.

Naomhacc ó duibğñnan décc.

Cathal mac an caoich meğ Rağnaill do mapbað.

Ğiolla na naom ó connmağ ollam tíaðmuman le pñnm décc.

Mac pğğ Sağan do tocht in Epino.

Apt mac ġiolla πιαβαιγ mēğ añğypa do mapbað la cloinn an epáboipγ
7 la mac Muipcñtağ Riagánağ mēğ aonğypa 1 meabail.

Sluağð la cathal 1 epñ namalğaða ġup po mill tğhe 7 tñmpla iomða.

ΑΟΙ8 CΡΙΟ8Τ, 1361.

Αοιρ Cπιορτ, mile, epí chéð, Seapccat a háon.

ðemðecht ua mocháin aipchñðeach cille hatpacht décc.

Apt mac Mupchaða Rí lağñ 7 ðomnall πιαbach πioğðamna lağean

in the barony of Dromahaire, and county of Leitrim.

¹ *Eas-dara*, i. e. Ballysadare, in the county of Sligo.

² *O'Connmhaigh*.—This name is now locally pronounced in Irish as if written O'Connúğa, and anglicised Conway, without the prefix O.

³ *The son of the King of England*.—He was Lionel, Duke of Clarence, third son of Edward III. He landed in Dublin with a body of 1500 men on the 15th of September, and held the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for nearly three years, when he returned to England; and, though during that period he achieved nothing worthy of notice in Ireland, he was in the course of the three years following twice intrusted with the same office. It was during his

administration, in the year 1367, that the memorable Parliament was held at Kilkenny, which passed the celebrated Statute known generally by the name of the Statute of Kilkenny; an ordinance which contains some enactments full of that penal spirit which kept the aborigines of this island in a state of warfare with the English Pale for centuries after. This Statute was edited for the first time, with a translation and notes, for the Irish Archaeological Society, by James Hardiman, Esq., Author of the History of Galway, and requires no comment here. For some curious particulars respecting Lionel and his officers, the reader is referred to Davis's Discovery, pp. 23, 24; and to Grace's Annals of Ireland, edited by the Rev. Richard Butler, p. 153.

Dermot, son of Donough Reagh Mac Dermot, was slain by Cathal Oge, son of Cathal O'Connor.

The daughter of Turlough O'Connor, and wife of Farrell O'Reilly, was killed by a fall.

A bridge of lime and stone was built by Cathal O'Connor across the river of Eas-dara'.

Farrell, the son of Geoffrey Mac Rannall, and Tuathal O'Finnaghty, died. Naevag O'Duigennan died.

Cathal, son of the Caoch Mac Rannall, was slain.

Gilla-na-naev O'Connhaigh^a, Chief Professor of Music in Thomond, died.

The son of the King of England¹ came to Ireland.

Art, son of Gillareagh Magennis, was treacherously slain by the sons of Savadge and the son of Murtough Riaganagh Magennis.

Cathal (O'Connor) marched with an army into Tirawley, and destroyed many of its houses and churches^m.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1361.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred sixty-one.

Benedict O'Mochain, Erenagh of Killaraghtⁿ, died.

Art Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, and Donnell Reagh, heir apparent

^m To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11 :

"Giolla annpíar mac Maoilpóil en baol Epeann na timpánaice, ar dobpáin 7 ar opócfeim, vo ég : [i. e. Gilla Andreas Mac Maelpoil, the only clown of Ireland for tympan-ship, penury, and bad music, died.]—MS. L."

"Filia O'Gairmleodha uxor Magni Eoganaig O'Donell, et ejusdem mulieris mater filia O'Ca-han obierunt.—MS. L."

"Joannes filius Sinicín Mac Uidhílin occisus.—O'Mulconry." "A filio Savagii in dolo.—MS. L."

"Mac Rígh Saxon vo éoét i nEimne.—MS. L., 8 Sept. 1361, Dublinii appulit ;—Cambd.

Annal. ; 1360, *Cod. Cl.*"

"Sluaígeaó leir (i. le Cathal óg ó Conco-bair) vo cum Sir Eimann a bupe, 7 bap aing epíe mic Uilliam co carlen na leimpe : " [i. e. an army was led by him (i. e. by Cathal Oge O'Connor) to Sir Edmond Burke, by which he plundered Mac William's country as far as the castle of Lehinch.]—MS. L."

ⁿ *Killaraght*.—Cill aépáic, i. e. church of Athracht, a virgin, who took the veil from St. Patrick ; it is the name of a parish in the barony of Coolavin, in the south of the county of Sligo, where the memory of this virgin is still held in great veneration.

do gabail la Mac riġ Saxon ina tig fein tpe cheilġ, 7 a nécc ar a haile ina mbraighdeanar.

Copbmac ballac ó maileachlainn Rí mīde, Donnchaō ua lochlainn tig-eapna corcomoruaoh, cathal 7 muirchírtach da mac afoha mic eoġam, Dubócc ingín afoha méġ uioir bñ conconnaēt mic pilip méġ maġamna, Tomar maġ tigġinnam taoireac teallaiġ dunchaōa, Niocol ó pionacēta Tuathal ó Máille, iadriōe déġ uile.

Sir émann a búpc, Remann mac burcaig an muine, Uater Stonóin 7 Gillebert mac maolip décc.

Cluithe an riġ i népinn uile co comcoitichionn 7 Rirpēpō Sauaoir décc da bichin.

Mac Rait ua pīno ollam pīl Muirēōaig i pīnm 7 i tiompánaēt décc.

Cpeacha mopa do denam la Mac uilliam burc, 7 la Mac peopair, 7 la gallaib connaēt uile ar catál óġ mac catál uí concobair ġo po cpeachpat, 7 ġo po airġrē luighe 7 típ piachpac. Sluaigēā la catál írtēam do diogail i ndearnpat ġo po aircc oipeēt meic peopair, 7 cpioch emainn meic hoibepō ġup po mill 7 ġup po loit an típ ġo léip.

AOIS CRIOST, 1362.

Aoir Crioſt, mile, tpi chéō, Searccar, a nó.

O beollam comarba opoma chab, ġiolla an coimēāō mac Muġpōm oipcīnēc cille an iomaire Oipeachtach mac bpanam oipcīnēach oile pīno

* *Sir Edmond Burke*.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "Hospitalitate, fortitudine, prudentia, peritia et iustitia clarissimus hic Edmundus [vocatur] in Libro Mīc Fīrbirġ."

What O'Flaherty here calls *Liber Mīc Fīrbirġ*, is evidently the copy of the *Chronicon Scotorum* in the handwriting of Duaid Mac Fīrbis, now preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin.

† *Burke of Muine*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, he is called "Redmond Burke of the Moniemore."

‡ *Cluithe an riġ*.—This passage is given as

follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, but entered under the year 1158:

"A. D. 1158. Cluithe an riġ do beēt co tiuġ ip in mbliāōam pī i nEipinn. Rirpēpō Sabair dec ēe."

"A. D. 1158. The game of the King was thick [i. e. rife] this year in Ireland. Richard Savadge died of it."

It is thus given by Mageoghegan, in his Annals of Clonmacnoise, under the correct date:

"A. D. 1361. The King's Game was used generally throughout Ireland. Richard Savadge thereof died."

to the throne of Leinster, were treacherously made prisoners by the son of the King of England. They afterwards died in prison.

Cormac Ballach O'Melaghlin, King of Meath; Donough O'Loughlin, Lord of Corcomroe; Cathal and Murtough, two sons of Hugh, son of Owen [O'Conor]; Dublióg, daughter of Hugh Maguire, and wife of Cuconnaught, son of Philip Mac Mahon; Thomas Mac Tiernan, Chief of Teallach-Dunchadha [Tullyhunco, in the county of Cavan]; Nicholas O'Finnaghty, and Tuathal O'Malley, all died.

Sir Edmond Burke^r, Redmond, son of Burke of Muine^r, Walter Staunton, and Gilbert Mac Meyler, died.

Cluithe an righ^a [was rife] throughout all Ireland in general, and Richard Savadge died of it.

Magrath O'Finnaghty, Chief Musician and Tympanist to the Sil-Murray, died.

Great depredations were committed by Mac William Burke and Mac Feorais [Birmingham], and by the English of all Connaught, upon Cathal Oge, son of Cathal O'Conor; and they ravaged and wasted Leyny and Tireragh. An army was led by Cathal afterwards, to take revenge for what they had done; and he plundered Mac Feorais's people and the territory of Edmund Mac Hubert [Burke], and spoiled and destroyed the whole country.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1362.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred sixty-two.

O'Beollan, Coarb of Drumcliff; Gilla-an-choimhdhe Mac Mughroin, Erenagh of Cill-an-iomaire^r; Oireachtach Mac Branan, Erenagh of Elphin; Aengus

O'Flaherty, in H. 2. 11, glosses "*cluithe an righ*," by "*.i. an plaga*," i. e. the plague.

This must have been a name for some epidemic disease; but the Editor has not discovered anything to prove what was the exact nature of it, or why it was called *Cluithe an righ*, or "the King's Game." The scrofulous disease called the King's evil, is so called for no other reason

than because it was commonly believed to be cured by the royal touch; and it may be safely conjectured that the name *cluithe an righ* for this plague had its origin in some similar notion.

^r *Cill-an-iomaire*.—Cill an iomaire, i. e. the church of the ridge, now Killanummery, a parish in the barony of Dromahaire, and county of Leitrim.

Alongur mac an óccloaich aipchinbeac chille hairiú, o fírgara biocaire iomtha, ⁊ Muirchad manach mac taidg décc.

Eoghan pionn ua concobair mac rig Connacht Maolpuanaid ó dubda, ⁊ a bhí ingean meic donnchaid, Niall macc Shampaðain taoireac teallaiḡ eachdach Diarmaite mac Seáin uí fírgail tigearna na hangaile, Cairpre ó cuinn taoireac muintipe giollgáin, Domnall mac Ruaidrí uí ceallaiḡ, Tomaltach ua binn, Muircheartach donn macc oipeachtaiḡ, eóghan ua máille, diarmaite a mac tigearnaða umaill iadrom do écc.

Cúcoiriche maḡ eochagáin, mac diarmaða meḡ eochagáin, ⁊ Muirir mac muircírtaiḡ meḡ eochagáin décc.

Cathal óg ⁊ mac feblimí uí concobair do gabail cairlen baile an topair.

Sluaigead aobal mor la rig connacht aod mac feblimí, ⁊ la cathal óg ua cconcobair ir in míde gur po loirgrí co hatair míde. Cill canoidḡ do loicead leo go cceitrib tsmplaib décc ina mbatar forlongporic ag gallaib, ⁊ uile iomda do dñomí forra don chur rin, a niompoð rlan dia ttiḡhib iaram.

Taidḡ mac concobair mic toirpdealbaiḡ uí brian do marbad la clonn coilén.

Cathal óg ó concobair an tén rioghdamna ba mó allað, ⁊ oirpdearcur neart, ⁊ maðachur, eneach, ⁊ shgnom in aon aimpir rir do écc, ⁊ Sligeach do pláigh.

* *Cill-airidh*.—This is called cill airid in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, and the same spelling is used by the Four Masters at the years 1333 and 1416. The name is now anglicised Killerry, and is that of a parish near Lough Gill, in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 486, and map to the same.

† *Of Imaidh, iomta*.—This name is latinised Imagia by Colgan, and anglicised Imay by Roderic O'Flaherty. The name is now usually written Omey, and is that of an island on the coast of Connamara, in the north-west of the county of Galway. Guaire, the hospitable King of Connaught, bestowed it on St. Fechin, who founded an abbey on it in the seventh century.

Imagia was a parish church in the time of Colgan (1645).—See his *Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 140, 141; see also O'Flaherty's *Iar-Connaught*, printed for the Irish Archaeological Society, p. 113, where he says, "St. Fechin erected an abbey therein, but now the parish church is only extant, whereof St. Fechin is patron, the 20th of January worshipped." Colgan had a manuscript Irish life of St. Fechin, which belonged to this church.

‡ *Ballintober*.—This is the first notice of this castle occurring in these Annals. For some account of the present state of the ruins of it see note ^b under the year 1311, p. 500.

§ *Kilkenny*, i. e. Kilkenny west, in a barony of the same name in the county of Westmeath.

Mac an Oglaoich, Erenagh of Cillairedh¹; O'Fergus, Vicar of Imaidh²; and Murrough, the monk, Mac Teige, died.

Owen Finn O'Connor, son of the King of Connaught; Mulrony O'Dowda and his wife, daughter of Mac Donough; Niall Magauran, Chief of Teallach Eachdhach [Tullyhaw]; Dermot, son of John O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly; Carbry O'Quin, Chief of Muintir-Gillagan; Donnell, son of Rory O'Kelly; Tomaltagh O'Beirne, Murtough Donn Mageraghty, Owen O'Malley, and Dermot, his son, Lords of Umallia, died.

Cucogry Mageoghegan, the son of Dermot Mageoghegan, and Maurice, the son of Murtough Mageoghegan, died.

The castle of Ballintober³ was taken by Cathal Oge and the son of Felim O'Connor.

A very great army was led by the King of Connaught, Hugh, son of Felim, and Cathal O'Connor, into Meath, which they triumphantly desolated by fire. They burned the church of Kilkenny⁴ and fourteen other churches, in which the English had garrison. Many other injuries they also did them [the English], after which they returned in safety to their homes.

Teige, son of Conor, son of Turlough O'Brien, was slain by the Clann-Coilen⁵.

Cathal Oge O'Connor, a Roydamna⁶ of more fame, renown, strength, heroism, hospitality, and prowess, than any in his time, died of the plague at Sligo.

This passage is given somewhat better in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1362. Hugh mac Felym O'Connor, King of Connought, and Cahall Oge O'Connor, marched with their forces to Meath, burnt and destroyed all places where they came, to [as far as] the hill of Cnock-Aysde in Kynaleaghe. Of that journey they burnt 14 Churches, and the church of Kilkenny, in Machairie Kwyreknie [Maccaipe Cuipene]; committ'd many outrages upon the English of Meath, and were so many that it were hard to recount them; returned at last to their houses in safety."

¹ The Clann-Coilen, i. e. the Mac Namaras,

who were otherwise called Hy-Caisin. They were seated in the county of Clare, between the River Fergus and the Shannon.—See note ^f under the year 1311, pp. 498, 499, *supra*.

² *Roydamna*, i. e. *materies regis*, or one who, from his descent, personal form, and valour, might be elected a king. This passage is translated by Mageoghegan in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1362. Cahall Oge O'Connor, the hardiest and man of greatest valour of any nobleman of his time, died of the plague at Sligeagh, the 3rd of November."

This Cathal Oge was the son of Cathal, King of Connaught, who was the son of Donnell, Te-

Μυρρεσιταχ mac τóμáιη mic cátail riabaiḡ uí Ruairc do écc.

Domnall mac uí éallaiḡ do écc.

Cúconnaéct ó duibḡsinnain bicairpe cille Rónain déḡ.

Amhlaoib mac firbiriḡ aḡḡap ollaman ó ppiacḡrach, Pearḡal mac τaiḡḡ meic asḡagáin paoi bñitḡsman, Seadan mac domnchaiḡ meic firbiriḡ aḡḡap ollaman ó ppiacḡrac, Diarmaid mac meḡ carthaiḡ, Concobar mac Maoileac-lainn carraiḡ uí dubḡa, ḡ μυρρεσιταḡ a mac iaiḡriḡe uile do éḡ.

ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΤ, 1363.

Αοιρ Χριορτ, míle, τpi chéḡ, Seapccatt, atpi.

Maḡnar eḡḡhanaeh mac concobair mic asḡha mic domnall óiḡ uí domnall, ḡ Aḡḡ puatḡ mág uḡḡi τiḡearna pḡrmanach décc.

Maḡnur (meblach) mac asḡha uí domnall aḡḡap τiḡsḡna típe conaill pḡr ar mó do riḡne duairpe ḡ do ḡuairbḡrtaib ina aimpīr do marḡaḡ la Maḡhnur mac cathail pḡamaḡ uí concobair.

Τaḡḡ mac conpnaíma τaiḡpeach muḡtipe cionaitḡ do lot do cátail mac asḡha bḡeipriḡ, ḡ a ḡabail do iarpīr ḡo bḡuair bár ina bḡaiḡḡeanur.

Lapaiḡpiona inḡḡn uí pḡḡḡail ben uí Raḡaillḡ décc.

Μυρρεσιταḡ puatḡ mac domnall iorpaiḡ uí concobair do marḡaḡ do mac Maḡnura (i. τaḡḡ).

bḡbinn inḡḡn mḡḡ Eochagáin bñ an τpionnaiḡ décc.

Cathal mac domnchaiḡ do marḡaḡ do muḡtipir muḡḡe luiḡḡ.

ḡaoth aḡḡbal mór do bḡipeatḡ iomaḡ τḡnpall ḡ cumḡtaiḡḡḡi ip in mbliatḡain pi, ḡ iolop long, ḡ laoiḡeanḡ do batḡḡ ḡi beór.

Concobar ua dubḡa do marḡaḡ la domnchaiḡ ua nouḡḡa ḡ la Μυρρεσιταḡ mac domnchaiḡ uí dubḡa.

nist of Connaught, and ancestor of the O'Conors of Sligo.

Intended Ollav, aḡḡap ollaman, literally, *materies* of an ollav, or chief professor of poetry or history.

* To this year O'Flaherty adds the two following notices in H. 2. 11 :

"Item Gillapatricius mac Oipeacḡtaḡ τaiḡ-

peac muḡtipe Roḡuib peste obiit.—MS. L."

"Cormacus Ballagh O'Maelseachlainn, Rex Midie obiit.—*Cod. Cl. et C. E.*"

* *Eoghanach*, i. e. of Tyrone. He was so called from his having been fostered in Tyrone.

^b *Meabhlach*. i. e. the guileful, treacherous, or crafty.

* *Perilous*, do ḡuairḡḡearḡtaib.—Literally, of

Murtough, the son of Thomas, son of Cathal Reagh O'Rourke, died.

Donnell, the son of O'Kelly, died.

Cuconnaught O'Duigennan, Vicar of Kilronan, died.

Auliffe Mac Firbis, intended Ollav' of Tireragh; Farrell, the son of Teige Mac Egan, a learned Brehon; John, son of Donough Mac Firbis, intended Ollav of Tireragh; Dermot, son of Mac Carthy; Conor, son of Melaghlin Carragh O'Dowda, and Murtough, his son, all died^a.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1363.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred sixty-three.

Manus Eoghanach^a, the son of Conor, son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge O'Donnell, and Hugh Roe Maguire, Lord of Fermanagh, died.

Manus Meabhlach^b, son of Hugh O'Donnell, heir to the lordship of Tirconnell, a man who had performed a greater number of noble and perilous actions than any other man of his time, was slain by Manus, son of Cathal Sramach^d O'Conor.

Teige Mac Consnava, Chief of Muintir-Kenny, was wounded, and afterwards taken prisoner, by Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach O'Conor. He died in his confinement.

Lasarina^c, daughter of O'Farrell, and wife of O'Reilly, died.

Murtough Roe, the son of Donnell-Erria O'Conor, was slain by Teige Mac Manus.

Bevin, the daughter of Mageoghegan, and wife of the Sinnach [the Fox], died.

Cathal Mac Donough was slain by the people of Moylurg.

A very great storm in this year threw down several churches and houses, and also sank many ships and boats.

Conor O'Dowda was slain by Donough O'Dowda, and Murtough, son of Donough O'Dowda.

dangerous deeds, i. e. deeds the achievement of which was attended with peril.

^a *Sramach*, i. e. the blear-eyed.

^c *Lasarina*.—Charles O'Conor writes, *inter*

lineas, "no catapiona." To this year O'Flaherty adds the following passages in H. 2. 11:

"Grania filia Donaldi O'Conor; filia Donaldi

puab O'Mally uxor Donaldi O'Dowd; Mael-

AOIS CRIOST, 1364.

AOIS CRIOST, míle, trí chéad, Seapccat, a ceathair.

Aodh ua néill Rí éinél neogain an t-aon gaoideal do bfuir na aimirir décc iar mbuaib mochta, 7 nemg áig 7 oirreapcair.

Diarmuid ua briain tigeapna tsaomuman, Maoileachloinn mac murchaid mic giolla na naom mic aoda mic amlaib tigherna na hangaile, Deibail ingean uí domnaill bñ mész uibir, Mairegreag ingén uatér a bupc bñ aoda mic peiblimid uí concobair, Domnall mág uibir taoipeach cloinne pfigaile, Giolla na naom ua duibdoaboipeann ollam corcomoruaib le bréicinnar, Aifric ingean briain uí Ragallairg bñ briain meic tigeapnán dég.

Domnall mac Ruaidrí uí ceallairg aodar tigeapna ó Mainne do ég.

Giolla na naom mac gobann na peél raof ífnchaða, Diarmuid ó pgingin ollam éinél conaill pe ífnchar, 7 Mairegreag ingén uatér a bupc bean aoda mic peiblimid uí concobair ní Connacht dég.

AOIS CRIOST, 1365.

AOIS CRIOST, míle, trí chéad, Seapccat, a cúig.

Paidín ó congaile pfrún 7 archinneach Rorra airtir décc.

Ruaidrí mac domnall uí néill do marbað daon upcar poigde la Maoileachlann mac an ghiri meic caetmaoil.

sechlunnius filius Murgesi Mac Donogh; Fergallus Mac Conjnama; et Odo Mac Magnura, obierunt.—MS. L."

"Diermitius mac laime .i. mac mic Diarmada meg Capéairg, cæsus.—MS. L." [Dermot Mac Laimhe, i. e. son of the son of Dermot Mac Carthy, was slain.]

^f *After gaining the palm.*—This passage is given somewhat differently as follows in Maegheghan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1364. Hugh O'Neale, King of Ulster, the best King of any province in his time, died,

after good penance, as a good Christian."

^g *O'Duodavoran.*—This name is now shortened to Davoran. The head of this family was originally seated at Lisdoonvarna, in the south-west of the barony of Burren, in the county of Clare. There are still many respectable persons of the name in the county.

^h *Na Sgeil*, i. e. of the tales or stories.

ⁱ To this year O'Flaherty adds the two following obits in H. 2. 11:

"Niellus Mag Cagaban occisus a Mac Diarmada Gall.—MS. L."

"Brannus O'Broin insignis Cytharædus obiit.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1364.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred sixty-four.

Hugh O'Neill, King of Kinel-Owen, the best man of the Irish of his time, died, after having gained the palm^f for humanity, hospitality, valour, and renown.

Dermot O'Brien, Lord of Thomond; Melaghlin, the son of Murrough, son of Gilla-na-naev, son of Hugh, son of Auliffe [O'Farrell], Lord of Annaly; Derbhail, daughter of O'Donnell, and wife of Maguire; Margaret, daughter of Walter Burke, and wife of Hugh, son of Felim O'Connor; Donnell Maguire, Chief of Clann-Fergaile; Gilla-na-naev O'Duvdavoran^g, Chief Brehon of Corcomroe; and Affrica, daughter of Brian O'Reilly, and wife of Brian Mac Tiarnan, died.

Donnell, son of Rory O'Kelly, heir to the lordship of Hy-Many, died.

Gilla-na-naev Mac Gowan, [surnamed] na Sgel^h, a learned historian; Dermot O'Sgingin, Ollav of Tirconnell in History; and Margaret, daughter of Walter Burke, and wife of Felim O'Connor, King of Connaught, diedⁱ.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1365

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred sixty-five.

Paidin O'Congaile^j, Parson and Erenagh of Ross-Airthir^k, died.

Rory, the son of Donnell O'Neill, was killed with one shot of an arrow^l by Melaghlin Mac-an-Girr Mac Cawell.

—*O'Mulconry*, 1365, MS. L. 1364, C. C. E." [i. e. Bran O'Byrne, a celebrated harper, died.]

^j *Paidin O'Congaile*.—In modern times this name would be anglicised Paddy Conneely. The name O'Congaile, which is pronounced as if written O'Conaile, is to be distinguished from O'Congalaig, which is pronounced O'Connálaig, and now always anglicised Connolly, without the prefix O.

^k *Ross-Airthir*.—This name is more usually written Ror omrip, and is now anglicised Ros-

sorry. It is situated on the west side of the narrow part of Lough Erne, a short distance to the south of Enniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh.

^l *One shot of an arrow*.—This might be also rendered "one cast of a javelin." The passage is translated by Mageoghegan as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1365. Rowrie mac Donnell O'Neale was killed by Melaughlyn mac Engyrr Mac Cathmoyle by the shott of an arrow."

Féblimíð an einig mac domnaill uí concobair tigeapna corcomoruað
raoí gan aithe neimigh, 7 nfhgnomha décc.

Tomar mac Murchada uí fírgail dég.

Ionroigíð do thabairt do cloinn goirdealbair ar luighib dia po marbad
corbmac ua hegra 7 peirpar do maithib a chinead imaille friur.

Aoð mac diarmada do dul i muintir eolair, Cpeacha móra do dénom
orra, 7 nochair cpeacha gan dioḡail iathride, uair do marbad corbmac mac
diarmada ruad biatac coitcionn connact, dá mac tomaltaig uí birn, .i.
Maileachlann dall 7 giollacriort (imaille pe rocharib oile) la heolar-
achairb i ttorairgeacht a cpeach. Ro gabrac beór diarmait mac diarmata,
7 maolpuanaid mac donncharid riabair iar maithm a muintire.

ḡrian mac matha meic tigeapnain tairpeac teallair dunchada, aon ba
mó ág oirpdearcuor clu 7 cinnar do tairpeacairb bpeirne do écc. Ar do po
pandead

ḡrian mac tigeapnain na tpirir,
Re a eineach nri cóir coimmeap,
Ro lean gan fíoch an fele
buð nfm cpioch a caithreime.

ḡrian mac afoha meḡ matḡanna do gabail tigeapnair oirgiall. Cleam-
nar uforairlm do ar Somairle mac Eoin duib meic domnaill (adbar tigeapna
nri gall, 7 ardeconrubal cuigíð ulað). So tuc air ingean uí Raḡallair do
leigín, 7 a ingín fín do tabairt. Nri bo cian iar rin go tuc Maḡ mat-

^m *Felim-an-einigh*.—This passage is thus rendered by Mageoghegan in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

"A. D. 1365. Felym Aneny, in English called Felym the bountifull, son of Donnell O'Connor of Corcomroe, died."

^a *Unebbing*.—The word aithe is explained by Michael O'Clery, in his Glossary of ancient Irish words, as follows : "Aithe .i. tpaḡad, no laḡ-
duḡhuadh na mapu. Aithbhe, i.e. the ebbing or lessing of the sea."

^o *Muintir-Eolais*, i.e. the Mac Ranalls and their followers in the southern or level portion of the county of Leitrim.

^p *Not with impunity*.—Literally, "but these were not depredations unrevengeed."

^q *Mac Tiernan*.—This name is now always anglicised Kiernan, in the barony of Tullyhunco, in the west of the county of Cavan, where it is very common.

^r *Brian, the son of Hugh Mac Mahon*.—This story is very differently told in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, as follows :

"A. D. 1365. Bryan mac Hugh Magmahon tooke upon him the principallitye of the con-
treys of Uriel, tooke to wife the daughter of Sowarle mac Eon Duffe Mac Donnell, archcon-

Felim an-einigh^m, son of Donnell O'Connor, Lord of Corcomroe, a man of unebbing^a hospitality and prowess, died.

Thomas, son of Murrough O'Farrell, died.

An attack was made by the Clann-Costello upon the people of Leyny, on which occasion Cormac O'Hara, and six of the chiefs of his tribe along with him, were slain.

Hugh Mac Dermot made an incursion into [the country of] the Muintir Eolais^c, and committed great depredations upon them, but not with impunity^p; for Cormac Mac Dermot Roe, General Biatach of Connaught; the two sons of Cormac O'Beirne, Melaghlin Dall and Gilchreest, and many others, were slain by the Muintir Eolais, who went in pursuit of the prey. After the defeat of their people, Dermot Mac Dermot and Mulrony, son of Donough Reagh, were taken prisoners.

Brian, the son of Matthew Mac Tiernan^d, Chief of Teallach Dunchadha [Tullyhunco], the most distinguished for valour, renown, fame, and power, of the sub-chieftains of Breifny, died. Of him was said :

Brian Mac Tiernan of the battles,
Whose hospitality was incomparable ;
He followed generosity without hatred,
And heaven was the goal of his career.

Brian, the son of Hugh Mac Mahon^e, assumed the lordship of Oriel. He sued for an alliance by marriage with Sorley, son of Owen Duv Mac Donnell, heir to the lordship of the Insi-Gall, and High Constable of the province of Ulster; and he induced him to put away O'Reilly's daughter, and espouse his

stable and head of the galloglasses of Ulster; was procured to put away the daughter of O'Reilly that was formerly married to him. Not long after Sowarle invited his said sonne-in-law to his house, and being conveyed to an inner room, therein, as though to pass the time in conversation and drinking of wine, was filthily taken by his said Father-in-law, and committed him to a strong place on a lough to bee kept, for which cause Sawarle was banished from out of the whole country."

In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, however, Brian Mac Mahon is made the perpetrator of this horrid deed, and it is added that Somairle was the son of Eoin Dubh, who was the son of Alexander, heir to the kingdom of Insi Gall. Alexander, the father of Eoin Dubh, was the son of Aengus More, who was the son of Donnell, the progenitor of the Mac Donnells of Scotland, who was the son of Randal, who was the son of Somhairle, the progenitor of all the Clann-Sorley, namely, the Mac Donnells,

ġamna epiom ap cuiread chuige, 7 iap mbíte dób athan ag ól tapla imfRAIN tORRA. Iaðair brian a lamā ina thimciollrom, 7 tucc fodeara a cŋgal go daingŋ dorġaoilte, 7 a chup ip in loch baol ina compogur gur po baitead é fochstóir. Doimnall mac aodha uí néill cona braitrib, brian mac enrí uí néill go maiteib cloinne aoda buide, 7 toirpdealbāc mop mac doimnall cona paibe da chinead i nultuib do thionól hi cŋn apoile iarrin. Dul dób dén lám 7 dén aonta go hairġiallaib co pangattar hi compocraib Ráta tulach longport meġ matġamna. Rabā do pochtain pompa co brian gur teicheirtair, 7 go po fágbað an baile fār polam ara ccionn. Iaŋrom do leanmain méġ matġamna, 7 éfŋn 7 maite an típe do beie hi ttioméall a ccuib, 7 a ccŋhra da ccup po daingean an típe. Maíom do éabairt por airġiallaib annrin, a néde, 7 a ninnle do buain díob. Maġ matġamna datġhur ap a duetāð feirin i nucht muinŋipe maolmórda iarrin, 7 a bean 7 a inġŋn do ġabail.

Cúconnacht ó Raigillig tiġŋna bpeirne do dul ip na braitrib, 7 a tiġeannar do fágbaíl aga dŋrbpachair pilib.

Aod mac Neill uí doimnall (.i. aodair tiġeannar típe conuill) do marbað la doimnall mac Muircŋrtair uí concobair. Taðġ mac maġnura uí concobair do bŋit ap doimnall an la cŋna, 7 bŋiread do éabairt air, 7 dŋong da muinŋip do marbað im aod mac concobair mic taðġ.

Ruibepd mac uatŋn baiped do écc.

Mac ríġ Saġan do fágbaíl epenn.

Mac Dowells, Mac Rorys, O'Gnimhas (now Agnews), and Mac Eoins of Ardnamurchon.

¹ *This being accordingly done.*—This sentence is very rudely constructed by the Four Masters. It is far better given in the Annals of Ulster as follows :

“ġŋpp ap a aiele rin co tuc cuigŋ ina tēc fēin é dol fina, 7 mar do ŋail in fin dŋfágbaíl ip e cuipēd puair gur iao brian fein a da laim tairir 7 a ġabail co doēpaē domiaðāē 7 a toġbaíl amāē 7 uathað da muinŋip ina ŋōcāip, gur cŋapled 7 gur cŋġlað a cōpa 7 a lamā dā cēile, 7 gur cuipēd a loc é, 7 ni ŋep a ŋġela o rin amāē. Do liġed ŋon tŋp,

7 ġac mað a ŋŋie a muinŋip do marbað 7 do hairġed iat. Maġġ doimā 7 talam 7 uirŋ imar ŋolchað in tŋaepclann ŋoceneoil .i. adbaŋ ríġ innŋi gall, mac eoin duib mic alaxandair.”

“Shortly after this he invited him to his own house to drink wine ; and when he expected to get the wine, the treatment he received was this : Brian himself folded his arms about him, and seized him roughly and disrespectfully, and carried him out, with a few of his people along with him ; and his hands and legs were crippled and tied to each other, and he was thus cast into a lake, and no further tidings of him were

own. Not long after this Mac Mahon invited him [Mac Donnell] to a feast, and they continued drinking for some time. Anon a dispute arose between them; whereupon Brian threw his arms about him [Sorley], and ordered that he should be fast and strongly fettered, and cast into a neighbouring lake: [and this being accordingly done^u] he was at once drowned. Upon this Donnell, son of Hugh O'Neill, and his brother, Brian, son of Henry O'Neill, with the chief of Clannaboy^v, and Turlough More Mac Donnell, with all of his tribe in Ulster, assembled together, and, with one accord, marched into Oriel as far as the confines of Rath-Tulach^w, the mansion-seat of Mac Mahon. Intelligence of this having reached Brian, he fled, leaving the town empty and desolate to them. They, however, pursued Mac Mahon, who, with the chiefs of his territory, was engaged placing their herds and flocks in the fastnesses of the country. The men of Oriel were defeated, and deprived of their arms and cattle^x. After this Mac Mahon was banished from his own country to Muintir-Maelmora^y, and his wife and his daughter were made prisoners.

Cuconnaught O'Reilly, Lord of Breifny, retired among the friars, and resigned his lordship to his brother Philip.

Hugh, the son of Niall O'Donnell, heir to the lordship of Tirconnell, was slain by Donnell, the son of Murtough O'Conor. On the same day Teige, the son of Manus O'Conor, encountered Donnell, and defeated him, with the loss of a great number of his people, among whom was Hugh, the son of Conor, son of Teige.

Robert Mac Wattin^z Barrett, died.

The son of the King of England left Ireland.

heard. Parties were dispatched throughout the country, and wherever his people were found they were killed and plundered. Wo to the world, the land, and the water where this noble offspring was submersed, i. e. the materies of a king of the Innai Gall, the son of Eoin Dubh, son of Alexander."

^v *Clannaboy*, in the original *Clann Aoba-buife*, i. e. the descendants of Hugh Boy O'Neill.

^w *Rath-Tulach*.—This was a place in the barony and county of Monaghan, but the name is now obsolete.

^x *Cattle*.—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that they were pursued as far as Lough Erne, where they were deprived of their flocks and herds by the men of Fermanagh, as well as by the forces who pursued them.

^y *Muintir-Maelmora*.—This was the tribe name of the O'Reillys of the county of Cavan, then called East Breifny.

^z *Robert Mac Wattin*.—O'Flaherty remarks in H. 2. 11, that he is called *Robug mac uatín*, in the Annals of Lecan, in which his death is entered under the year 1366, and that he is

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1366.

Αοίρ Cρίορτ, míle, τρί chéu, Seapccat aSé.

Eppcop pátha both, .i. mac Maengail do écc.

Cathal mac aStha bpeipmíꝯ mic catail puaid, Magnur ócc a mac, ⁊ Muircsrtać mac dail pe docair, Muirgiur ó maolcuile, diarmaid mac Siomóin, ⁊ diarmaid mac giolla bSraíꝯ do marbbað ⁊ pell la fearaib manac ar rpat fear luirꝯ, ⁊ cpeacha aSble do denaim doib ar cloinn Muircsrtaíꝯ, ⁊ iad do denom rioba pe muintir Ruairc, ⁊ do maicm a pfoltanair doib ar ulc pe cloinn Muircsrtaíꝯ, ⁊ muintir Ruairc do denaim an cedna ppiuróm. Mac Ruaidrí uí concobair do gabail ionaid cathail iapom. Muintir Ruairc do dul for imirce a ccomdail fSr manach. Sreipr timchill do denom dógbaib cloinne muirchearptaiꝯ gur po marbpat cathal mág plannchaíð taoipeac daptaraíꝯ.

Muircsrtać mac Ragnall mic Ragnall móir meꝯ pagnaill aSbár toírꝯ gan ppearabpa do marbbað ⁊ pell lá Maoileacloinn mág pagnaill taoipeac muintire heolair, ⁊ maoileacloinn fein décc ⁊ ccionn dá mír da éir rin.

Corbmac donn mág captaíꝯ tigeapna ó ccairbpe, ⁊ ó neachdach munan do marbbað ⁊ pell da bpathair mac domnaill na ndomnall.

Concobair ua concobair tigeapna ciappaíꝯ luacra do marbbað do brana-charb.

Ruaidrí mac muirchearptaiꝯ uí concobair do bathað for pionann.

Maíom do chaipat la taðꝯ mac maꝯnupa uí concobair ap peaan ua

called tigeapna barébac [i. e. Lord of the Barretts] in O'Mulconry's Annals.

* *Mac Maengail*.—His name was Patrick.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 272. The name is still extant in the county of Donegal, where it is anglicised Mac Monigal.

* *Strath-Fear-Luirg*, i. e. the strath or holm of the men of Lurg, an ancient territory, now a barony in the north of the county of Fermanagh. It is probably the place called Stranahone, in this barony.—See Ordnance map of Fermanagh, sheets 2 and 6.

^b *Excursion*.—According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, this excursion was made by the O'Rourkes into Breifny, by which it is meant that part of Breifny in which the Clann-Murtough O'Conor had established themselves, and from whence they had driven out the original proprietors.

^c *Melaghlin*.—O'Flaherty adds to this entry in H. 2. 11: "Qui Mælsechlunnus Connacnorum fulcrum et columen erat.—MS. L."

^d *Carbery*.—A large district in the south-west of the county of Cork.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1366.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred sixty-six.

The Bishop of Raphoe, i. e. Mac Maengail^a, died.

Cathal, the son of Hugh Breifneach, son of Cathal Roe, and Manus, his son, and also Murtough Mac Dail-re-docair, Maurice O'Maeltuile, Dermot Mac Simon, and Dermot Mac Gilla-Bearaigh, were treacherously slain at Srath-Fear-Luirg^a by the people of Fermanagh, who, to annoy the Clann-Murtough, made peace with the O'Rourkes, and forgave them all their past hostilities; and the O'Rourkes agreed to their proposals. The son of Rory O'Connor after this assumed the place of Cathal. The O'Rourkes went on a migratory excursion^b, accompanied by the people of Fermanagh; but the youths of the Clann-Murtough attacked and surrounded them, and killed Cathal Mac Clancy, Chief of Dartry.

Murtough Mac Rannall, the son of Randal More Mac Rannall, [who was] a materies of a chieftain without dispute, was treacherously slain by Melaghlin Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais. Melaghlin^c himself died in two months afterwards.

Cormac Don Mac Carthy, Lord of Carbery^d, and of Ivahagh of Munster^e, was treacherously slain by his relative, the son of Donnell na-n-Domhnall^f.

Conor O'Connor, Lord of Ciarraighe-Luachra^g, was slain by the Branaghs^h.

Rory, son of Murtough O'Connor, was drowned in the Shannon.

A victory was gained by Teige, the son of Manus O'Connor, over John

^a *Ivahagh of Munster.*—This was the ancient name of the country of O'Mahony Finn, otherwise called O'Mahony the Western. In the manuscript entitled *Carbrice Notitia*, its extent is described thus: "The whole peninsula from Ballydehab to Dunmanus bay is called Ivagh, and did formerly belong to O'Mahone Fune, the best man of that name. The whole of this territory paid tribute to Mac Carthy Reagh for several centuries; but before the English Invasion, both it and the whole of Carbery had belonged to O'Driscoll.

^f *Na-n-Domhnall.*—Mageoghegan renders this "Donnell of the Donnells." He was probably so called from having many men of the name Donnell among his household.

^g *Ciarraighe-Luachra.*—This was the original name of a territory comprising about the northern half of the present county of Kerry.

^h *Branaghs.*—This was the name of an English family seated in the neighbourhood of O'Kerry. O'Flaherty in H. 2. 11, makes the α in $\beta\rho\alpha\nu\alpha\epsilon\alpha\beta$ long, and adds "familia scilicet Anglica ei vicina.—O'Mulconry."

ndomnaill gona gallócclachaid du in po marbaid rocharde. Mac Suibne 7
 6pon8 do maicib éipe conaill do gabail 7 bpaighde do dñom dñob.

Tionol do dñam do domnall ua Neill 7 do cloinn ndomnaill, .i. do toirp-
 ðealbaid mac domnaill 7 do Alaxanduir a mac, dionnpoigib neill uí néill. Mac
 cathmaoil do cor ar an tír doib co ndeachaid i rann neill uí néill gona éidib
 7 indilib. Iatpóm do bpeit ar dñeas muintipe meic cathmaoil cona
 cceithraib, 7 lam do éabairt tapra gur bñpatt a ceoib dñob. Rañnall
 mac alaxanduir oighe cloinne Alaxanduir do éect a hinrib gall mun ammpoin
 i ccommbaid Néill uí néill. An cethsirn do gach taoib do cñmail i ccomgar
 dia poile, .i. aipecta cloinne domnaill. Rañnall do cor teachtad mar
 apaid toirpðealbaid 7 a mac alaxanduir co na muintip diarraid an tñige
 do leigñ dñob i nonoir a rinnripecta 7 do éas a mbpachairri pe apoile.
 Do ponad dimbri8 leórom don aithsñ8 hirin uair do ionnpaigñ8 gur an át
 a bpacadar eipom ag tñiall tairip. Tucsat tachap tñen tinnñnach da
 cheile hiruide gur marbaid 7 gur loitib 6pon8 dñim dñob da gach leit.
 Marbatar mac do rañnall, i ccommarcc caich la toirpðealbach, 7 gabatar
 mac toirpðealbaid (alaxanduir) la muintip Rañnall gur bpeañnaigñ8 a
 marbaid po cñtóip. Aét cñna nup comairlécc Rañnall doib uair po páid
 naé biad a mac 7 a bpachair in aoinpeact an la rñda earbaid.

Coccad móp eitip gallaid connacht. Mac muirip dionnarpaid ar an típ
 do mac uilliam co ndeachaid do poigib cloinne Riocair. Sloigead do dñom
 do mac uilliam, daad ua cconcobair, pí connacht, 7 duilliam ó ceallaid tigeapna
 ó maine in uachtar connacht go cloinn Riocair, 7 a mbeit popla Raite i
 bpobhairi pop apoile. Nñit do gabail do mac uilliam pa deoib, 7 bpaighe

His son and his kinsman.—This entry is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

"A. D. 1366. Donell O'Neale made great preparations and assemblies to warre against Neale O'Neale, banished Mac Cathmoyle out of his country. Randolph mac Alexander, chief of the Mac Donells, came out of the Isles to assist Neale O'Neale in that warre, where the two forces of the Mac Donells met, that is to saye, Randolph, of the one side, and his kins-

men, the other Mac Donells, of the other side, Terlagh, and his son Alexander. Randolph sent Alexander, his son and heire, and Terlagh Mac Donell, to his kinsmen, desiringe them, in regard they were his kinsmen, and he cheife of the house they were of, that they would be pleased to desist from contending against him. They, little regarding the entreaties, made fiercely towards the foorde where they saw Randolph stand, which was answered by the like courage and fierceness by Randolph and

O'Donnell and his gallowglasses. Many were slain in the conflict; and Mac Sweeny and many of the chiefs of Tirconnell were taken and led away prisoners.

An army was mustered by Donnell O'Neill and the Clann-Dónnell, i. e. Turlough, the son of Donnell, and Alexander, his son; and they marched against Niall O'Neill. They expelled Mac Cawell from the country, upon which he went over to the side of Niall O'Neill. They came up with the rear body of Mac Cawell's people and their cattle; and, having worsted them, they took their cattle from them.

Randal, son of Alexander, the heir to Clann-Alexander, arrived at this time from the Inis-Gall [the Hebrides], to assist Niall O'Neil. The kerns of both parties met close together, i. e. the troops of the Clann-Donnell. And Randal sent messengers to Turlough and his son Alexander, with their people, to request of them to permit him to pass in honour of his seniority, and for sake of their mutual relationship; but this request was made light of by the others, for they advanced to the ford, which they saw him [Randal] crossing. Here they gave each other a fierce and stubborn battle, in which countless numbers were killed and wounded on both sides. One of Randal's sons was killed by Turlough in the heat of the conflict; and Turlough's son, Alexander, was taken prisoner by Randal's people, who meditated putting him to death at once; but Randal did not consent to this, for he said that he would not be deprived of his son and his kinsman¹ on the one day.

A great war broke out between the English of Connaught. Mac Maurice was banished from his territory by Mac William; and Mac Maurice fled for protection to the Clann-Rickard. Mac William, Hugh O'Conor, King of Connaught, and William O'Kelly, Lord of Ily-Many, marched with an army to Upper Connaught against the Clann-Rickard, and remained there nearly three months engaged in mutual hostilities, until at last Mac William subdued the

his companye. At last the son of Randolph was killed, and Alexander Mac Donell was taken by Randolph's Company, whome the company would kill in revenge of Randolph's son, but they were not suffered by Randolph himself, who worthilie said to them that were so intended to

kill Alexander, that he wou'd not loose his son and kinsman together, and that he thought the killing of his son a sufficient loss, and not to suffer his own men to kill his kinsman too. Also there was great slaughter of Donell O'Neale's people in that presence."

cloinne Riocairt do éabairt ar a laim, 7 a éidecēt po buaid ecorgair dia éir iarom.

Seaan mac goirdealbairt tigeapna plebe lughá décc.

Huigin triaal tigeapna p̄r ptulach do marbáð la cloinn peopair.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1367.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι chev, Seapccat aSeacht.

Αν τεppcop (i. maolpeaclainn) ó p̄r̄gail, i. eppcop Αρθαχαιð, Saoí gan earbað 1 ccapabáð, 1 nob̄pc, 1 nob̄nnacht, 7 1 neagna, 7 Malachiar mag uñd̄ir arphibocchain oirgiall do ég.

Cúconnacht ua Raghallaig tigh̄sna b̄reipne no sup tpeicc í ar dia do uol 1 clep̄cēt, 7 pilib do gabail a ionaib.

Clann muir̄c̄s̄raig do tēct ar imecce go mag n̄ppe. Ionnoiḡið do thabairt doib 1 muiḡ luip̄g. Ba h̄iad ba hoip̄ḡda ar an r̄obal rin, Taðg mac Ruair̄di uí concobair. Fear̄gal mac tigh̄s̄nain tigeapna t̄eallaig d̄únchaða, 7 diarmait mag Raḡnaill tigeapna m̄uintipe heólair, 7 gallocclaða iom̄da ina b̄rappab. Longp̄ort aodha meic diarmada do lorgab leó. P̄r̄gal mac diarmata tigeapna maiḡe luip̄g do b̄reit oppa, 7 Aod mac diarmada immaile p̄rip. Tachar do tabairt doib, 7 daoine iom̄da do marbáð eatcuppa leat ar leat. Iomp̄óð do taðg ó Concobair 7 do Mh̄ig Raḡnaill iarr̄in gan c̄reic̄h gan c̄om̄aibh.

Maib̄m do tabairt la dom̄nall mac Muir̄c̄s̄raig uí Concobair, la m̄uintip Ruair̄c 7 la cloinn ndon̄nchaib cona c̄c̄s̄th̄s̄in conḡbala ar taðg mac maḡnura uí Concobair pop t̄raiḡ neótuile an t̄raoip̄. Galloḡlaiḡ mic maḡnura

^k *Fer-Tulach*.—Now the barony of Fertullagh, in the south-east of the county of Westmeath. This was Tyrrell's country, from the period of the Anglo-Norman invasion till their forfeiture in 1641; but previously to their arrival it was the patrimonial inheritance of the O'Dooleys, as we learn from these Annals at the years 978, 1021, 1144, and from O'Dugan's topographical poem, in which O'Dooley is thus mentioned :

“ O'Dublaige ra bioḡann rath

Ri b̄-peap̄ o-tp̄iāt-uapal o-tulach.”

For some account of the migration of the O'Dooleys to Ely O'Carroll, where they are yet numerous, see Duaid Mac Firbis's pedigree of O'Melaghlin.

^l Under this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11 :

“ Magister Florentius mac an oglaor̄c̄ obiit.
O'Mulconry.”

Clann-Rickard; whereupon the hostages of these latter were delivered up to him, and he returned to his country in triumph.

John Mac Costello, Lord of Sliabh Lugh, died.

Huggin Tyrrell, Lord of Fer-Tulach^k, was slain by the Clann-Feorais [Berminghams^l].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1367.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred sixty-seven.

The Bishops O'Farrell (i. e. Melaghlin), Bishop of Ardagh, a sage not wanting in piety, charity, humanity, or wisdom; and Malachias Maguire, Archdeacon of Oriel [Clogher], died.

Cuconnaught O'Reilly, Lord of Breifny until he resigned the lordship for the sake of God, took holy orders; and Philip assumed his place.

The Clann-Murtough came upon a migratory excursion to Magh-nisse^m, and made an incursion into Moylurg. The most illustrious of those who set out on this incursion were Teige, son of Rory O'Connor; Farrell Mac Tiernan, Lord of Teallach Dunchadha; and Dermot Mac Rannall, Lord of Muintir-Eolais: these were accompanied by many gallowglasses. They burned the fortified residence of Hugh Mac Dermot; but Farrell Mac Dermot and Hugh Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, opposed them; and a battle ensued, in which many were slain on both sides. Teige O'Connor and Mac Rannall then returned, without having gained either booty or consideration.

A victory was gained by Donnell, the son of Murtough O'Connor, the O'Rourkes, and the Clann-Donough, with their retained kerns, over Teige, the son of Manus, on Traigh Eothuile an t-Saoirⁿ. The gallowglasses of the son of

"Joannes Mac Costellow Dominus Sleib luğa obiit."

"Dermitius Ua Heilge dominus Mac Oglaich obiit.—*Mac Fieb.* (1397. MS. L.)"

"Wilielmus mac an peappum (i. e. filius Rickardi de Burgo Rectoris de Loghbreagh. *Annal: domini Mac William*) filii Wilielmi de Burgo, occisus per Clannrickardios in monasterio Conga. *Mac Fieb.* (1367. MS. L.)"

"Conchavarus (filius Cathaldi. MS. L.) do-

mini O'Farrell filius obiit.—*Mac Fieb.*"

"Jordanus Dexeter, Albia filia O'Flannagan uxor Cathaldi filii Donaldi, et Mac Conmara, dynasta de Cloinn Colen decesserunt.—*Mac Fieb.* (1367. MS. L.)"

^m *Magh Nisse*, now the name of a level district lying in the county of Leitrim, immediately to the east of Jamestown and Carrick-on-Shannon.

ⁿ *Traigh Eothuile an t-Saoir* is the name of a

do marbad ann dechneabap 7 reacht pfiicit po rínead dibríde do mudiúad im domnall mac Somairle im domnall óg a mac im an dá Mac Suibne im mac an eppcoip uí dubda 7 fa uilliam mac Síthiú.

Dearbáil inígean Maolpuanaid móir meic diarmada bñ ualgairce uí Ruairc do marbad la cloinn Muircfirtaig.

Maolpeaclainn mac Seappraid meic giollapatraice, 7 dponz dia muinir do marbad i pell la gallaib.

Taog mág Shamradain, 7 Aengurr mac an dfgánaig mág Samradáin décc.

Taog 7 lochlainn da mac aongura Ruaid uí dalaig, 7 Maolmaire óg mag epait déz.

Mag Muirir na mbriú, Eoghan mac Ruaidrí uí cheallaig, Muircfirtach mac Muircfirtaig uí concobair, 7 bebinn inígn ualgairz uí Ruairc bñ comaltaiú meic donnchaða décc.

Ionroigíð do tabairt la cloinn Muircfirtaig for fíraib manach dar aircepfí inir móir, loch mberraid, 7 Seanadh mac Maígnura, 7 éwála iomda do thabairt leo, 7 tillead plán dóib do Ríðiri.

ΑΙΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1368.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, epí chéd, Seapccat, a hocht.

Comarba Maodócc 7 airéideocain na bpeirne pear lan do pat an Spioratu naoim décc iar mbreit buada ó doman 7 ó deamón.

great and well-known strand, near Ballysadare, in the county of Sligo.

* *The son of the Bishop O'Dowda.*—O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11, that his name was "Cosnamhach," and quotes "MS. L."—See also *Genealogies, Tribes, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 117, note c.

† *Na-m-Brigh*, i. e. of Bryze, or Brees, a well-known castle in the parish of Mayo, barony of Clanmorris, in the bounty of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 482.

‡ *Inis-mor, Loch m-Bearraid.*—These names

are now obsolete. Inis-mor was the name of an island in Upper Lough Erne, near Belle-isle; and Loch m-Bearraid was the name of a branch of Lough Erne.

† *Senad-Mac-Manus.*—This place is now called Ballymacmanus by the natives, but it is more generally known by the name of Belle-Isle. It is a very beautiful island in the Upper Lough Erne, and is now the property of the Rev. Gray Porter of Kilskeery.

* O'Flaherty adds the following passages to this year in H. 2. 11 :

"Donaldus, filius Murcherti O'Conor cum

Manus, one hundred and fifty in number, were slain; as were also Donnell, son of Sorley, Donnell Oge, his son, the two Mac Sweenys, the son of the Bishop O'Dowda, and William Mac Sheehy.

Derbhail, daughter of Mulrony More Mac Dermot, and wife of Ualgarg O'Rourke, was killed by the Clann-Murtough.

Melaghlin, the son of Geoffry Mac Gillapatrik, and a party of his people, were treacherously slain by the English.

Teige Magauran and Aengus, son of the Deacon Magauran, died.

Teige and Loughlin, two sons of Aengus Roe O'Daly, and Mulmurry Oge Magrath, died.

Mac Maurice na-m-Brigh^p; Owen, son of Rory O'Kelly; Murtough, son of Murtough O'Conor; and Bebinn, daughter of Ualgarg O'Rourke and wife of Tomaltagh Mac Donough, died.

The Clann-Murtough made an incursion into Fermanagh, and plundered Inis-mór, Loch m-Berraid^a, and Senad Mac Manus^r; and, after carrying off a great quantity of booty, returned home in safety^s.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1368.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred sixty-eight.

The Courb of St. Maidoc and Archdeacon of Breifny, a man filled with the grace of the Holy Ghost, died, after overcoming the world and the devil.

Mac Dermott, Hoberto filio Walteri, et Theobaldo filio Wilielmi óg .i. uilleag (de Burgo.—*O'Mulc.*) sub quo Clann-Swiny, duce Tordelvacó Mac Swiny merebantur, Ruarkis et Clann-donoghias, duce Tadæo Mac Donogh in Tirfiachriam Mullach Ruadh usque irruit, prædasque egit. Tadæus filius Magni O'Conor ad Traigh-eothuile cum illis congressus evertitur.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Mac William spoliát Tirolillam: captis O'Hara, Joanne O'Hara et Wilielmo O'Mally.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Pax inter Anglos et Hibernos.—*Ibid.*"

"Isip Eipionnchaib 7 albancaib.—*O'Mulconry.*"

"Tadæus filius Magni O'Conor (paulo ante cladem de traigh eothuile et eadem æstate.—MS. L.) victor contra incolas Montis Lughy: cæsis Milone Mac Jordan dub, Davide Mac Philip, Seonaco filio Joannis Mac Jordan dub, et Wilielmo Mac Jordan Ruadh cum multis de Clann-Gosdelvais; et ex parte victoris Murcherto filio Matthæi O'Durnin. Idem Tadæus violavit fœdus cum O'Roirk Clann-donnochis fidejus-soribus ictum: quapropter Cormacus Mac Donogh ab eo ad Donaldum filium Murcherti

Αὐὸς μᾶς Φεδλίμῖδ υἱὸς κοκοβαίρ Ρί κονναχτ εἶνν γαίλε ἡ γαίρρεῖδ
 γαιοῖδεαλ, Λυḡ λαμπὰδα λειθεε κυνν ἡ ναḡαῖδ γαλλ ἡ εαίρρεαπαδ δὸ ἐεε ιαρ
 μβυαῖδ ναίτηριḡε ἡ Ρορ εῖμμαῖν. Ρυαῖδρι μᾶς τοιρρῖδεαλβαḡ δὸ γαβαῖλ
 εἶνναιρ κονναχττ.

Κριὸχ κοίρρε δὸ ποῖνν ἀρ δὸ εἷττιρ μᾶς Μαḡνυρα ἡ δομνᾶλλ μᾶς
 Μυρρεῖρταḡ.

Φῖρḡαλ μᾶς διαρμὰδα τῖḡεαρνα μᾶḡε λυιρḡ, λεομᾶν υαίρλε ἡ ἐνḡναμᾶ
 α εἰνῖδ, Τομαλταε μᾶς πεαρḡαῖλ μεῖς διαρμὰδα ταναίρῖ μᾶḡῖ λυιρḡ, ἡ
 Κορμᾶς μᾶς διαρμὰδα δὸ ἐεε.

Αὐὸς μᾶς Κοκοβαίρ μεῖς διαρμὰδα δὸ γαβαῖλ τῖḡεαρναιρ μᾶḡε λυιρḡ.

Ρυαῖδρι μᾶς Σεονυεε μῆḡ εοχαḡάῖν Σεαβᾶς υαίρλε ἡ ἐνḡναμᾶ α χῖνῖδ,
 ἀον βα πελε ὁ ἀτḡ χῖατḡ ḡο ḡάτ λυαν, ἡ Τῖḡεαρνᾶν μᾶς κατḡαῖλ υἱὸς Ρυαίρ
 δέεε.

Διαρμᾶδ μᾶς κορμᾶς δυνν μῆḡ κάρταḡ δὸ γαβαῖλ δὸ μᾶḡ κάρταḡ
 καίρρεαε. Α εἰοῖνακαλ δὸ ḡαλλαῖδ ἡ α βάρυḡαδ βοῖδ ιαρρῖν.

Δαυῖτ υα εταεταῖλ δὸ μᾶρβαδ λα ḡαλλαῖδ ἀτḡα χῖατ.

Υἱῖλλᾶμ Σαḡαναε μᾶς Σῖρ Εμᾶνν α βυρ οἰḡρε να νυἱλλᾶμαε δὸ ἐεε
 δον ḡαλαρ βρεαε ἡ μῖρῖρ κυᾶ.

Φῖαερα ὁ φλοῖνν ἀδβαρ ταοῖριḡ ἡῖλ μαοῖλρυαν, ἀον δὸ βῖῖρρ βα χῖνεαδ
 πεῖν ἡνα αἰμῖρρ δέεε κονᾶ ἡνᾶοι.

O'Conor descivit. Itaque Donaldus, Cormacus, et Tigernanus O'Roirk eum apud εἰρῖδ μῖς ταιῖḡ ἡν εἰοῖλῖν μῖς ἀν ἡῖρλεḡῖνν σποῖαντ. Ille prædam apud Dromeliabh assecutus equum a Cormaco, et Tadæo οḡ O'Durnin equum a Donaldο cæsus amisit. Donaldus partem prædæ in Brefiniam, et filius Magni fil. Cathaldi O'Dowd, et O'Hara aliam ad Mucolt in Lugnia retulerunt.—*Mac Fírb.* Eundem Tadæum Dominus O'Donell, Clann donnoghi, et O'Roirk apud Nemus spissum deprædantur.—*Ibid.*"

"Murchadus mabac filius míc Mupchaða f. Luca ab agnatis cæsus.—*Ibid.*"

"Jonacus Mac Philbin obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"Cathaldus filius Imari Mac Tigernan obiit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Fergallus O'Reylly fortuito cæsus.—*Ibid.*"

"Fedlim O'Reylly obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"Λαταῖρῖονα ἡḡεαν τομαῖρ Μεḡ ἡᾶμπαδᾶν βεαν ἡαοῖλεαεῖλᾶνν υἱὸς Ρυαίρ δὸ ἐεε.—*Ibid.*" [i. e. Lasarina, the daughter of Thomas Magauran, and wife of Melaghlin O'Rourke, died.]

'*Lughaidh Long-handed.*—He was a King of the Tuatha de Dananns, and is much celebrated in Irish stories for his valour, and particularly for his having been the first that instituted the Games of Tailtenn in Meath, which continued to be celebrated down to the reign of Roderic O'Conor, the last monarch of the Irish.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, Part iii. c. 13. This passage is translated by Mageoghegan thus, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

"Hugh Mac Felym O'Connor, King of Con-

Hugh, son of Felim O'Connor, King of Connaught, the foremost among the Irish for valour and prowess, and the Lughaidh Long-handed' of Leth-Chuinn, against the English and his other enemies, died, after penance, at Roscommon; and Rory, the son of Turlough, assumed the government of Connaught. •

The territory of Carbury was partitioned equally between the son of Manus and Donnell, the son of Murtough [O'Connor].

Farrell Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, the lion of the nobility and valour of his tribe; Tomaltagh, son of Farrell Mac Dermot, Tanist of Moylurg; and Cormac Mac Dermot, died.

Hugh, son of Cormac Mac Dermot, assumed the lordship of Moylurg.

Rory^u, the son of Johnock Mageoghegan, the hawk of the nobility and prowess of his tribe, and the most hospitable man from Dublin to Drogheda; and Tiernan, the son of Cathal O'Rourke, died.

Dermot, the son of Cormac Donn Mac Carthy, was taken prisoner by Mac Carthy, of Carbery, and by him delivered up to the English, who afterwards put him to death.

David O'Toole was slain by the English of Dublin.

William Saxonagh, the son of Sir Edmond Burke, the heir of the Mac Williams, died of the small-pox on Inis-Cua^w.

Fiachra O'Flynn, heir to Sil-Maelruain, the best man of his tribe in his time, died; and his wife died also.

naught, a prince both hardy and venturous, worthy to be compared to Lowaie Lawady for prowess and manhood in all his attempts, as well against the English as Irish that were against him, after 12 years reign as King of Connaught, died, with good penance at Roscommon. The territory called Crich Carbury was, after his death, divided into two parts, whereof one part was allotted to Donnell mac Mortagh, and the other part to the son of Manus Q'Connor."

"*Rory*.—Mageoghegan has the following remark upon this man: "Tho' mine Author maketh this greate account of this Rowrie, that he extolleth him beyond reason, yett his Issue

now, and for a long time past, are of the meanest of their own name."

^w *Inis-Cua*, now Inishcoo, a townland extending into Lough Conn, in the south-east of the parish of Crossmolina, in the barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 114, n. 2, and p. 124, n. 4. This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"William Saxonagh, son of Sir Redmond Burke, Heyre of the Mac Williams, died of the little pox at Innis-Kwa."

O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "i. e. in domo Willelmi Barett.—*O'Mulconry*."

Sloigeas mór la Niall ua Néill Rí éimuil níosam i noisgiallaib, 7 maite an coisic uile deirge lair d'opbairi ar briain mág mathgamna. Longport do gabail doib i meóón an típe. Comtha móra do thaircpin do mág mathgamna dó, .i. leat airgiall do tabairt do niall mac Murchaio mic briain na coileac noisppenn, .i. an tigeapna baol poime ar an típ, 7 comtha aibble oile dua néill buddéin in íoc meic domnaill. Ua néill do aontugad ríochána dó ar na comtaib rin. Mac murchaio még mathgamna 7 Alaxandair óg mac domnaill tigeapna na ngalloglac do gluapraet dén comairle, trí coisicte cistéirne dionnroigic még mathgamna gan ceaduagad dua néill, 7 ammur longpuirt do thabairt dóib air. Mág mathgamna go líon a tsglaig do beir ar a coiméó, 7 iad armta innlte im a longport ionnur gur eirgevar doibriom gan chairde. Fearthar gliaó namnair naithgeir eatoppa. Dripteap ríá mág mathgamna opparom. Ro marbaó mac Murchaio még mathgamna tanairi oisgiall, Alaxandair mac toirpdealbais méc domnaill conrabal na ngalloglac, 7 Eoghan mac toirpdealbais mic maoileachloinn uí domnaill don cúp rin immailli re poeaidib ele.

Tomar ua ploinn tigeapna tuiptre fsi lan deineaó 7 doirpdearcpur ueg.

Taóg mac Maénura mic caatail mic domnaill uí concobair do gabail tre cheilg do Ruaidri mac toirpdealbais (dua concobair) ina longport fein i nArd an choillín iar na bpeit leir do copbmac mac donnchaio go tsga uí concobair, 7 a tairbep do domnaill mac Muircheartaigh uí concobair ar a haite, 7 a marbaó fa deoib la domnaill i ccairlén Sligic. Áet éna ar ppiu na gmoiaibri do poigneas ar mac Maénura uí concobair do pamailtí gach oic, gur bo reanpocal ruaitéio lá cach nár msa gabail no marbaó

^a *In the very centre*, i. e. centre. — The word used in the Annals of Ulster is, “i. mbolgán in típe,” i. e. *umbilico territorii*.

^b *Na g-Coileach n-Oifrin*, i. e. of the chalices of the Mass.

^c *Without O'Neill's permission*. — The meaning evidently is, that they made this attack upon Mac Mahon without asking O'Neill's permission.

^d *O'Flynn*, now O'Lyn. This Thomas could not have been lord of all the district of Hy-Tuirtre, for the O'Neills of the race of Hugh

Boy were certainly possessed of the territory of Hy-Tuirtre at this period.

^e *Teige, son of Manus*. — He was the near relative and rival of Donnell Mac Murtough O'Connor of Sligo. He was of an older branch of the descendants of Brian Luighneach than his slayer, being the son of Manus, who was son of Cathal, King of Connaught in 1324, whose brother, Murtough, was the father of Donnell, the slayer of Teige, and the founder of the family of the O'Conors of Sligo.

^f *Ard-an-choillín*, i. e. height, or hill of the

A great army was led by Niall O'Neill, King of the Kinel-Owen, who was joined by the chieftains of the entire province [of Ulster], into Oriel, to attack Brian Mac Mahon; and they pitched a camp in the very centre^x of the territory. Mac Mahon offered him great terms, namely, to cede one-half of the territory of Oriel to Niall, the son of Murrough, son of Brian na g-Coileach n-Oifrin^y, i. e. he who had been lord over the territory before himself; and other great gifts to O'Neill himself, as eric for [the death of] Mac Donnell. O'Neill consented to make peace with him on these conditions; but the son of Murrough Mac Mahon and Alexander Oge Mac Donnell, Lord of the Gallowglasses, without O'Neill's permission^z, marched, with one accord, with three battalions of kerns against Mac Mahon, and made an assault upon his fortress; but Mac Mahon and his household, being upon their guard, armed and accoutred within their fortress, they responded without delay to the attack; and a fierce and furious conflict ensued, in which they [the assailants] were defeated by Mac Mahon. The son of Murrough Mac Mahon, Tanist of Oriel; Alexander, the son of Turlough Mac Donnell, Constable of the Gallowglasses; and Owen, the son of Turlough, son of Melaghlin O'Donnell, together with a great number of others, were slain on that occasion.

Thomas O'Flynn^a, Lord of Hy-Tuirtre, a man full of hospitality and renown, died.

Teige, the son of Manus^b, son of Cathal, son of Donnell O'Conor, was treacherously taken prisoner by Rory, the son of Turlough (i. e. the O'Conor), in his [Rory's] own fortress at Ard-an-choillin^c, after he had been brought thither by Cormac Mac Donough to O'Conor's house. He was afterwards given up to Donnell, son of Murrough O'Conor, by whom he was at last killed in the castle of Sligo. It was afterwards common to compare any evil deed with those acts committed against the son of Manus O'Conor; so that it became a proverb familiar with every one, that "the taking and killing^d of the son of

little wood, now Ardakillin, a townland in the parish of Killukin, in the barony and county of Roscommon. No ruins are now to be seen here except three earthen forts.—See the year 1388.

^d *Taking and killing*.—This passage is given more clearly as follows by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1368. Teig mac Magnus mac Cahall was deceitfully taken by the King of Connought, in his house of Ard-an-Killin, being brought thither to the King's house by Cormack Mac Donnogh upon his security, of which villainous dealing that old Irish proverb grew by comparing thereof to any wicked art: 'The

mac magnaíra, ina gíbe feilgníom do cluintí do dénom. Cogad mór do fáir hi cconnaéctaid eittir ua cconcobair, Mac uilliam, 7 mac diarmata tréir an nġabáil rin 7 tréir an marbaid.

Cúulaí mac an ġirp mic caémail éinn a chiníó féin, 7 an mac baol aige ina maighíurpí foirecte dšrppcaigēte i nealaídnaió décc i Saíraib.

Uilliam mac donnchaid muinnig uí éallaiġ tġearna ua maine do ġabáil la hua Maíadain 7 la cloinn mic neogain. Domnall mac concobair uí éallaiġ, 7 apóġal óġ ó concnainn do marbaid la ua Maíadain an lá rin.

Domnall mac conmapa do écc.

Slemni mac uiblin conġabal coigíó ulaí do écc.

Murpaíad ó paipéallaiġ comarba Maíóóġ, 7 aipíóíoeochain na bpeirne do écc.

Diarmait laimídearġ mac Mupchaída pí laiġín do ġabáil la ġallaib. Ba heiríoe cóġġoaíó po ba epóda baol ina aimpirp.

AOIS CRÍOST, 1369.

AOIS CRÍOST, míle tríp chéí, Seapccat, anaol.

AOIS ua néill eppcop clochair, Saol cpaibíoeach conbercleach, 7 Ríocapíó ó Raigillig eppcop cille móir décc.

An deaccanach ó bapíain décc.

taking of mac Manus is no worse.* He was within a little while after worse used, for he was given over to Donnell mac Mortagh O'Connor, who vilely did put him to death in the castle of Sligeagh; whereof ensued great contentions and generally discords throughout all Connought, especially between O'Connor, Mac William, and Mac Dermota."

* *Professor of sciences.*—This passage is in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster; but the Editor has not been able to discover any account as to what part of England he taught in. There were several bishops and other very distinguished ecclesiastics of this family, but no literary man of the name appears in Ware's Irish

Writers, except the celebrated archbishop, Hugh Mac Caghwel, who wrote the Commentaries upon the works of *Duns Scotus*, and other works, in the beginning of the seventeenth century.

^f *Clann-mic-n-Eoghain*, i. e. the race of the son of Eoghan. These were a branch of the O'Kellys descended from Eoghan, the third son of Donnell More O'Kelly, Chief of Hy-Many, who died in the year 1224. This sept gave name to the barony of Clanmacnowen, in the east of the county of Galway, in which they were seated.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, pp. 102, 165.

^g To this year O'Flaherty adds the following passages in H. 2. 11 :

Manus was not worse than whatever treacherous deed they used to hear of being perpetrated." In consequence of this taking and killing, a great war broke out in Connaught between O'Connor, Mac William, and Mac Dermot.

Cu-Uladh Mac-an-Ghirr Mac Cawell, chief of his own tribe, and a son of his, who was a learned and illustrious Professor of Sciences^e, died in England.

William, son of Donough Muimhneach O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, was taken prisoner by O'Madden and the Clann-mic-n-Eoghain^f. On the same day Donnell, son of Conor O'Kelly, and Ardgall Oge O'Concannon, were slain by O'Madden.

Donnell Mac Namara died.

Slevny Mac Quillin, Constable of the Province of Ulster, died.

Murray O'Farrelly, Coarb of St. Maidoc, and Archdeacon of Breifny [Kilmore], died.

Dermot, the Redhanded, Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, was taken prisoner by the English. He was the most valiant of the [Irish] provincial kings in his time^g.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1369.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred sixty-nine.

Hugh O'Neill, Bishop of Clogher, a pious and humane man, and Richard O'Reilly^h, Bishop of Kilmore, died.

The Deacon O'Bardon died.

"Mora filia O'Roirk Odonis uxor Mac Donogh obiit.—MS. L. (1367. *O'Mulconry*)."

"Mathgamanius O'Tuathail ab Anglis cæsus.—MS. L." (*Mac Fírb.* 1367.)

"Mac Magnusa de Tirtuathail obiit.—MS. L." (1367. *Mac Fírb.*)

"Imarus filius Tomalti O'Birn obiit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Laighsechus filius Davidis O'Morra suo cultro cæsus.—*Ibid.*"

"Donaldus filius Mac Conmara obiit.—*Ibid.*" (MS. L. 1369.)

"Anna filia O'Durnin uxor Tadæi O'Huigin obiit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Cric Cairbre do gabail do Donnall mac Muirceartaigh.—1369. MS. L." [i.e. the country of Carbury was taken by Donnell, the son of Murtough.]

"Ard an choillin, Roderici domus in Machaire Connaght infra ad ann. 1388."

^h *Richard O'Reilly*.—His death is set down in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, under the year 1366, which should be 1369. Immediately after the notice of the death of Richard O'Reilly, those Annals enter the death of William, Archdeacon of Breifny; of Brian, the son of Murtough O'Connor; of John, son of Edmond Mac Hubert [Burke]; of Randal O'Hanly, and

Cúconnaët ó Raḡallaiḡ tigeapna bpeírne do écc.

Pilib ua Raiḡillig do ḡabáil la a bpaiteib fein, 7 a cup doib i cloic locha huachtaip go ndochap cŋgail 7 cuibriḡte pair. Maḡnur ua Raḡallaiḡ do ḡabáil tigeapnaip annpin. Coccoaḡ 7 combuaiḡpeaḡ oŋrḡe ipin mbpeirne triap an ḡabail rin. Sluaḡ móp do tŋonol oAnnaḡ mac Rirḡepo uí Raḡallaiḡ. Máḡ maḡḡamna 7 maiche oirḡiall do tŋocht ina combáiḡ do thabaḡ pilib uí Raiḡillig ap maḡnur. Maḡnur cona bpaithib 7 go lion a tŋionoil do dul ventaoib do cŋpnam na tpe doib buḡḡén. Caithḡleo do chup ŋoppa. Maioḡm do tabaipet por Maḡnur i mblén cupa. Tri meic cŋpmaic uí ŋŋŋail, Seoinín, Maioleacloinn, 7 ŋŋŋur, ŋedlimiḡ mac aḡḡha an cleitig uí concobaip, oḡ mac plaithim móip meic cŋpba .i. donn, 7 brian, Siḡpeacc na Spóna mac an maḡhiḡtip 7 rochaibí oile do maḡbaḡ don taḡup rin.

ḡeapalt caománach riḡḡḡamna laiḡen do maḡbaḡ don Ridoipe dub.

Tiḡŋŋnán ua Ruairc do dul por cpeich i lupḡ. Cpeach móp do tabaipet laiḡ oḡ, 7 Aoḡ óḡ mac aḡḡa uí Ruairc do maḡbaḡ la hua maḡḡúm lupḡ in iarp mópaḡt na cpece.

Diapmaite laiḡḡdeapḡ mac mupchaḡa Rí laiḡen do baḡúḡaḡ la ḡallaib aḡa cliaḡ iap na beir aimpip imchian i mbraiḡḡenur aca.

Maḡḡamain maonmaḡe ua brian, tigeapna tuaḡmumán, ḡaoiḡeal do bpeapp 7 do baipŋaḡa i leth moḡha oécc ina longpoḡt ŋŋin iap mbuaio naipriḡe. brian ó brian do ḡabáil tigeapnaip tuaḡmumán tap ep Maḡḡamna.

O Maḡḡúm (.i. doinnall) taoiḡeaḡ tuaithe lupḡ do maḡbaḡ la cloinn

Cormac O'Hanly, both of whom were carried off by the plague called *cluicé* in *piḡ*; of Hugh O'Beirne, who perished of the same plague (*don plaiḡ ceḡna*); of John Mac Egan, and Gilbert O'Bardan, two professional youths of Conmaicne; and of Melaghlín Mac Mahon, heir to the lordship of Oriel. The Anglo-Irish annalists do not call this plague by any name. Under the year 1370, Grace has: "Incepit tertia pestis que nobiles permultos, aliosque innumeros sustulit."

¹ *Castle of Lough Oughter*.—The ruins of this fortress still exist. It is of the same architectural

character with Reginald's Tower at Waterford, and with the keep of the castle of Dundrum, in the county of Down. The island in which it stands is said to have been formed by dropping stones into the lake. The Editor examined this castle in May, 1836, when it was in a tolerable state of preservation.

² *Blen-Cupa* is now anglicised Blencup, and is a townland in the parish of Kilmore, about four miles to the west of the town of Cavan. Blean means the groin, and, topographically, a little creek.

³ *Sitric na Srona*, .i. e. Sitric of the nose.

Cuconnaught O'Reilly, [some time] Lord of Breifny, died.

Philip O'Reilly was taken prisoner by his kinsmen, and was placed by them in [the castle of] Clough-Lough Oughter¹, severely bound and fettered. Manus O'Reilly then assumed the lordship. In consequence of this capture, war and disturbance broke out in Breifny. A great army was mustered by Annadh, the son of Richard O'Reilly, who was joined by Mac Mahon and all the other chiefs of Oriel, to rescue Philip O'Reilly from Manus by force. Manus and his kinsmen, however, came, together with their entire forces, to contest the [chieftainship of the] country for themselves. A battle was fought between them at Blencupa², where Manus was defeated. In this conflict were slain the three sons of Cormac O'Farrell, viz. Johnin, Melaghlin, and Fergus; Felim, son of Hugh an Chleitigh O'Conor; the two sons of Flaithim More Mac Conruva, namely, Donn and Brian; Sitric na Srona³ Mac Master, and a number of others.

Gerald Kavanagh, heir to the kingdom of Leinster, was slain by the Black Knight⁴.

Tiernan O'Rourke went upon a predatory excursion into Lurg, and carried off a great prey; but Hugh Oge, son of Hugh O'Rourke, was slain by O'Muldoon, Chief of Lurg⁵, who had followed in pursuit of it.

Dermot Lavderg⁶ Mac Murrough, after having been confined for a long time by the English of Dublin, was put to death⁷ by them.

Mahon Moinmoy O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, the best and most illustrious of the Irish, died in his own fortress, after the victory of penance. Brian O'Brien assumed the lordship of Thomond after Mahon.

O'Muldoon (Donnell), Lord of the territory of Lurg, was slain by the sons

¹ *Black Knight*.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, that this "púipe dub" was "do gallaib áda chlaí," i. e. one of the English of Dublin.

² *Lurg*, now the barony of Lurg, in the north of the county of Fermanagh.

³ *Dermot Lavderg*, i. e. of the Red Hand. He was the son of Gerald, who was the son of Murtough Roe, who was son of Maurice, who was the son of Murtough, who was the son of Donnell, who was the son of Donnell Kavanagh, who was, according to Giraldus Cambrensis, the

bastard son of Dermot Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, in whose time the English first invaded Ireland. From this Dermot Lavderg descended a celebrated sept of the Kavanaghs, called Sliocht Diarmada Laimbdheirg; but they are now reduced to obscurity and poverty. O'Flaherty adds in the margin of H. 2. 11: "ab Equite nigro dolose captus.—O'Mulconry."

⁷ *Was put to death*.—O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11: "facinus illis temporibus tristissimum.—O'Mulconry."

nell uí domnaill, γ α έρεαχ δο βρεϊτ leo fóp oilén doilenatb locha hepne dianat ainm baóba γ Pilib mág uíðir eígearna peacht tuat do dul loingfir lanmóp do ðiogail a óglaoic ap cloinn uí domnaill γ mall óg mac nell gairb mic aóba mec domnaill óig do marbat lair ι ετροισ loingfir ap pionnloc la taoð an oilén.

ðrian mac aóha buide uí néill ófghaóðap níg epeann duairle, ðeineac, γ ófngnam do ég.

Maíom móp aóbal do thabairt la ðrian ua ðrian eígearna tuamuman for gallatb mumán. Tepois iarla ðearmuman, γ morán do maítib gall do gabail lair γ ap ðairnéri do chup for an ccuid oile ðíob. Luimneac do lopceat don cupur rin la tuamumíneachatb, γ la cloinn cuilén. Lucht an baile do gallatb dua ðrian γ Síoda cam mac ingine uí ðuibíðir do gabail ðarpachta an baile cuige, γ peallatb dona gallatb batap ip in mbaile fair gur po marbrat é. ða móp an techt hipin ι leé pe mac taoírig.

Pilib mág uíðir eígearna fear manach do breit loingfir go loch uachtair, γ cairlén cloiche uachtair do gabail óó. Pilib ua paigillig (i.e. eígearna breipne) do léccen amach do mág uíðir, γ α eígearnur fein do gabail óó ðopíðiri.

Maolpeáchlann mág machgamna aóap eíghfina oirgíall, ðrian mac muirceftairg uí Choncobair, Seaan mac Emainn mic hoibepð, Donnchaó ó bipn taoipeac típe bpiúin, Raghnall ó hánlige, copbmac ó hánlige, Eoin mac aóha-gain, γ Gillebert ó barðain ða paop macaom cruítealaðnach Conmaicne óég.

Uilliam ó paipceallairg comarba Macóóg, γ aipchíðeochain na breipne do écc

^a *Badhbha*.—This island still retains this name, but it is generally anglicised Boa Island. It is usually called by the natives of Tuath Ratha dwelling on the south side of Lough Erne, opposite this island, who speak Irish well, Inip baóðann, or Oileán baóðann. It is the largest island in Lower Lough Erne, and is situated not far from its northern shore, a short distance to the south of the village of Pettigoe.

^r *The seven Tuathas*, i. e. the seven Tuathas, or districts, comprised in the principality of Fermanagh, of which Maguire was, at this period, the chief lord.

^b *Oglach*.—This word literally means, a young hero or soldier; but it is often used in the sense of vassal, such as O'Muldoon was to Maguire. From óglác, in this sense, is derived óglácap, vassallage, servitude.

^c *Finn-loch*, i. e. the white lake. This was evidently the name of the Lower Lough Erne, which might have been locally so called to distinguish it from the Upper Lough Erne, as being a brighter sheet of water, and less studded with islands.

^d *Clann Culein*, i. e. the Mac Namaras.

^e *Brought vessels*, i. e. he carried boats by

of Niall O'Donnell, who carried the spoils of his territory with them to one of the islands of Lough Erne which is called *Badhbha*^a. Philip Maguire, Lord of the Seven Tuathas^b, set out with a large fleet to take revenge upon the sons of O'Donnell for the death of his Oglach^c; and a naval engagement took place, in which Niall Oge, son of Niall Garv, the son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge [O'Donnell], was slain on Finn-loch^d, close to the island.

Brian, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, a good materies of a king of Ireland, for his nobleness, hospitality, and prowess, died.

A great defeat was given by Brian O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, to the English of Munster. Garrett, Earl of Desmond, and many of the chiefs of the English, were taken prisoners by him, and the remainder cut off with indescribable slaughter. Limerick was burned on this occasion by the Thomonians and the Clann-Culein^e, upon which the inhabitants of the town capitulated with O'Brien. Sheeda Cam [Mac Namara], son of the daughter of O'Dwyre, assumed the wardenship of the town; but the English who were in the town acted treacherously towards him, and killed him. This was a lamentable treatment of the son of a chieftain.

Philip Maguire, Lord of Fermanagh, brought vessels^f to Lough Oughter, took [the castle of] Clough-Lough-Oughter^g, and liberated Philip O'Reilly, who was confined therein, and who thereupon re-assumed the lordship.

Melaghlin Mac Mahon, heir to the lordship of Oriel; Brian, the son of Murtough O'Connor; John, the son of Edward Mac Hubert; Donough O'Beirne, Chief of Tir-Briuin; Randal O'Hanly; Cormac O'Hanly; [also] John Mac Egan, and Gilbert O'Bardan, two accomplished young harpers of Conmaicne, died^h.

William O'Farrelly, Coarb of St. Maidocⁱ, and Archdeacon of Breifny, died^a.

land from Lough Erne, in the county of Fermanagh, to Lough Oughter, in the county of Cavan. The boats thus carried were mere curraghs or cots, such as they have on those lakes at the present day.

^a *Clough-Lough-Oughter*, i. e. the stone, or stone fortress of Lough Oughter.

^h *Died*.—All these died of the plague called *clúice an pig*, or the King's game.—See note^b, pp. 645, 646, *supra*.

ⁱ *Coarb of St. Maidoc*.—O'Farrelly was coarb of St. Maidoc, or Mogue, at Drumlahan, or Drumlane, near Belturbet, in the county of Cavan. Archdeacon of Breifny means Archdeacon of the diocese of Kilmore.

^a O'Flaherty adds the following entries to this year in H. 2. 11:—

“Joannes O'Donellan Connaciz Poeta obiit.—MS. L. (*Mac Fieb.* 1368).”

“Rodericus filius Joannis O'Hara Tirfach-

AOIS CRIOST, 1370.

Aoir Crioirt, míle, trí chéad, reachtmógaítt.

Síth daingín deaghéairí do dénom do cénél eoghain scoppa féin. b'raighde do éabairt ó domhnall do mall pé gan cup a naíad imón tigeapnup. Roinn porba 7 fíoroinn ó Níall do domhnall iarrín.

Siollaparraice mac cathmaí tairpeac chenél fíraðaiḡ, cúulað a mac 7 inḡean maḡnupa méḡ maḡḡamna a bín, do marbað la cloinn aḡa meic caímaí tpe féill. Mupchað a d'fíbrachair do ḡabáil a ionaid ip in tairpíḡeet iarrín.

Cathair ua concobair aḡbor tigeapna ó b'ailḡe, 7 mupceapraic ua morða do éuitim ap cpeic la gallaib laḡín.

Dubcoblaḡ inḡín uí Raḡhallaḡ bín pilip meḡ uḡip do écc.

Maḡnup ó Raḡallaḡ do ḡabail la cloinn tomair mic Maḡḡamna uí Raḡillig, 7 a chup i cloich locha huachtaip.

Cathal mac dabug uí concfnaínn tigeapna ua noíapmaḡa, Síoban cam inḡín meḡ capraḡ bín meic conmaḡa, Síoban chille cannaḡ mac Seaan meic conmaḡa, Seaan ó hḡíra aḡbar tigeapna luigne, 7 Diaḡmaítt mac caíail óḡ uí concobair do écc.

b'fírim maḡma do éabairt la Níall ua néill tigeapna cénail eóḡam ap brian maḡ maḡḡamna tigeapna oirḡíall, 7 d'ponḡa deapmaḡa do muinḡip Méḡ maḡḡamna do marbað 7 do baíad.

Domhnall mac Maeileacloinn, 7 taḡḡ mac lochlainn uí ceallaḡ cona diaḡ mac do écc.

riam Muaidé diripiens ab incolis et Scotis occisus.—MS. L. (*Mac Fírb.* 1368)."

"Cormacus boḡap Mac Dermott obiit.—MS. L. (*Mac Fírb.* 1368)."

"Dermitus filius Thomae Fínn Mic Mupchaḡa, obiit.—MS. L. (*Mac Fírb.* 1368)."

"Finnuala filia Briani O'Dowd obiit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Brianus filius Henrici. fil. Odonis flavi Ultoniae hères obiit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Brianus Og O'Flaherty (i. brian na n-íreac) occidentalis Connaciae hères a Rickardo

Og de Burgo captus.—MS. L. (*Mac Fírb.* 1368)."

"Brianus Mac Mahon Anglos Orgielliae spoliatus: ubi Malsechlunnus Mac Mahon per Sefin Fait praedam insequentem caesus.—*Mac Fírb.* (MS. L. 1370)."

"Wilielmus Mac Uidhilin Ultoniae Constabularius obiit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Adamus Alamar filius Mac Hoirebert obiit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Multi Anglorum Midiae mortui.—*Mac Fírb.* (*peste reor de quo Cambd.* 1370)."

"Sequentia, MS. L. ad annum 1370.—*Mac*

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1370.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred seventy.

A firm and sincere peace was made by the Kinel-Owen with each other. Donnell [O'Neill] gave hostages to Niall [as pledges], that he would not contest the lordship with him; and Niall then gave Donnell a share of territory and lands.

Gillapatrik Mac Cawell, Chief of Kinel-Farry; Cu-uladh, his son, and his wife, the daughter of Manus Mac Mahon, were treacherously slain by the sons of Hugh Mac Cawell. Murrough, his [Gillapatrik's] brother then became Chieftain of Kinel-Farry.

Cahir^b O'Connor, heir of Offaly, and Murtough O'More, were killed on a predatory excursion by the English of Leinster.

Duvcovla, the daughter of O'Reilly, and wife of Philip Maguire, died.

Manus O'Reilly was taken prisoner by the sons of Thomas, the son of Mahon O'Reilly, and confined in [the castle of] Clough-Lough-Oughter.

Cathal, son of Davock O'Concannon, Lord of Hy-Diarmada; Joanna Cam, daughter of Mac Carthy, and wife of Mac Namara; Sheeda, of Kilkenny, son of John Mac Namara; John O'Hara, heir to the lordship of Leyny; and Dermot^c, son of Cathal Oge O'Connor, died.

Niall O'Neill, Lord of Kinel-Owen, routed Brian Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel; and very great numbers of Mac Mahon's people were cut off by slaying and drowning.

Donnell, son of Melaghlin, and Teige, son of Loughlin O'Kelly, with his two sons, died.

Firé. 1369, habent."

"Honoris filia Mac William de Burgo (ingén uilleg.—MSS. L.) uxor Roderici O'Connor Regis Connacæ obiit."

"Mælsechlunnus O'Hanluain Orientalium dominus obiit."

"Cahir O'Connor Hyfalgæ hæres ab Anglis cæsus."

"O'Roirk, O'Farell Maguir et O'Connor expulerunt posteros Murcherti Muinnig O'Connor ad Muintir eolais: unde ipsi, et Mac Tigernan

ad dominum Mac William confugerunt (*O'Mulconry* ad ann. 1370, et infra prope finem) e quibus Conchovarus puo filius Cathaldi fil. Odonis Brefinii obiit, A. D. 1371.—MS. L."

"Murchertus Sinnach Tefiorum dominus obiit 19 Febr. 1370.—*O'Mulconry*."

^b *Cahir*, Чацаир.—This name is now, and has been for the last two centuries, anglicised Charles.

^c *Dermot*.—He was the eighth son of the hero, Cathal Oge O'Connor, who was the son of

Maelpaólóinn connactac ó pŕŕgail, 7 Catál óg ó pŕŕgail do écc.

Taòg ó Ruairc do gabail tigeapnair na bpeirne. Clann Muirceartaig 7 Mág tighŕnain da mbarbað, 7 concobar ruat mac catál mic aeda bpeirnið, 7 a cup 1 epic mic uilliam.

Uilliam donb mac uillec do écc.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1371.

Αοιρ Cpioρt, mŕle, tpi chéd, peachtmoghat, a haon.

Airdeppucc tuama .i. Seadan ó gpaða cŕnn eacna 7 enið a aimpire do écc.

Peapŕgal mað coclain do écc 1 láim að ua ccinnénið.

Peapŕgal mað eoaccáin do écc.

Murphað ó maðaðáin (.i. mac eoðain) pŕŕcheam coitcŕionn cliar, aiðelg-neac, 7 pŕorboct Eriŕnn do marbað ðaon opcor pŕiðve ar ðepeað cŕŕŕce 1 nupmumain.

ðrian ua cinnedið tighŕna upmumain do marbað 1 bpell lá gallaib.

Emann ó cinnedið aðbar tigeapna upmumain do écc.

Taòg óg mac maðnupa uí concobar do marbað 1 bpell do ðonnall mac muirceŕtoið uí concobar 1 ccaipŕén pliccið iap na cup do Rið connact (Ruairi mac toirpdealbair) cuicce, do pép map do paðeað poðainn.

Eachmarpac mac maðnupa mic Ruairi mic maðnupa mic ðuinn móip með uiðip, bpuðat coitcŕionn do baoi ar loc éipne do écc.

Cathal, King of Connaught in 1324, who was the son of Donnell, Tanist of Connaught, and the ancestor of O'Conor Sligo.

^a *Conor Roe*.—He was at this time the chief leader of that sept of the O'Conors called Clann-Murtough. This sentence is very rudely constructed by the Four Masters. It should stand thus :

"Teige O'Rourke assumed the lordship of Breifny, but was soon after banished from Breifny, and forced to take shelter in the country of Mac William Burke, by the Clann-Murtough, headed by Conor Roe (the son of

Cathal, who was the son of Hugh Breifneach O'Conor), who was joined by Mac Tiernan O'Conor."

^e To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11 :

"1370. David Bruis Rex Scotiæ obiit.—*Mac Fieb.* (MS. L. 1371)."

"Supremus Christianorum Papa obiit.—*Mac Fieb.* (1371, MS. L. *et Bellarm.*)"

"Verum 19 Dec. 1370. Onuphrius ponit mortem Urbani 5."

"Midia .i. bean mŕoe, filia Cathaldi O'Conor obiit.—*Mac Fieb.*"

Melaghlin Connaughtagh O'Farrell, and Cathal Oge O'Farrell, died.

Teige O'Rourke assumed the lordship of Breifny; but the Clann-Murtough, Mac Tiernan, and Conor Roe^d, the son of Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach, banished him to the territory of Mac William.

William Donn, the son of Ulick [Burke], died^e.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1371.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred seventy-one.

John O'Grady^f, Archbishop of Tuam, the leading man^g for wisdom and hospitality in his time, died.

Farrell Mac Coghlan died while detained in prison by O'Kennedy.

Farrell Mageoghegan died.

Murrough O'Madden (i. e. the son of Owen), general patron of the literati, the poor, and the destitute of Ireland, was killed by one shot of an arrow^h, in the rear of a predatory party in Ormond.

Brian O'Kennedy, Lord of Ormond, was treacherously slain by the English.

Edmond O'Kennedy, heir to the lordship of Ormond, died.

Teige Oge, the son of Manus O'Conor, was treacherously killedⁱ in the castle of Sligo by Donnell, the son of Murtough O'Conor, after he had been sent to him, as already mentioned^k, by the King of Connaught (Rory, the son of Turlough).

Eachmarcach, the son of Manus, son of Rory, son of Manus, son of Donn More Maguire, a general brughaidh [farmer], who dwelt on Lough Erne, died.

^f *John O'Grady*.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, "that he is called Sir John O'Grady, Archbp. of Connaught, in MS. L. and *O'Mulconry*."

^g *The leading man*.—Literally, "the head of the wisdom and hospitality of his time."

^h *By one shot of an arrow*, *baon oncop roigoe*, i. e. *uno jactu sagittæ*. This may also mean "with one cast or shot of a javelin."

ⁱ *Killed*, *eo marbaid*, or "put to death."

^k *As already mentioned*.—Literally, "according as was said before us."—See note ^b, under

the year 1368. It is stated in the Dublin copy of the *Annals of Ulster*, that Donnell killed Teige with his own hand while in confinement, and that the act was the most repulsive and abominable deed ever committed in Ireland. To this passage O'Flaherty adds the following clause, in H. 2. 11, from *O'Mulconry*, MS. L. and *Mac Fírb.*:

"*Ipsius Donaldi manu confossus, postquam ab anno 1368 detentus ab eo in vinculis. Anno 1372, MS. L.*"

Maoluir mac hoibírd do mairbáð la hua cconcobair.

Creacha móra do óenám la hua noubda (domnall) hī tír ríacrach muaidhe go ro hairgead co leir an tír lair, 7 go ro gab a cairléin .i. cairlén áirb na ríag, 7 cairlen mic concobair, 7 i mbaoi inntib do gallaib do díochur eirib, 7 an tír do roinn ar a bparírb, 7 ar a muintir féin ar a hairle.

1372. Aois Críost, 1372.

Aois Críost, mile, trí céd, Seachtmógar, adó.

Órian mór mág mathgamna tigherna oirgiall do triall i ccoinne gall do taboirt tadoir doib, 7 gallocclaic da muintir féin dá mairbáð go hincleite i bpeil, 7 é buiden déluib ar an pluag iarrin.

Seaan mór ó dubaccáin Saol ríancaða 7 ollam ó maine do écc iar mbuaid nongta 7 naithrige, i Rinn dúin ag muintir eoin bairde.

Muirceirtac muimneac mac muirceartoirg moir mécc eodaccáin, tairreac cenéil ríachach do écc iar mbuaid naithrige.

Mac féorair do gabail dua ceallaig 7 da clonn, 7 Ríruerd mac féorair a oirde do mairbáð.

¹ *Tir-Fhiachrach Muaidhe*, i. e. Tir-Fhiachrach of the River Moy, now the barony of Tireragh, in the county of Sligo, which is bounded on the west by the River Moy.

² *Ard-na-riagh*, now Ardnarea, forming the eastern portion of the town of Ballina, in the barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo.—See note ^c, under the year 1266, p. 399, *supra*.

³ *Castle-mic-Conor*, Cairlen mic concobair, i. e. the castle of the son of Conor. This was originally called *Dún mic Concobair*, i. e. the Dun, or earthen fort, of the son of Conor. The name is now applied to a townland and parish, situated on the east side of the River Moy, in the barony of Tireragh and county of Sligo.—See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 22. The townland contains the ruins of a castle standing on the site of the ancient dun, or earthen fort, on a hill called *cnocán uí dubda*, or O'Dowda's

hillock, on a point of land extending into the River Moy.—See *Genealogies, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 175, 282. To this passage O'Flaherty adds the following clause in H. 2. 11 :

“Divisitque [O'Dowd] regionem illam inter suos clientes pro modico vectigali; eam subiciens suæ familiæ et posteris suis.—*Mac Fírb*.”

° To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11 :

“Dermitius filius Cormaci fil. Dermittii Rufi a Clannrickardis cæsus.—MS. L. (*Mac Fírb*. 1370).”

“Madiu mac an ríuibe, Hobertus et David filii Walteri O'g, Fefalgia, filia Mac Donogh, mater filiorum Murcherti O'Conor (viz. Donaldi O'Conor.—MS. L.) et filiorum Walteri o'g filii Rickardi, matrona pia, ac eleemosinaria, decesserunt.—MS. L. 1371; *Mac Fírb*. 1370.”

“Comes Desmonie redemptus.—MS. L. 1371;

Meyler Mac Hubert was slain by O'Conor.

Great depredations were committed by O'Dowda (Donnell) in Tir-Fhiachrach¹ Muaidhe; the whole country was ravaged by him, and its castles were taken, namely, the castles of Ard-na-riagh^m and Castle-mic-Conorⁿ, and all the English that were in them were driven out; and the country was after this parcelled out amongst his kinsmen and his own people^o.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1372.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred seventy-two.

Brian More Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, marched to give battle to the English; but he was privily and treacherously slain by a gallowglass of his own people, who thereupon fled from the army.

John More O'Dugan^p, a learned historian and ollav of Hy-Many, died, after the victory of Extreme Unction and penance, at Rinn-duin, among the monks of John the Baptist.

Murtough Muimhneach, son of Murtough More Mageoghegan, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach, died, after the victory of penance.

Mac Feorais [Bermingham] was taken^q prisoner by O'Kelly and his sons; and Richard Mac Feorais, his heir, was slain.

Mac Fírb. 1370."

"Donnchadus O'Birn obiit.—*Mac Fírb., & O'Mulc.*"

^p *John More O'Dugan.*—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that this John More O'Dugan was the chief historian of all Ireland, and that he had been seven years in the monastery of Rinn-duin before his death, which this chronicle places incorrectly under the year 1370. He was the author of a curious topographical poem, in which he gives the names of the principal tribes and districts in Ulster, Connaught, and Meath, and the chiefs who presided over them before they were dispossessed by the English, or by other Irish tribes. He was also the author of several poems and poeti-

cal prose pieces addressed to the O'Kellys, his patrons, of which copies are preserved in a fragment of the Book of Hy-Many, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin (H. 2. 7), and in the possession of Denis H. Kelly, of Castlekelly, Esq. For some account of this remarkable man and his works, the reader is referred to O'Reilly's Irish Writers, pp. 99, 100, 101.

^q *Mac Feorais was taken.*—O'Flaherty adds to this passage in H. 2. 11, so as to make it read as follows:

"Mac Feorair do gabáil dua ceallaig ⁊ ba cloinn, ⁊ demuno mac hoibepo, ⁊ Rípepo mac Feorair a oípe do mapbad.—MS. L. 1371, *Mac Fírb. & Athenry Regest.*"

He also adds the two obits following:

Uilliam mac uillicc, ceann ruarcuīa ⁊ paolpéir búrcac, ⁊ Uilliam occ
ó ceallaiḡ aḡbop tigeapna ó maine bo écc.

"Gillajesus filius Tigernani Magauran hæres
Tellachachæ, obiit.—MS. L."

"Murchertus Mac Donogh obiit.—*Mac Fieb.*"

To this year O'Flaherty adds the following
passages in H. 2. 11 :

"Magister Nic. Mac Tegheden Officialis
Cluan, obiit.—*Mac Fieb.*"

"Mac William Burke aggressus est Donal-
dum filium Murcherti O'Conor optimatibus in-
ferioris Connaciæ stipatum apud Turlach de . . .

William, the son of Ulick, the most distinguished man of the Burkes for gaiety and polite manners, and William Oge O'Kelly, heir to the lordship of Hy-Many, died^r.

[sic] sed Donaldus liberorum et satellitii sui viribus evasit et Mac Donogh captus est.—*Mac Fieb.*"

"Ad ann. 1372. Tempestas in vigilia S. Brigidæ domos et templa diruit.—*Mac Fieb. et MS. L.*"

annala ríoghachta éireann.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

annala ríoghachta éireann.

ANNALS
OF
THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND,
BY THE FOUR MASTERS,
FROM
THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE YEAR 1616.

EDITED FROM MSS. IN THE LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY AND OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, WITH
A TRANSLATION, AND COPIOUS NOTES,

BY JOHN O'DONOVAN, LL.D., M.R.I.A.,
BARRISTER AT LAW.

"Olim Regibus parebant, nunc per Principes factionibus et studiis trahuntur: nec aliud adversus valdiſſimas gentes pro nobis utilius, quam quod in commune non consulunt. Rarus duabus tribusve civitatibus ad propulsandum commune periculum conventus: ita dum singuli pugnant universi vincuntur."—TACITUS, AGRICOLA, c. 12.

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ANNAŁA RİOĖHACHTA EIREANN.

AOIS CRİOST, 1373.

AOIS CRİOST, mİle, TPI chÉD, PEACHTMOĖAT, A TPI.

UILLIAM mac carmaic eppcop Ard achaid paóı ı necna, 7 ı cpaðað do écc.

Adam ó cianáin cananaó 7 Saoı Seancaðha do écc ı liop gabail.

IonpıoıĖıd do taboıpe do gallaıð mıde don AnĖoile. Ruaidı mac caóil uı pıĖĖoıl 7 a mac do mapðað dóıð don cup rin, 7 Soáıde dá muınepı maıllı pıú. Donnchaó ua pıĖĖoıl Ėo lion a éıonóıl dia lınmain, 7 mapðað mópı do dénaı laıp oıpa. Upıcop do pıoıĖıd do buain don áıppıd iaıppıı, 7 an maıðm pıoıpe pıp gallaıð, Ėo tıopıcaıp de, 7 Ėup pıpaıneað pıp a muınepı.

Uilliam ðalatún 7 Sıppıam na mıde do mapðað le cenél pıachach 7 lé hua maofleaóloınn.

Mac an peappúm meıc peoparı do mapðað lá tıoppıdealbáć puað ua cconcoðarı ðaon buıllı cloıðım ı cconmaıene dúnı moıp (taıép pell do

* *William Mac Carmaic, Bishop of Ardagh.*—To this O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11:

"Et Archidiaconus O'Farrell electus Episcopus.—*Mac Fırb.*"

¹ *Adam O'Keenan.*—O'Reilly states in his *Irish Writers*, p. 102, that he had in his possession two volumes on vellum in the handwriting of this O'Keenan.

² *As he was routing,* 7 an maıðm pıoıpe.—This part of the passage is more clearly expressed in the Dublin copy of the *Annals of Ulster*, thus:

"Donnchaó O FepĖaıl dá leanmain, 7 mopıı do mapðað oıð leıp, 7 en-upchup pıoıĖe

dá mapðað peın, 7 pı buð maıðm don tıpaĖ aıle áć muna beıé m tıpıcup rin: i. e. Donough O'Farrell pursued them, and a great many of them were slain by him; but one shot of an arrow [or javelin] killed himself, and the other army would have been defeated were it not for this shot."

³ *The Kinel-Fiachach* were the Mageoghegans of Westmeath; their country was, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, exactly coextensive with the present barony of Moycashel, in the south of that county. On the margin of an old map, dated 1567, published in the third vol. of the *State Papers*, the following description of Kinel-

ANNALS OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1373.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred seventy-three.

WILLIAM Mac Carmaic, Bishop of Ardagh*, a man of wisdom and piety, died. Adam O'Keenan†, a canon and learned historian, died at Lisgool [in Fermanagh].

An incursion was made by the English of Meath into Annaly, on which occasion they slew Rory, the son of Cathal O'Farrell, and his son, with a number of their people. Donough O'Farrell, with all his forces, pursued them, and slew great numbers of them ; but this hero received a shot of a javelin, as he was routing the English before him, which killed him, upon which his people were defeated.

William Dalton and the Sheriff of Meath were slain by the Kinel-Fiachach‡, and by O'Melaghlin.

Mac-an-Pharson Mac Feorais [Bermingham] was slain by Turlough Roe O'Connor, with one stroke of his sword, in Conmaicne-Dunmore¶ (after they [the Berminghams] had acted treacherously towards him, as he was coming

Fiachach is given :

“ Mac Goghagan's country called Kinaliaghe, contained in length twelve miles, and in breadth seven myles. It lyeth midway between the fort of Faly [Philipstown] and Athlone, five miles distant from either of them, and also five myles distant from Mollingar, which lyeth northward of it. The said Mac Goghagan's country is of the County of Westmeath, situated in the upper end thereof, trending to the south part of the said county, and on the other side southward

of it is O'Moloye's country. And on the South East of it lyeth Offaley ; and on the East side joineth Terrell's Country *alias* Ffertullagh. On the North side lyeth Dalton's country ; and O'Melaghlin's country on the West side between it and Athlone, where a corner of it joineth with Dillon's country.”

¶ *Conmaicne-Dunmore*, more anciently called Conmaicne Cinel-Dubhain, now the barony of Dunmore, in the north of the county of Galway, which then belonged to the Berminghams.

νέναν δοιβ αιρ, γ Σε αγ τεαχετ α conmaicne cúile) γ é pén uimteacht
 uaimdeón alor α láime iarrin ó na earccapao, γ é beó loitíde. Anóriar
 mac cionaoit do mapbað doibrioim ara haite, iar na fágðail do toirpdeal-
 bað aca i ngeall pe na poða fuargailte dpaðháil ar an tan po feallpað
 pair pén poime.

ðarrub inġean uí Ruairc bñ domnaill mec tigfínáin do écc.

Seaan mac conmapa artaoirach [árðtaoirach] cloinne cuiléin γ ταὸς
 ócc ó dupnin do écc.

Saðb inġin cathail uí concobair bñ plaitbſpταιγ uí Ruairc [do ecc].

Raġnall mac corbmaic meġ Raġnall do mapbað la mac Meġ naircís i
 pell.

Maoileaclonn Connaġtach ó néill do écc.

Maġirtir Niocól Maġ techeadain oipicel cluana do écc.

ðrian óġ mac brian uí ðubda do mapbað la baipévachaið.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1374.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, τρί céð, Seachtmocchat α cſthair.

Senicín Sabaoir do mapbað la maġ aonġura.

Domnaill ócc ó doġoptaiġ (.i. mac Seaan) do écc.

Cucoicpice ócc maġ eoġaccáin taoireac cenél fiaġhach do mapbað i
 bpell ar noul dó lé heppucc na míde go hát luain, γ an Sionnaġ mac mſráin
 (do muirtir uilliam dalaatún) da mapbað daon buile pleiġi, γ é pén do tap-
 painġ o apoile iar rin γ boill beacca do denam da copp α ccionao α míġnomia.

* *Conmaicne-Cuile*, now the barony of Kilmaine, in the south of the county of Mayo.

† *Severely wounded*.—This entry is given very differently in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, in which it is entered under the year 1368. This authority states that Turlough Roe was accompanied by twelve horsemen, and makes no allusion whatever to any treachery on the part of the Mac Feoraises. This passage is very badly given by the Four Masters, who appear to have patched it up from various annals.

It should stand thus, according to all the laws of historical narration :

“ Turlough Roe O’Conor, as he was on his way home from Conmaicne Cuile, was unfairly assaulted in the territory of Conmaicne-Dunmore, through which he had to pass, by Mac-an-Pharson Bermingham ; but Turlough was determined to fight his way, and coming to personal combat with Mac-an-Pharson, he slew him with one powerful stroke of his sword, and then escaped from his assailants by the strength

from Conmaicne Cuile^x), and afterwards made his escape, in despite of his enemies, by the strength of arm, but severely wounded^y. Andreas Mac Kenny was afterwards put to death by them [the Berminghams], he having been left with them by Turlough,—when they had acted treacherously towards him,—as a hostage, in whose ransom they might demand what they pleased.

Barrduv, daughter of O'Rourke, and wife of Mac Tiernan, died.

John Mac Namara, Head Chieftain of Clann-Cuilein [in Thomond], and Teige O'Duinnin, died.

Sabia, daughter of Cathal O'Conor, and wife of Flaherty O'Rourke, [died].

Randal, son of Cormac Mac Rannall, was treacherously slain by the son of Mac Naisci.

Melaghlin Connaughtagh O'Neill died.

Master Nichol Mac Techedain, Official of Cluain [in the county of Leitrim], died.

Brian Oge^z, son of Brian O'Dowda, was slain by the Barretts.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1374.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred seventy-four.

Senicin [Jenkin] Savadge^a was slain by Magennis.

Donnell Oge, son of John O'Doherty, died.

Cucogry Oge Mageoghegan, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach, was treacherously slain after he had gone to Athlone with the Bishop of Meath: it was the Sinnach Mac Mearain^b (one of William Dalton's people) that killed him, with one thrust of a lance; and he [Mac Mearain] himself was afterwards torn asunder, and his body was cut into small pieces, for this crime.

of his arm and the fleetness of his steed.—On this occasion he left behind Andreas Mac Kenny, one of his followers, whom the Berminghams had captured, and whom they were resolved to detain as a hostage until Turlough should ransom him at a dear price. Afterwards, however, when Turlough refused to pay the price demanded as his ransom, they put this Andreas to death."

^z *Brian Oge*.—He was the eighth son of Sen Brian O'Dowda.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 119, note¹.

^a *Senicin Savadge*.—It is added in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that "the literati were left *orphans* by his death." Savadge was seated in the territory of Ard-Uladh, now the Ards, in the east of the county of Down.

^b *The Sinnagh Mac Mearain*, i. e. the Fox Mac

Teabóid a búrc oighre meic uilliam do marbað duib maine.

Maíom la Níall ó néill for gallaib, dar marbað an Ríoirie poireach, bocra na cairrge, an Sánbalaic, an buccaic, 7 uilliam baile dalat ceann aibféle epionn, 7 iliomad naic náiriméir.

Tadcc mac Ruaidrí mic caetailruaid uí concobair, d'ghaibbor uí concobair do écc.

Maoileacloinn mac diarmata uí feargail do dul ar coccað ar an angaile go muintir maoilmorða do cup 1 naghaid gall. Tacor epén amnup do cup eatorra 7 goill iar rin dár marbað rom 7 sochaidhe oile.

Tadcc ócc mag raгнаill do lot dorcor do roigio go nerbail de, acht ní bpear a deimn cia do telcc an turcor. Muintir birn dá cup for cloinn muiréscritais, 7 clann muiréscritais dá cup orparom mar an ccéona, uair ar scorra baó iorgal an tan rin. Coccadh dergi epemiofid eoir eolarcaib 7 muintir birn.

Corbmac mac tomaltais uí fírgail do marbað.

Feargal mac flaitéscritais uí Ruairc do marbað do pilib.

Tighinnán mac briain meг тигеарнаín do écc.

Maoileacloinn Ruad ó duibghnman raoi 1 ríncup, 7 Mathgamain an chind mac domnaill mic Muiréscritais uí Ruairc do cométurim pé apoile.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1375.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι chéu, pectmogat, acúig.

Donnchadh caomanaic mac murchada riγ laigín do marbað la gallaib 1 bpell iar ttaboirт d'otlaidrige dó go menic poime rin orpa.

Merain. O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "επε μαγ Eocagan do marbað do.—MS. L."

^c *Theobald Burke*.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, from MS. L., that his father's name was Edmond.

^d *Bogea na-Cairre*.—Bocksa of Carrickfergus. The Anglo-Irish annalists have preserved no account of this battle.

^e *Baile Dalat*, now unknown, unless it be Ballynadolly, in the barony of Upper Massarene,

in the county of Antrim.—See Ordnance map of that county, sheet 63.

^f *Head of the inhospitality of Ireland*, i. e. the most notorious man for inhospitality then in Ireland. At this period aibféle, or inhospitality, was a great opprobrium.

^g *Cast of a javelin*, i. e. *jactu sagittæ*.

^h *Muintir-Birn*, i. e. the O'Beirnes of Tir-Briuin, on the west side of the Shannon, in the county of Roscommon.

Theobald Burke^c, heir of Mac William, was slain by the people of Hy-Many.

A battle was gained by Niall O'Neill over the English, in which Roche, the knight, Bogsa na-Cairrge^d, Sandal, Burke, and William of Baile Dalat^e, the head of the inhospitality of Ireland^f, with many others not enumerated, were slain.

Teige, son of Rory, son of Cathal Roe O'Connor, King of Connaught, worthy heir to the title of The O'Connor, died.

Melaghlin, the son of Dermot O'Farrell, went from Annaly to Muintir-Maelmora, to wage war with the English. A fierce and sharp conflict afterwards took place between them [the Irish] and the English, in which he [O'Farrell] and many others were slain.

Teige Oge Mac Rannall was wounded by a cast of a javelin^g, and died of the wound; but who it was that made the shot was not to a certainty known. The Muintir-Birn^h charged the Clann-Murtoughⁱ with it; and the Clann-Murtough, in turn, charged the Muintir-Birn; for these were the parties between whom the conflict was at the time. In consequence of this [death], a war broke out between the Muintir-Eolais^k and the Muintir-Birn.

Cornac, the son of Tomaltagh O'Farrell, was slain.

Farrell, the son of Flaherty O'Rourke, was slain by Philip [O'Rourke].

Tiernan, the son of Brian Mac Tiernan, died.

Melaghlin Roe O'Duigennan, a learned historian, and Mahon An Chinn [of the head], the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Rourke, fell by each other.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1375.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred seventy-five.

Donough Kavanagh Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, was treacherously slain^l by the English, among whom he had often before spread desolation^m.

ⁱ *Clann-Murtough*, i. e. the race of Murtough Muimhneach, who was the brother of Roderic O'Connor, the last monarch of Ireland of the Irish race.

^k *Muintir-Eolais*, i. e. the Mac Rannalls, on the east side of the Shannon, in the county of

Leitrim.

^l *Treacherously slain*.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "per Bulentam de Catherloch—O'Mulconry."

^m *Desolation*.—The literal translation is: "after he had often before brought extermi-

Mathgamain mac maghnara ui concobair do écc iar mbuaib nínig, 7 neangnamha.

Cairlén Rora comáin do taboirt do Ruaidhri ó concobair, 7 baile an tobair do taboirt do toirpdealbac ruad ar imaille re comadhaib oile.

Mac artain uirrí cenel faghartaig do marbad i bpeil da bratair fén mac gille térhoind mec artain.

Maíom mór do taboirt lá Niall ó néll for gallaib dúin da lēglar, dú i ttorchoir Sir remur baile atha thio (no alahio) ffr ionaid Rí Saxan, buccac camlinne, 7 iliomad nac náirimtear.

Cúulað mag maégamna tánoiri oirgiall décc do cuirlinn.

Art mac mecc uirí aon bá lán deneach 7 dpele do écc.

Diarmuid mag raighaill do dul dionnraigib for corbmac ua mbirn, 7 donnchað mac concobair an coráin do marbad don toirc rin, immaile re hiliomat do daoimib oile imaille rin, 7 éuala mora do denam doib [*recte* do].

Maoileacloinn ua domnallan ollam píil muiréadag go rairpéad le dán, 7 aró raíó Érionn beór ip in ealaðain céona, décc dpolún.

Cairbre, 7 eogan, dá mac Mécc tigeapnáin do taboirt ionnraigte for gallaib go líon a tcionóil. Ffr da muirir fén do dénam pelle oppa, 7 dá cepec le gallaib ar ionimur. Goill do éruinnughad ina ttimceal iar na mbpach dóib; clann mécc tigeapnáin, 7 cuiccf ar pícit do maicib a muirir do díceannað ar én látoir anhrin do gallaib.

Seapppaid mac giollananaom uí ffrígoil dēgadbop tigrina na hangoile ar eneac, ar chpué, ar éaoimbépaib, do écc iar mbuaib nongta 7 naithrige.

Sir emann albanac mac uilliam búpc do écc iar mbuaib naithrige. Tomár a mac do gabáil tigeapnair tap a ép.

nation upon them," which nearly amounts to a contradiction.

^a *Mahon, the son of Manus*.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: ".i. mac maghnara mic aoda bpeirig.—MS. L. 1375." [i. e. son of Manus, son of Hugh Breifneach].

^b *Roscommon and Ballintober*.—Extensive ruins of these castles still remain.

^c *Kinel-Faghartaigh*, now the barony of Kinelarty, in the county of Down, where the Mac Artans are still numerous.

^d *A great victory was gained*.—Literally, "a great defeat was given." This defeat of the English is not noticed by any of our modern historians.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 131, and Moore's *History of Ireland*, vol. iii. p. 111.

^e *Baile-atha-thid*, now Malahide, in the county of Dublin, the seat of the Talbot family. It is highly probable that Sir James is here a mistake for Sir Thomas, which was really the name of the head of the Talbot family in this year.

^f *Camline*.—The only place of this name

Mahon, the son of Manus^a O'Connor, died, after gaining the palm for hospitality and prowess.

The castle of Roscommon was given to Rory O'Connor; and Ballintober^c was given to Turlough Roe, in lieu of it, together with other considerations.

Mac Artan, Chieftain of Kinel-Faghartaigh^d, was treacherously slain by his own kinsman, the son of Gilla-Ternoinn Mac Artan.

A great victory was gained^e by Niall O'Neill over the English of Downpatrick, where Sir James, of Baile-atha-thid' (or Alahid), the King of England's Deputy, Burke, of Camline', and many others not enumerated, were slain in the conflict.

Cu-uladh Mac Mahon, Tanist of Oriel, died in consequence of venesection. Art, the son of Maguire, a man full of hospitality and munificence, died.

Dermot Mac Rannall made an excursion against Cormac O'Beirne, on which occasion Donogh, son of Conor an-Chopain', was slain on this occasion, with many other persons; and he seized upon great spoils.

Melaghlin O'Donnellan, Ollav of Sil-Murray in particular in poetry, and the most learned man in all Ireland in the same art, died of Fiolun^f.

Carbry and Owen, two sons of Mac Tiernan, marched against the English with all their forces; [but] one of their own people acted treacherously towards them, and betrayed them to the English for a bribe. The English surrounded them, after they had been betrayed to them, and beheaded on the spot the sons of Mac Tiernan, and twenty-five of the chiefs of their people.

Geoffrey, son of Gilla-na-Naev O'Farrell, worthy heir to the lordship of Annaly for hospitality and prowess, personal shape, and polite manners, died, after the victory of Extreme Unction and Penance.

Sir Edmond Albanagh^g Mac William Burke died, after the victory of Penance: Thomas, his son, assumed the lordship after him.

known to the Editor is Camlin, in the barony of Upper Massareene, and county of Antrim; but he is not aware that this was ever a seat of any branch of the Burkes. There is a river of the name in the county of Longford.

^a *Conor an-Chopain*, i. e. Conor of the Cup.

^f *Fiolun*.—This word is still in use in the county of Kilkenny to denote a kind of scurvy

which causes a swelling of the legs. In the western counties of Munster, it is used to denote the king's evil.

^g *Sir Edmond Albanagh*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, this entry is given as follows:

"Mac William Burke died after having received the sacraments of Extream Unction and

Orcor mac Airt meḡ uídir do marbhad do cloinn Donnchaíó méḡ uídir.

Donnchaíó mac taidḡ mic concobair an cópáin do marbhad la muinntir bhrí.

Tomár mac peopair tigeapna átha na Ríḡ, 7 Seann mac loclainn cfn a fine pén déḡ.

Cathal óḡ mac catail oḡ mic catail móir mic domnaill uí concobair do marbhad la cloinn Riocairí, 7 lochlainn mac donnchaíó uí dubda do ḡabail don cup rín.

ḡrian ó bhríain tigeapna tuadmunan do indarbhad la toirpdealbaí mac Muirceartaíḡ uí bhríain, 7 le cloinn Riocairí.

Coccaíó eitiḡ Ruaidrí ó concobair Rí connacht, 7 Maolpeaclainn ó ceallaiḡ tigeapna ua Maine ḡur po ḡab ua concobair nḡr for uib Maine.

Cathal mac Maḡnura meic diarmada déḡ.

AOIS CRIOST, 1376.

AOIR CRIOST, míle, trí céad, Sechtíocchar, a Sé.

Tadócc ó Ruairc tighrína bpepne, aon lán deneac 7 dpéle, dallas, 7 doirdearcup, beḡir na mbpepneac, 7 leóman lethe cuinn décc. Tighrínaí a mac do ḡabail tighrínaí bpsíne na deóidh.

Aodh ó tuatóil, tighrína ua máil do marbhad do ḡallaibh.

Dalbach mac maoleaclainn uí bhríain, ceann emḡ 7 eangnama laḡion do ḡuin da rpor ferín, 7 a écc po céadóir.

Aodh mac Seáin uí ríḡóil do écc, 7 bá tioppa ḡo ttoḡrúccat a péle 7 a parrnḡe do clairob Eiríonn ḡo coitcíníonn ó aoir a macdhaíca ḡo rín.

Penance, after whose death his son Thomas succeeded him." It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster that he died of cholera.

* *Mac Loughlin*.—He was chief of the Mac Loughlins of Inishowen, who were originally a most powerful family of the northern Hy-Níall, but had been at this period reduced to great obscurity by the O'Neills and O'Donnells.

† O'Flaherty adds the following passages to this year in H. 2. 11 :

"Tadæus filius Roderici fil. Cu Ulidij fil. Briani Magni Mac Mahon obiit.—MS. L."

"Mathgamanius filius Murcherti fil. Tigernani O'Roirk, obiit.—MS. L."

"Cathaldus filius Nielli Mac Tigernan obiit.—MS. L."

"Templum de Kill an ríompe collapsum a Magistro Thoma mac an Oḡlaioic instauratur.—*Mac Fírb.* (MS. L. 1376)."

* *Hy-Mail*, now the Glen of Imaal, in the barony of Upper Talbotstown, in the county of

Oscar, the son of Art Maguire, was slain by the sons of Donough Maguire.

Donough, the son of Teige, son of Conor an-Chopain, was slain by the Muintir-Birn [the O'Beirnes].

Thomas Mac Feorais [Birmingham], Lord of Athenry, and John Mac Loughlin*, Chief of his own tribe, died.

Cathal Oge, son of Cathal Oge, son of Cathal More, son of Donnell O'Conor, was slain by the Clann-Rickard. Loughlin, the son of Donough O'Dowda, was taken prisoner on this occasion.

Brian O'Brian, Lord of Thomond, was banished by Turlough, son of Murrough O'Brien, and by the Clann-Rickard.

A war broke out between Rory O'Conor, King of Connaught, and Melaghlin O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, in which O'Conor subdued the Hy-Many.

Cathal, son of Manus Mac Dermot, died'.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1376.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred seventy-six.

Teige O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, a man full of hospitality and munificence, a man of fame and renown, the Bear of Breifny, and Lion of Leth-Chuinn, died. Tiernan, his son, assumed the lordship of Breifny after him.

Hugh O'Toole, Lord of Hy-Mail*, was slain by the English.

Dalvagh*, son of Melaghlin O'Byrne, the most eminent man in Leinster for hospitality and prowess, was wounded by his own spur, and died immediately afterwards.

Hugh, son of John O'Farrell, died. Like unto a fountain had his generosity and bounty flowed on the literati of Ireland universally, from his youth to that time [i. e. the time of his death].

Wicklow. This is the first notice of O'Toole in these Annals as chief of Imaal. Previously to the English invasion O'Toole had been lord of Hy-Muireadhaigh, which comprised about the southern half of the present county of Kildare.— See note *, under the year 1180, p. 51–55, where the exact extent of this territory is proved.

* *Dalvagh*.—This is given by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

“ Dalvagh mac Melaghlyn O'Broyn, a prince his son [i. e. a prince's son] and a good man, was hurt by his own spur, and thereof died.”

Ḃéibinn ingean domnaill uí duinn, bean uí diomaraig do écc.

Roihear do ua físgail do écc iar mbuaib naithrige.

Cuairne ua concobair failgi, d'fádbor tigearna uib failge do écc.

Concobair ua becháin ríoi Shíneadha, Ceallac mac cruicín ollam tuadmúian lé fínehar, Eóin ua Ruanaða ollam mécc aongura lé dán, Maoileacloinn ó maoilínna ollam uí Catáin, Donnchad mac fírbirig d'fínead, 7 Ruarcán ó hadhmaill ollam uí anluain 1 ndán do écc. Fíri tige aoidhead coitcéionn gan diultad pé naon an Ruarcan ro.

Cumoiḡi ó catáin tigearna oipeachta uí catáin do gabail do gallaib 1 bpuir cúile Raetain, 7 a cúp dóib go Carracec Feargura 1 ngemlib.

Coiméionol gall mibe, ulað, 7 laigín dochum na hangoile. Cpeacha fill do denam dóib ir in tír. Ua físgail go líon a éionóil dia raigíðríom iarrin foleit, eoir gallaib ulað 7 laigean ḡcā. gur loircc a mbuigh 7 a mbailte, gur éreac a ceríoca, 7 a iompúð ar a haite go nédalaib aoidli ro buaidh 7 corccur.

ΑΙΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1377.

Αἰρ Crioστ, mle, τρι céo, Seachtmoghac, aSeacht.

An tarrpucc ó ceallaig .i. earbacc Cluana físta brénainn, Seaan ó Rodacáin comorba caillín Saoi coitcéionn, 7 an Deccánað mór mag muirgíora do écc. Isin Róim écc an deccánaigri.

Manirir Eapra Ruaid do loirccad.

Uater mac Sir dauit búrc, Donnall mac físgail mic An manarig uí gallcobair, Seapprað ó flannaccáin taoireac cloinne catail, Donnchadh mac uilliam áloinn uí éfíbaill tigearna Ele, Diarmaid bacac mac branáin

^b *Béibinn*.—This is given by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:—

“Bevyn, the daughter of Donnell O'Doyn, and wife of O'Dempsey, died.”

Here he anglicises *béibinn* as if the second b were aspirated.

^c *Cooley*.—This name is now generally anglicised Quintin. It is still very common among

the family of the O'Kanes in the county of Londonderry.—See note under 1385.

^d *Oireacht-Ui-Chathain*, i. e. the tribe or people of O'Kane. This place was also applied to O'Kane's territory, which, at this period, comprised the baronies of Tirkeeran, Keenaght, and Coleraine, in the county of Londonderry.

^e To this year O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11:

“Donnchadus filius Gilla-Jesu magni Mac

Bebinn^b, daughter of Donnell O'Dunne, and wife of O'Dempsy, died.

Robert O'Ferrall died, after penance.

Cuaifne O'Conor Faly, worthy heir to the lordship of Offaly, died.

Conor O'Beaghan, a learned Historian; Kellach Mac Curtin, chief Historian of Thomond; John O'Rooney, chief Poet to Magennis; Melaghlín O'Mulvany, Ollav to O'Kane; Donough Mac Firbis, a good Historian; and Ruarcán O'Hamill, chief Poet to O'Hanlon, died. This Ruarcán had kept a house of general hospitality, and had never refused [to receive] any one.

Coocý^c O'Kane, Lord of Oriacht-Ui-Chathain^d, was taken prisoner by the English in the port of Coleraine, and sent by them to Carrickfergus in fetters.

A general muster of the English of Meath, Ulster, and Leinster, proceeded into Annaly, and treacherous depredations were committed by them in the territory. O'Farrell, with all his forces, afterwards invaded, by turns, the English of Ulster, Leinster, &c., so that he burned their farm-houses and towns, and plundered their territories, and returned home in victory and triumph, and [loaded] with immense spoils^e.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1377.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred seventy-seven.

O'Kelly, Bishop of Clonfert-Brendan; John O'Rodaghan^f, Coarb of St. Cailín, a general scholar^g; and Mac Morrissey, the Great Dean, died. It was at Rome that this dean died.

The monastery of Assaroe [near Ballyshannon] was burned.

Walter, son of Sir David Burke; Donnell, son of Farrell, son of the Manach^h O'Gallagher; Geoffrey O'Flanagan, Chief of Clann-Chathail; Donough, son of

Firbisí Tírfiachraí et Tíramalgadíe Historiographus, et peritus poeta apertus hospitio, et scholá liberá 60 annos apertus insignis in Christo quievit."—*Mac Firb.* See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 408.

^f O'Rodaghan, i. e. the coarb of St. Caillin. To this O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "i pproð-nac Morge pen," at Fenagh of Moy-Rein, in the county Leitrim. This name was written

O'Rouage, and anglicised Roddy, by the last distinguished man of the family, Thadæus Roddy of Crossfield, near Fenagh, who flourished about the year 1688.

^g A general scholar, i. e. a man of general accomplishments befitting a i. e. a gentleman.

^h Son of the Manach.—Mic an manaigh, i. e. son of the monk.

taoiréac corcachlano, Fachtna mac dauidh uí mórbá, 7 brian ó plaitéir-
taig do écc.

Sluaigead la Riocard a búrc i cloinb cuilein 7 Cuilenais do tionol im
Mac conmara .i. mac ingene uí dálaig. Ionnpaigib do taboirt dóib ar
cloinn Riocard gur cuipriod. maidm orra, dár marbhad Teabóid mac uillec
ceann na cethirne, trí meic ó neoin, 7 inórán do maithib cloinne Riocard
arceana.

Ruaidrí ó concobair do tabairt madhma i Roscommain for Mac uilliam
búrc 7 for maoileaclóinn ó ceallais tigearna ó maine, dú inar marbhad
Ripóir a búrc .i. dearbhratair meic uilliam, domnall mac Catail óicc uí
concobair, Tadg óg mac taig uí éallais, ua mainoin .i. taoiréac rodam,
mac dubgaill, gallocolais, 7 iomad oile nac náiriméir.

Caipén leara airb abla do déanam la Seann ó ppsigal tigearna na
hAngeile.

Coccad eoir mac diarmata 7 Ruaidrí ó Concobair, go tainicc deiríde
magh luirg do millead 7 do loccad eoir gortais 7 foirgneama. Sochaide
do marbhad eatoppa leat for leir. Síe do déanam dóib pó deóid, 7 comhta

ⁱ *William Alainn*, i. e. *Gulielmus formosus*,
William the comely.

^j *Dermot Bacagh*, i. e. Dermot the lame.
O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, that this Dermot
Bacach died at Rome.

^k *The three sons of O'Heyne*.—This passage is
better given in the Annals of Ulster, in which
it is stated that the Clann-Richard had been
two days and two nights encamped in the terri-
tory of Clann-Cuilein [in Thomond], before
Hugh Mac Namara, the son of O'Daly's daugh-
ter, assembled his forces to attack them. The
passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of
the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

"A. D. 1377. Mac Namara and they of the
contrey of Klan Kullen, gave a great overthrow
to those of Clanrickard, where Theobald mac
Ulick, head of the great Kearne, O'Heyne's
three sons, and many of the chiefest of Clan-
rickard, were killed."

^l *O'Mainnin*.—In the Dublin copy of the
Annals of Ulster he is called O'Mainnin Mor.
O'Mainnin, now Mannion, resided first at
Clogher, in the barony of Tiaquin, and county
of Galway, and afterwards at Menlagh O'Main-
nin, in the same barony, where he had a castle
of considerable strength; and his territory ori-
ginally comprised the greater portion of the
barony of Tiaquin.—See *Tribes and Customs of
Hy-Many*, p. 159–165.

^m *Mac Dowell Galloglagh*.—In the Dublin
copy of the Annals of Ulster it is stated that
Mac Dowell and Mac Neill Cam were slain in
this engagement. The passage is given in Ma-
geoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clon-
macnoise, as follows :

"A. D. 1377. The field of Roscommon was
fought between Rowrie O'Connor and [Mac]
William Burke and Melaughlyn O'Kelly, prince
of Imaine, where Richard Burke, Donnell mac

William Alainn¹; O'Carroll, Lord of Ely; Dermot Bacagh¹ Mac Branan, Chief of Corcachlann; Faghtna, son of David O'More; and Brian O'Flaherty, died.

An army was led by Richard Burke into Clann-Cuilein. The Clann-Cuilein assembled around Mac Namara (i. e. the son of O'Daly's daughter), gave battle to the Clann-Richard, and defeated them. Theobald, son of Ulick, head of the kerns, the three sons of O'Heyne², and many others of the chiefs of Clann-Rickard, were slain.

Rory O'Connor defeated Mac William Burke, and Melaghlin O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, at Roscommon, where Richard Burke, the brother of Mac William, Donnell, the son of Cathal Oge O'Connor, Teige Oge, the son of Teige O'Kelly, O'Mainnin¹, Chief of Sodan, Mac Dowell Galloglagh^m, and many other persons not enumerated, were slain.

The castle of Lis-ard-abhlaⁿ was erected by John O'Ferrall, Lord of Annaly.

A great war [broke out] between Mac Dermot and Rory O'Connor, in consequence of which all Moylurg was spoiled and burned, as well its fields of corn as its buildings. Numbers were killed on both sides. A peace was at last concluded between them; and Mac Dermot received considerations^o from

Cahall, Oge O'Connor, Teig Oge mac Teig O'Kelly, O'Mannyn, Mac Donnell Galloglasse, and the son of Neale Kam" [*recte* Mac Neale Kam], "with many others, were slain."

O'Flaherty adds to this passage, in H. 2. 11:

"In hac clade præter hic citatos post Mac Dubhgaill numeratur cæsi (MS. L. capti O'Mulconry). Somarlius Oge Mac Dubhgaill, Hobertus Mac Philbin, Theobaldus filius Henrici Mac Philbin, Brianus O'Kelly, Niellus filius Nielli Cam, Imarus filius Murchadi (Murcherti, MS. L.) O'Farrell et alii multi."

¹ *Lis-ard-abhla*, i. e. the fort of the height, or hill of the apple trees. Mageoghegan anglicises this name *Lisardawla*, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, thus:

"A. D. 1377. The castle of *Lisardawla*, in the Analie, was built by John O'Ferrall this year."

The name is now anglicised *Lissardowlin*;

but in an inquisition taken at Longford, on the 13th of September, 1634, it is more correctly anglicised *Lisardawla*. It is a townland in the parish of Templemichael, in the county of Longford, and about three miles to the east of the town of Longford. The road leading from Longford to Edgeworthstown passes through it. Near its centre there is a curious moat and rampart, from which, no doubt, it derived its name.

^o *Considerations*, *comtha*.—The word *comtha* denotes rewards, recompenses, considerations, and sometimes bribes. The whole of this passage is given by Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1377. There grew great dissension and discord between Rowrie O'Connor and Mac Dermott, so as all the territory of Moylorg was altogether wasted, spoiled, preyed, and

ofaigil do mac diarmata do cionn na ríodha do déanam, 7 i monad a díog-bála ó Ruaidrí ó concobair.

Mathgamain mac Seain meic conmara do écc.

An dana Ríodrí do gabail ríogachta Saxon .21. lún.

Seppaid mac Anbaid uí Raǵallaig do marbaid la cloinn an chaoic uí Raǵallaig.

AOIS CRIOST, 1378.

Aois Crioist, míle, trí cead, Seachmógaet, a hocht.

Cairbre ua feargail Eppucc Ardachaid, ealcuing congála an epáid, Glún oileanna na heccno, Soitech dérepe 7 daonnaeta epide, a écc ipin Róim iar mbreit buada do deaman 7 domán.

Mór ingean uí feargail bfn Mécc pagnaill .i. Diarmaid, do écc, 7 a hadnacul i ccluin conmaicne go honórad.

Uater mac uilliam búic do marbaid la muintir máille.

Feargal mag pagnaill do marbaid la conn mac muircéitaid meǵ pagnaill.

Giollacrioist ua Ruairc mac tigearna breipne do éc.

Toirpdealbac mac Suibne apconrubal Connaet, Tadcc mac loclainn meǵ Conmara taoipeac cloinne cúlén do marbaid la mac ingine uí dálaig.

Domnall mág brádaig taoipeac cúile brighdin, 7 ceallaig cefpbaill, Saoi coitcinn, Seain ó rialán deǵpí dána, 7 dubcoblaig ingfn Mecc pagnaill bfn uí Maoilmiadhaig do écc.

Ionroigíó do tabairt do mag pagnaill (gona bráitpib 7 gona oipeach-

brought to utter ruine, the inhabitants killed, their houses and buildings burnt and consumed to ashes, their corne destroyed, and their cattle prey'd. At last they came to a composition of peace; Rowrie gave full satisfaction of his losses and damages sustained to Mac Dermott for condescending to that agreement before it was concluded."

^p *Richard II.*—He was the only son of Edward the Black Prince, eldest son of King Edward III., and succeeded to the throne on the 21st of June, on the death of his grandfather, and was

crowned at Westminster on the 16th of July following, he being then but eleven years old.

^a *Clann-an-Chaoich*, i. e. *progenies Monoculi*. This sept of the O'Reillys, the head of whom was styled Mac Kee, gave name to the barony of Clankee, in the east of the county of Cavan, where they were seated.

^r O'Flaherty adds one obituary to this year, namely:

"Finola filia Tadai Mac Donogh, uxor Tor-delvachi óg O'Conor, defuncta est.—*O' Mulconry.*"

Rory O'Connor for acceding to the peace, and as compensation for the injuries he had suffered.

Mahon, the son of John Macnamara, died.

Richard II.^p became King of England on the 21st of June.

Godfrey, son of Annadh O'Reilly, was slain by the Clann-an-Chaoich^a O'Reilly^r.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1378.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred seventy-eight.

Carbry O'Farrell, Bishop of Ardagh, a bond for the preservation of piety, the fostering knee^s of wisdom, a vessel of divine love and of humanity, died at Rome, having overcome the world and the Devil.

More, the daughter of O'Farrell, and wife of Mac Rannall (Dermot), died, and was interred with honour in Cluain-Conmaicne^t.

Walter Mac William Burke was slain by the O'Malleys.

Farrell Mac Rannall was slain by Con, son of Murtough Mac Rannall.

Gilchreest O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, died.

Turlough Mac Sweeny, High Constable^u of Connaught, [died].

Teige, the son of Loughlin Mac Namara, was slain by the son of the daughter of O'Daly^w.

Donnell Mac Brady, Chief of Cuil-Brighdin^x, and of Teallach Cearbhaill, a general scholar; John O'Fialan, a good poet; and Duvcovla, the daughter of Mac Rannall, and wife of O'Mulvey, died.

An incursion was made by Mac Rannall, with his kinsmen and people, by

^s *Fostering knee*.—This is a homely figure, taken from the fact of children being nursed on the knee.

To this entry O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11:

"Sepultus in templo S. Petri.—*O'Mulc. et MS. L.*"

^t *Cluain-Conmaicne*, now Cloon, in the barony of Mohill, in the county of Leitrim.—See note ^a under the year 1253, p. 349, *supra*.

^u *High constable*.—*Apocnptabla* is always

used in these annals to signify the chief captain of gallowglasses. Mageoghegan translates this passage thus:

"Terlagh Mac Swyne, head and chief of all the Gallowglasses of Connaught, died."

^w *The son of the daughter of O'Daly*.—His name was Hugh Mac Namara. He defeated the Burkes of Clanrickard in 1377.—See note ^a, under that year.

^x *Cuil-Brighdin and Teallach-Carroll*.—These

taib, do dá cloinn aodha, 7 d'físgal ó Ruairc) ar catál ruad mág raígnail. Catál do tionol a combrairéac, 7 a clínnadh (im diarmait mac diarmata) go hén ionad ar a cionnrom. Maióm do tabairt doib for mac raígnail. Físgal mág raígnail. Deighear rona raibir, 7 Mac Sínlaic, Mac Giolla Duib, 7 Soéaíde naé náirimítear do marbad don impeareccain rin.

Giollacriort ó ríngín ollam cenél cconail 1 ríncur do écc do fiolún.

Órian mág uibir .i. aodhar tigearna fírmánach, do marbad la cloinn Airt meş uibir.

Físgal ua maóilmaódaig tairéac muintipe cfríballain déş.

Taóş mac afohaşáin ollam breitşmian iochtar connact raóí şan mupşain şan oirbşirnaig, 7 fşir tşige naoídead coitşhino da şac aen do éş.

AOIS CRIOST, 1379.

Aoir Criořt, mile, crí chéđ, Seachtmóccat, anaoí.

Eaprocob na míde, .i. an paltach do écc 1 Şaxaib.

Sémur ó congalaig ppióir daiminri, Flathbşirach ó mongáin Aipchin-deac Ruir airtir décc.

Pilib mac niocoil, .i. an dalatúnach tşşirna iartchar míde décc.

Fşirbirig mac pşirbirig raóí rşnchađa décc.

Dauid ua duinn tairéach ua Riagáin do marbad la mac ceapbaill uí duinn.

Riocarđ mac cathmaoil do marbad la pilib mág uibir, tşşearna fear manac, 7 la domnall ua néill.

Maióm na tşpéce do tşabairt dua déill, .i. do mall móř ar pilib mág

districts are comprised in the barony of Upper Loughtee, in the county of Cavan. Mac Brady's chief seat was at Stradone in this barony.

⁷ *Sons-in-law*, a clínnadh.—Literally, his relatives or connexions by marriage.

⁸ *Fiolun*, scorbutic eruptions. This is still a living word.

⁹ *Muintir-Carolan*.—This tribe was seated near the Shannon, in the barony and county of

Leitrim. * They are of the same race as the Mac Rannalls, being descended from Eolus, the twenty-fifth in descent from Conmac, the progenitor of all the Conmaicne.

^b *Faltach*, i. e. Wall. This is the name by which one of the family of Wall would be called in Irish at the present day. The Bishop, here called Faltach, is called by Ware, Stephen de Valle, or Wale. He died at Oxford, on the 10th

the two Clann-Hughs, and by Farrell O'Rourke, against Cathal Roe Mac Rannall. Cathal assembled at one place his kinsmen and sons-in-law⁷, together with Dermot Mac Dermot, to meet them. They defeated Mac Rannall and Farrell Mac Rannall, a good, rich, and affluent man. Mac Shanly, Mac Gilduff, and many others not enumerated, were killed in that engagement.

Gilchreest O'Sgingin, Ollav of Kinel-Connell in History, died of *fiolun*⁸.

Brian Maguire (heir to the lordship of Fermanagh), was slain by Art Maguire.

Farrell O'Mulvey, Chief of Muintir-Carolan^a, died.

Teige Mac Egan, Chief Brehon of Lower Connaught, a sage without contention or reproach, who kept a house of general hospitality for all comers, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1379.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred seventy-nine.

The Bishop of Meath, i. e. Faltach^b, died in England.

James O'Conolly, Prior of Devenish, and Flaherty O'Mongan, Erenagh of Rossory [in Fermanagh], died.

Philip, son of Nichol, i. e. the Dalton, Lord of Westmeath^c, died.

Firbis Mac Firbis, a learned historian, died.

David O'Dunne^d, Chief of Hy-Regan, was slain by the son of Carroll O'Dunne.

Richard Mac Cawell was slain by Philip Maguire and Donnell O'Neill.

The defeat of Dreach^e was given by O'Neill (Niall More) to Philip Maguire,

of November, 1379.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, pp. 147, 508.

^a *Lord of Westmeath*.—This is a mistake by the Four Masters, for none of the Daltons was ever Lord of Westmeath. The passage is more correctly given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1379. Phillip mac Nicholl Dalton, Lord of the Baronie of Rathconrath in Westmeath, died."

^d *David O'Dunne*.—Mageoghegan renders this

passage as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"David O'Doyn, chieftain of the contrey of Ireigan, was killed by the sonne of Karroll O'Doyn."

The territory of Hy-Regan, or Oregan, was exactly coextensive with the present barony of Tinnahinch, in the north-west of the Queen's County. It was a part of Offaly, not of Leix.

^e *Dreach*, now Dragh, a townland in the parish of Kilnawley, or Kinawly, in the barony of

υἱοῖρ, δὺ ἰ τοῖρ χαῖρ τὰ δὴγ μᾶγ υἱοῖρ, δά mac meic maḡnupa, τοῖρρδεαλβὰc mac donnchaḡda mḡg υἱοῖρ, δῖpian mac meic Raḡt, ἡ μuiρḡcḡpταḡ mac mḡl-chon.

Mac an ḡaoḡch uḡ Raḡhillḡg do mḡpbaḡ la mac andaḡ uḡ Raḡaillḡg.

Cúmapa ḡḡp, .i. Mac conmapa do mḡpbaḡ la a bḡaḡḡpḡb pḡn tḡe pḡill.

Cúconnacht mac Pḡlib mḡg υἱοῖρ aḡbaρ τḡḡḡna pḡn manach ap eḡneac ἡ ap uaḡpḡ, do mḡpbaḡ la cloinn doḡnnaill cloinne ceallaḡh.

Maolmoḡḡa ḡg mac Maolmoḡḡa puaḡ uḡ concobaḡp (.i. pailḡe) do mḡpbaḡ la gallaḡb.

Pionḡḡuala inḡḡn uḡ cheallaḡg bḡn meic uilliam búpc do écc.

Rḡpḡepḡ ua duḡḡḡain dḡcc aḡbaρ ollaḡan ḡ Maine eḡpḡde.

Uilliam mac an ḡiolla caoḡc meic cḡpbaill deapḡcaḡḡḡeac ḡaoḡdeal ἰ pḡnn do écc.

ΑἴΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1380.

Αἰοῖρ Cḡpḡpḡ, mḡle, τḡpḡ chḡd, ochtḡmḡcchat.

An tabb mac διαρματα puaḡ, .i. abb na τḡpḡonoḡde pop loch cé, ἡ Doḡnnaill ua lḡnnáin Pḡpḡoḡp leappa ḡobaḡ do écc.

Seaan mac concobaḡp mic aḡḡha mic doḡnnaill oḡcc τḡḡeapḡa tḡpe conaill, ἡ na nḡmeal ccomḡpḡḡpḡr ḡi, ἡ pḡḡḡḡamḡa ulaḡ uḡle, ἡ a mac Maḡleachlann duḡ do mḡpbaḡ ἰ mainḡḡḡḡp Cappa Ruḡḡ, la τοῖρρδεαλβὰc mac néill uḡ doḡnnaill, la cloinn cḡthail oḡcc uḡ concobaḡp, ἡ la muḡḡḡḡp ḡuḡḡnḡn ap ammap aḡḡche na pḡpḡḡḡḡḡḡp pḡn.

ḡḡepḡaḡḡm la mac uilliam búpc pop mac uilliam uachtaḡaḡ (Rḡocapo

Knockninny, in the south of the county of Fermanagh.—See the Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 38. This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

"A. D. 1379, Henry O'Neale gave an overthrow to those of Ffermanagh [at Dreach], where Teig Magwyr with many of them were killed, and Donnell mac Gormgall Mac Tigernan."

^f *Magrath*.—This was Magrath of Termon-Magrath, on the northern margin of Lough

Erne, near Pettigoe.

^g *Mac-an-Chaoich*.—He was chief of that sept of the O'Reillys, who were seated in the barony of Clankee, in the east of the county of Cavan.—See note ^d under the year 1377, *supra*.

^h *Cumara Gearr*, i. e. Cumara the short. The name Cumara signifies *dog of the sea*.

ⁱ *Kinsmen*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, this is given as follows :

"Cowmara Mac Nemara was wilfully killed

where Teige Maguire, the two sons of Mac Manus, Turlough, the son of Donough Maguire, Brian, the son of Magrath^f, and Murtough Mac Milchon, were slain.

Mac-an-Chaoich^g O'Reilly was slain by the son of Annadh O'Reilly.

Cumara Gearr^h i. e. the Mac Namara, was treacherously slain by his own kinsmenⁱ.

Cuconnaught, the son of Philip Maguire, materies of a lord of Fermanagh for his hospitality and nobleness, was slain by the Clann-Donnell of Clann-Kelly^a.

Maelmora Oge, the son of Maelmora Roe O'Conor Faly, was slain by the English.

Finola, the daughter of O'Kelly, and wife of William Burke, died.

Richard O'Dugan died. He was the intended Ollav of Hy-Many.

William, the son of Gilla-Caech Mac Carroll, the most eminent of the Irish in music, died^j.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1380.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eighty.

The Abbot Mac Dermot Roe, i. e. Abbot of the Monastery of the Blessed Trinity on Lough-Key, and Donnell O'Lennan, Prior of Lisgool [in Fermanagh], died.

John, the son of Conor, son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge [O'Donnell], Lord of Tirconnell and the adjacent territories, and Roydamna of all Ulster, and his son, Melaghlin Duv, were slain at the monastery of Assaroe by Turlough, the son of Niall O'Donnell, the sons of Cathal Oge O'Conor, and Muintir Duirnin [the O'Durnins], in a nocturnal attack on his camp.

Mac William Burke defeated Mac William Uachtrach^m (Richard Oge) at

by his own brothers."

^a *Clann-Donnell of Clann-Kelly*.—Clann-Kelly was a tribe seated in the present barony of Clannkelly, in the east of the county of Fermanagh. Their chief was called Mac Donnell Galloglagh, but he was of a different race from the Mac Donnells of Scotland.

^f To this year O'Flaherty adds the two entries following in H. 2. 11:

"Filius Reymundi ab Anglis Midia dolo cæsus.—*Mac Fieb.*"

"Cuconnaetus Maguir a Clann Donell Cloinne Ceallaig cæsus.—*Ibid. et MS. L.*"

^m *Mac William Uachtrach*.—This passage is

ός) hī mbailē atha leatpaim. Mac Siúptáin dextepa tigeapna atha lēthain, 7 Seon dextepa do mārbaðh ann.

Taðg mac Muirceaptauigh uí brian do mārbað la brian Spemac ua brian.

Ruaidri mac catail mic aoda breipnicch uí concobair do teacht ar grier ar muintir Ruairc, 7 a mārbaðh la maḡnur ua Ruairc.

Maíom mópaðbal do thabairt la mág aḡḡura, Art, ar ḡallaib, 7 ar oirḡepaib. O hanluain tigeapna oirḡear, 7 rochaide mór do ḡallaib do mārbað don chur rin.

An moirtimépac do tēct i nepinn immaile pe mop chumachtaib (.i. ina lurtir). Uairle ḡaoidéal do dul ina cfn im roḡdaíma epeann, .i. Niall ó néill, ó hanluain, ó fearḡail, ó Raḡallaiḡ, ó Maoilmuaí, Mag eochagáin, an Siondach, 7 apoile raopclanna.

Art mág aḡḡura tigeapna ua neachðac ulað do ḡabail tpe peill hī ttiḡ an moirtimepaiḡ. ḡaoidil epeann 7 mopan do ḡallaib ffin do ḡabail eccla poime iarrin pa beith ara iocht, ionnur ḡur chuiprē pompa ḡan tatatḡe do ðenam air.

Art mac ḡfaiit Caomanaḡ do mārbað la ḡallaib.

Maíom mór do tabairt la hua ndoinnaill toirpðealbāc ar concobair óḡ mac Seacáin mic concobair mic afoha mic domnaill óḡ, ar ua nbochaptauḡ, ar cloinn tpuibne du in po mārbað mopán dá maithib. Diaḡ deapbpaḡthar meic Suibne do ḡabail ann, .i. Eoin 7 Mupchað. Eoala aibble do buain oíob deachail, dāpm, 7 déioð.

better given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

"A. D. 1380. Mac William Burke, the Inferiour [Lower], gave an overthrow to Richard Oge Mac William, the Superiour, in the town of Athleghan, where Jordan de Exetra, Lord of Athleghan aforesaid, and John de Exetra, were killed."

Harris has the following notice of these two great branches of the Burkes, in his edition of Ware's Works, vol. ii. p. 58 :

"Upon the murder of William de Burgo, third Earl of Ulster of that family, in 1333,

and the confusions that followed thereupon, many of the English degenerated into the Irish manners and customs, and assumed Irish surnames instead of their own. Thus the Bourkes in Connaught took the name of Mac William, and were subdivided into two principal branches, as Mac William Eighter, and Mac William Oughter, or the nearer and further Mac William, the first in the county of Galway, and the other in the county of Mayo."

ⁿ *Baile-atha-leathain*, i. e. the town of the broad ford, now Ballylahan, in the barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo.

the town of Atha-leathan^a, where Mac Jordan de Exeter, Lord of Athleathan, and John de Exeter, were slain.

Teige, son of Murtough O'Brien, was slain by Brian Sreamach^c O'Brien.

Rory, the son of Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach O'Conor, set out to attack the O'Rourkes, but was killed by Manus O'Rourke.

A very great defeat was given by Magennis (Art) to the English and the people of Orior. O'Hanlon, Chief of Orior, and great numbers of the English, were slain on this occasion.

Mortimer^d came to Ireland with great powers, as Lord Justice; whereupon the Irish nobility repaired to [pay their court to] him, and among others the Roydamna of Ireland, i. e. Niall O'Neill, O'Hanlon, O'Farrell, O'Reilly, O'Molloy, Mageoghegan, and the Sinnach [Fox], with many other nobles.

Art Magennis, Lord of Iveagh, in Ulidia, was treacherously taken prisoner in the house of Mortimer. After this the Irish and many of the English stood very much in awe of him [Mortimer]; and, seeing themselves at his mercy, they resolved not to cultivate any familiarity with him.

Art, the son of Gerald Kavanagh, was slain by the English.

A great victory was gained by O'Donnell (Turlough) over Conor Oge, the son of John, son of Conor, son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge, and over O'Doherty and the Mac Sweenys. Many of their chiefs were slain in the conflict; the two brothers of Mac Sweeny, John and Murrough, were taken prisoners; and they were deprived of considerable spoils, consisting of horses, arms, and armour.

^a *Brian Sreamach*, i. e. Brian the blear-eyed.

^d *Mortimer*.—He was Edmond Mortimer, Earl of March and Ulster. Sir Richard Cox, in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 435, writes:

"I cannot find, but that Ireland was pretty quiet during the government of this Lord Lieutenant, which did not continue very long, for he died at St. Dominick's Abbey, near Cork, on the 26th of December, 1381."

Dr. Leland has the following remarks on the appointment of this great man, and his young son, to the office of Lord Lieutenant, in his *History of Ireland*, book ii. c. 6:

"To give the administration greater dignity, Edmund Mortimer, Earl of Marche and Ulster, son" [son-in-law?] "to Lionel, Duke of Clarence, was appointed Vicegerent, and on his death the same station was conferred on his young son, Roger, and the government administered by his uncle and guardian, Thomas Mortimer, as Lord Deputy. As the present favourite object was to make Ireland contribute to the exigencies of the State, by the King's letters addressed to Earl Roger, a grand Parliament was directed to be convened in this kingdom to consult, not only on the internal regula-

Ar mac gearraile mic tomáir pinn (.i. do cloinn murchada) do marbhad la Mac Murchada ní laigfn.

Sloigead la cloinn Muirceartaig 7 la pilib ua Raigillig i mbpene uí Ruairc, 7 Tomár macc dorchaid do marbad dóib. Ua Ruairc do bpeit orra, 7 a ccup dó ar an tír go haimdeonach iar hragbáil cōda dá ndaoine 7 da neachaid dóib.

Cian mac Ruaidrí uí éirbaill adbar dghéoirig epiche éle do marbad daob mac Muirceartaig uí maoslmuid dunchur roighe.

Sloigead lar an Moirtemhach go hultuib gur millead dúinte 7 bailte ionda don toirec rin lair eir ecclair, 7 túait, an urnaidhe, domnac mór, aipeaccal, 7 clochar, etcetera.

Corbmac óg mag carthai, Enrí mac domnall uí fírgail, Aodh mac muirceartaig muimnig meġ Eochagáin, 7 Domnall mac dauid meġ Eochagáin déġ.

Domnall mac briain uí dubda tigearna ua fíacnach, 7 ó namalgaib fear coranta a epiche daimdeoin ġall 7 ġaoidéal batap ina aġaid do éġ ina baile buddéin an .3. Mai, 7 a mac Ruaidrí do ġabail a ionaid.

tions and good government of the Irish dominions, but on the means of contributing to the exigencies of foreign affairs, and enabling the king to support the burden of his wars."

¹ *Clann-Murtough*, i. e. the descendants of Murtough Muimbneach, the son of the monarch Turlough More O'Conor. These were a very warlike sept of the O'Conors, but they were put down soon after this period by the superior power of the O'Conors of Sligo, aided by the O'Rourke and the O'Conors of Roscommon.

² *One cast of a javelin*, or one shot of an arrow, *uno jactu sagitte*.

³ *Urnaidhe*, sometimes written Earnaidhe; a parish partly in the county of Tyrone, and partly in that of Donegal, lying to the south of Lifford, now Urney.—See note ², under the year 1178, p. 37, *supra*.

⁴ *Donaghmore*.—This is evidently the church of Donaghmore, near Castlefin, in the county of Donegal. There is another church of the name

near Dungannon in Tyrone.

⁵ *Errigal*, i. e. Errigal-Keeroge, near the village of Augher, in the barony of Clogher and county of Tyrone.

⁶ *Clogher*.—The head of a bishop's see, in a barony of the same name, in the county of Tyrone. This passage is translated by Mageoghgan as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1380. The Lord Mortimer, with great forces, went to the province of Ulster, where he destroyed many towns, both spirituall and temporall, and especially the Urnie, Downaghmore, Aregall, and Clogher."

⁷ *Donnell, the son of Brian O'Dowda*.—To this passage about Donnell O'Dowda, O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11:

"Qui Donaldus vir bellicosus et hospitalis Anglos et Alienigenas e sua patria ejecit, Ecclesiasque et Monasteria construxit.—*Mac Firb*."

The Editor has not been able to discover the

Art, the son of Gerald, son of Thomas Finn (of the Mac Murroughs), was slain by Mac Murrough, King of Leinster.

An army was led by the Clann-Murtough^a and Philip O'Reilly into Breifny-O'Rourke, where they slew Thomas Mac Dorcy; but O'Rourke overtook them, and drove them forcibly from the territory, leaving behind some of their men and horses.

Kian, the son of Rory O'Carroll, worthy heir to the lordship of Ely, was slain by Hugh, the son of Murtough O'Molloy, with one cast of a javelin^f.

An army was led by Mortimer into Ulster, and many fortresses and towns were destroyed by him on that occasion, including both lay and ecclesiastical buildings, as Urnaidhe^g, Donaghmore^h, Errigalⁱ, Clogher^j, &c.

Cormac Oge Mac Carthy; Henry, son of Donnell O'Farrell; Hugh, son of Murtough Muimhneach Mageoghegan; and Donnell, son of David Mageoghegan, died.

Donnell, the son of Brian O'Dowda^k, Lord of Tireragh and Tirawley, who defended his territory despite of the English and Irish who were opposed to him, died in his own town^x on the third of May; and his son Rory assumed his place.

name of any church or monastery built by this Donnell. He was probably the founder of the Priory of Eachros, now Aughris, in the parish of Templeboy, in the barony of Tireragh.

According to the list of the chiefs of the O'Dowda family, inserted in a modern hand in the Book of Lecan, this Donnell, who was generally called Domhnall Cleireach, was chief of Hy-Fiachrach for forty-nine years and a half; but, according to Duaid Mac Firbia, he reigned but thirty-six years.

^x *His own town.*—He died at Dun Neill, now Dunneill, in the parish of Kilmacshalgan, in the barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 305, note ^f, and p. 359.

To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11:

"Primas Ardmachanus obiit.—*O'Mulconry.*"

"Brianus O'Brien et Rickardus de Burgo

cum copiis ab Anglis Momonie tributa et munera .i. cior 7 comaoq, exegerunt.—MS. L. et *Mac Firb.*"

"Odo Mac Dorchaidh futurus dynasta de Kenel Luachain demersus est (ap loc camnabe, MS. L.) prope suam domum.—*O'Mulconry.*"

"Magnus filius Tadaei O'Roirk occisus est in Moylurga a Roderico filio Tadaei filii Roderici ex posteris Murcherti Mummig O'Conor; e Tuam mna templo, ubi sepultus, ab O'Roirk consensu Mac Dermott post duas noctes translatus.—*O'Mulconry.*"

"Rodericus filius Briani O'Farrell obiit.—*Mac Firb.*"

"Aestas pluviosa, ventosa, & famelica.—*Mac Firb. et MS. L.*"

"O'Kelly Malachias pacis, & tributi solvendi, obsides domino O'Conor tradidit.—*Mac Firb.*"

"Murchertus O'Hara, et filiis a Galengais cœsi sunt.—*Mac Firb.*"

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙOCT, 1381.

Αοιρ Cριoρτ, μίλε, τρίς chéd, ochtmocheatt, a haon.

Dealb muirpe chille móipe i nuib bpiúin do labairt co hiongraé.

Uilliam mac donnchaíð muimniú uí éallaiú tigeapna ó maine aon ðuine po ba mó clú, aipeam, 7 oirpdearcur don chinead da mbaoi, 7 an fear tug gairm coitcíoann einiú do élaipib Epeann, 7 do díol iad do peip a noigréipe uile, do écc ina Shínoir chianaorfa iap mbuaíð naétiúge, 7 Maolpeclainn a mac do gabail a ionaíð.

Ταὺς ρυαὸ mac διαρμὰα gall ga mbaoi uplamur airtig do marbað la cloinn goirdealbaig.

Διαρμαίττ μάγ capéaiú aubap tigeapna deapmumian do marbað uua maégamna.

Ceindeiuiú mac bpiain ó ccuanac do marbað la gallaib.

Clann mic pedlimið uí concobair dionnpað do Ruaiðpi ó concobair 7 baile an tobair do buain díob.

Cathal mac Ruaiðpi uí concobair do gabail la bpiain mballaé iappin co cpoðha corcpach i mbeól an tachaip, 7 daoíne maíthe immaile nup im bpiain ua mbipin, 7 im lochlainn ua nAinliúge dia mbatar occ pillead ó conmaíne dúin móip, bpiain da congail aige i mbraiúdenur co bpuaip a bpié pín ó ua cconcobair 7 go nðrnpat rít ap a haichle.

¹ *The image.*—This passage is in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, but not in Magohegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise. The Four Masters were very industrious in collecting fabulous passages of this description, while they omitted others of more solid historical value. To this passage O'Flaherty adds the following clause in H. 2. 11 :

" 7 miopbuile iomda do denam di. [i. e. and many miracles were performed by it.]—MS. L."

² *To the schools,* do élaipib.—These were the Brehons, poets, historians, harpers, gamesters, jesters, &c.—See note under the year 1351.

³ *O'Mahony.*—In the Dublin copy of the An-

nals of Ulster, the chronology of which is correct from this year forward, it is stated under the year 1381, that this Dermot Mac Carthy was treacherously slain by the O'Mahonys of Fonn Iartharach, or the Western Land. This district, which was otherwise called Ivahagh, extended, according to *Carbriæ Notitia*, from Ballydehob to Dunmanus Bay, in the south-west of the county of Cork. According to the Regal Visitation Book of 24 July, 1615, the deanery of Foneragh [i. e. Fonn-Iartharach], comprised the parishes of Kilmore, Scool, Kilrohane, Durris, Kilmaconoge, and Cathragh; and there can be no doubt that the country of O'Mahony the Western originally comprised these parishes.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1381.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eighty-one.

The Image' of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary at Kilmore spoke after a wonderful manner.

William, the son of Donough Muimhneach O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, a man of the greatest character, worth, and renown, of his own tribe; the man who had given a general invitation of hospitality to the schools^a of Ireland, and had given them all their own demands, died a very old man, after the victory of penance; and his son Melaghlin assumed his place.

Teige Roe Mac Dermot Gall, who had the chieftainship of Airteach, was slain by the Clann-Costello.

Dermot Mac Carthy, heir to the lordship of Desmond, was slain by O'Mahony^a.

Kennedy Mac Brien, of Hy-Cuanagh^b, was slain by the English.

The grandsons of Felim O'Conor were plundered by Rory O'Conor, and deprived of [the castle of] Ballintober^c.

Cathal, son of Rory O'Conor, was afterwards valiantly and triumphantly taken prisoner by Brian Ballagh [O'Conor], at Bel-an-tachair, and many good men along with him, among whom were Brian O'Beirne and Loughlin O'Hanly, [who were taken] as they were returning from Conmaicne of Dunmore. Brian detained Cathal in prison, until he obtained his own terms from him for his ransom; and they then made peace.

^a *Hy-Cuanagh*, now the barony of Coonagh, in the east of the county of Limerick. The chief of the sept of the O'Briens, seated in this territory, took the name of Mac Brien Cuanagh; and the chief of another sept of the same family, seated in the Glen of Aharlagh, at the foot of the Galty mountains, in the county of Tipperary, took the name of Mac Brian Aharlagh; while a third branch, seated in the territory of Ara, in the north of the county of Tipperary, took the appellation of Mac-I-Brien-Ara.

^c *Ballintober*.—This passage is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Ma-

geoghegan, to which is added the following :

"O'Connor, and the sons of Hugh O'Connor, went to the west parts of Meath to take the preys and spoyles of the inhabitants of that contrey; were mett by the Englishmen's colonies of that parte being assembled before them, they tooke great preys, but they were brought to a restitution by the English; also Hugh O'Connor was taken and conveyed a prisoner to the towne of Trimme, and John Beddie O'Connor, surnamed the son of Meaghteige, chief head of the Gallowglasses, was killed."

Cairlen atha luain do gabail don lapla (an Moirtemeraç) ⁊ mac Ríocair do tponnaig do marbað ann.

Cairlen atha leathain do lfgaò do cloinn nònnchaib ⁊ a chomla do thabairt doib go baile an Mhothaig.

Ua buinn do marbað d'fhaib ceall dia mbaoi ag denom cpeichi orra.

Pilib ua cinneidig tigeapna urmumán, ⁊ a bean Aine ingean meic conmapa do éca.

Slóigeaò la Níall ó néill i noirgiallanb, cpeacha móra do denom doib, ⁊ airgialla dia lfhmain gur bhríeadar ar deirdeaò rluai⁊ uí neill, ⁊ gur bñrat cur do cpeachanb díob. Donnchaò mac Magnura me⁊ matganna do marbað don taðar rin.

Sir émann moirtemer tigeapna gall epeann décc.

Dubcblai⁊ ingean afoa meic diarmata bñ chaetail ruaiò me⁊ ra⁊nail, Larairpiona ingñ coirpdealbai⁊ uí Concobair bean me⁊ ra⁊nail, Fionnguala ingñ conmaige ui chatháin bean coirpdealbai⁊ meic Suibne, Saòb ingñ uillie a búpe bñ uí concobair, Dubcblai⁊ ingñ uí Choncobair faidig bñ Donnail mic teaboid uí maóilmuaiò, ⁊ Larairpiona ingñ fñgail uí duib-ghnóin bean uí muidéin an bealai⁊ décc.

Eoghan Sionnac tanairi muirpe taðgair do marbað do dalatúnachanb.

Aoð mac Muirpñtairi mui⁊nig mécc Eochagáin do marbað do maóilp mac teaboid uí maóilmuaiò ar iompuagaò do buille ga.

^a *The castle of Athlone.*—This passage is translated as follows by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1381. The castle of Athlone was taken by the Earle, and the son of O'Ffox was killed therein."

^e *The son of Richard-an-tSonnaigh*, i. e. the son of Richard of Sonnagh. He was Sir Richard Tuite, of Sonnagh, in Westmeath. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is called mac pícaip do tonnaig; but this is a mere suppression of the eclipsed p, as is very common in that manuscript. Mageoghegan, mistaking an r-Sonnaig, of Sonnagh, for an r-Sionnaig, of the Fox, translates it "the son fo

O'Ffox!" O'Flaherty adds the following phrase to this passage, in H. 2. 11:

"Jactu lapidis a præsidariis quos O'Conor ibi habuit occisus est hic Richardus Midensis Baro.—*O' Mulconry.*"

^f *Ath-leathan.*—This passage is thus translated by Mageoghegan:

"The castle of Athleahan was taken by Clann Mac Donogh, and the Iron gate thereof was conveyed to Ballenmote."

This is a great oversight; but it is quite clear that Mageoghegan did not take the trouble (or, perhaps, had not the means) to compare the texts of the different Irish annals.

^g *O'Dunne was slain.*—Mageoghegan trans-

The castle of Athlone^d was taken by the Earl (Mortimer), and the son of Richard an-t-Sonnaigh^e was killed in it.

The castle of Ath-leathan^f [Ballylahan] was broken down by the Clann-Donough; and its gate was carried by them to Ballymote.

O'Dunne^g was slain by the people of Fircall, as he was committing a depredation upon them.

Philip O'Kennedy, Lord of Ormond, and his wife, Aine, the daughter of Mac Namara, died.

An army was led by Niall O'Neill into Oriel, and there committed great depredations. The people of Oriel pursued him, and broke through the rear of O'Neill's army, and deprived them of some of the spoils. Donough, son of Manus Mac Mahon, was slain in that conflict.

Sir Edmond Mortimer^h, Lord of the English of Ireland, died.

Duvcovla, the daughter of Hugh Mac Dermot, and wife of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall; Lasarina, the daughter of Turlough O'Conor, and wife of Mac Rannall; Finola, the daughter of Cooley O'Kane, and wife of Turlough Mac Sweeny; Sabia, the daughter of Ulick Burke, and wife of O'Conor; Duvcovla, the daughter of O'Conor Faly, and wife of Donnellⁱ, the son of Theobald O'Molloy; and Lasarina, the daughter of Farrell O'Duigennan, and wife of O'Meehin of Ballagh^j, died.

Owen Sinnach [Fox], Tanist of Muintir-Tadhgain^k, was slain by the Daltons.

Hugh, son of Murtough Muimhneach Mageoghegan, was slain in a skirmish by Meyler, the son of Theobald O'Molloy, with the stroke^l of a javelin.

lates it: "O'Doyne was killed by those of Farkcall, as he was taking their prey." O'Dunne was chief of Hy-Regan or Oregon, now the barony of Tinnahinch, in the now Queen's County, a territory adjoining Fears Ceall.

^h *Sir Edmond Mortimer*.—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster remarks, that Mortimer died the second year after his arrival in Ireland, and after he had acted treacherously towards Magennis.

ⁱ *Wife of Donnell*.—In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, the death of this lady is entered as follows:

"A. D. 1381. Dowchoulie, daughter of O'Con-

nor of Affalie, and wife of Mac Theobald O'Molloye, who was ancestor of the sept of Beallagh-boye [Ballyboy], died."

^j *Of Ballagh*, i. e. of Ballaghmeehin, in the parish of Rossinver, in the north of the county of Leitrim, where O'Meehin still farms the church lands of the Termon of St. Mogue.

^k *Muintir Tadhgain*, now the barony of Kilcoursey, in the north of the King's County. The passage is thus given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"Owen Fox, Tanist of Foxe's contrey, was killed by the Daltons."

^l *By the stroke*, so Buille.—This passage is

Ua murchada do marbad la huiB cceinnrealaig.

Dungalaic ua madaidain do marbad i nommpuaccad la clonn Riocaird.

Ragnait inſin mecc bradaig bean meſ dorchaid d'ec.

Eoghan ó cuinn taoiread muintire ſiollſán do ec.

Domnall ó Murchuđa tigeapna ó p'felimfoha do marbad la huiB cceinnrealaig.

Pilib mac meic pilib uí ceinnéioig tigeapna ypmuman, 7 Ainí inſean meic connara a bean do ec ina ndír.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1382.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, mīle, τρί chéu, ochtmocchar, adó.

Tomár ua carmacain eppcop tuadmuman, Macha Mag muireadhach
ppioir cille moipe d'ec.

thus given by Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

"A. D. 1381. Hugh mac Mortagh Moyneagh Mageoghegan was killed by Meyler mac Theobald O'Molloye, as they were fighting on horseback the prides of the Kalends of October."

"*Hy-Felimy*.—There were two ancient territories of this name in Leinster ; the one called North Hy-Felimy, situated in the present county of Carlow, and its position is fixed by the parish of Tullogh-Offelimy, containing the town of Tullogh ; the other called South Hy-Felimy, is the district now called the Murroes, in the barony of Ballaghkeen, in the county of Wexford. The former was the country of the O'Honchons and O'Garveys, previously to the English Invasion ; and the latter that of the O'Murchoes or Murphys. Both these tribes descended from Felimy, the son of Enna Kinsellagh, King of Leinster in the fifth century, the North Hy-Felimy from Muireadhach, son of Aengus, son of Felimy ; and the south Hy-Felimy from Eochy, the brother of the said Muireadhach.—See Book of Leinster, fol. 247.

O'Heerin, in his topographical poem, speaks of O'Murchadha (now Murphy), the chief of this latter territory, as follows :

"Fuar tigeapnar carbach trom
O'Murchuđa ar mīn ſeal rom,
Cnīoc O'Féilme fuar an fear,
Ar uaim ſeilde na rinſear."

"A lordship of heavy profit

O'Murchadha of the smooth bright land obtained,

The territory of Hy-Felimy the man obtained,
In the partition of the possessions of the ancestors."

The head of this family, in 1634, lived at Toberlimnich, in the Murroes. He was Connell O'Murchoe, Gentleman, the eldest son of Art, who was son of Donnell More, who was the O'Murchoe, or chief of the name, son of Art, son of Teige O'Murchoe. This Connell died in 1634, and was buried at Castle-Ellis. He left five sons, of whom Teige was the eldest. There was another respectable family of the name at the same period at Oulartleigh, in the same dis-

O'Murchadha [Murphy] was slain by the Hy-Kinsellaghs.

Dungalagh O'Madden was slain in a skirmish by the Clann-Rickard.

Ranailt, daughter of Mag Brady, died.

Owen O'Quin, Chief of Muintir-Gillagan, died.

Donnell O'Murphy, Chief of Hy-Feliny^m, was slain by the Hy-Kinsellagh.

Philip, the son of Philip O'Kennedy, Lord of Ormond, and Aine, daughter of Mac Namara, his wife, both died^a.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1382.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eighty-two.

Thomas O'Carmacan, Bishop of Thomond, [and] Matthew Mac Murray, Prior of Kilmore, died.

trict. The Murphys of this race are now very numerous in this district, and throughout the province of Leinster.

^a To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11 :

"Brianus filius Donnchadi O'Dowd futur^{us} Episcopus Aladensis obiit.—*Mac Fieb.*"

"Donaldus filius Murcherti O'Conor, Mac Donogh, O'Dowd, et O'Hara ditionem Mac William Burke ad Carnglas et Belantondaigh et a Balinrobe, ad Sruthair, et Killinebrenainn incendiis fœdarunt.—*Mac Fieb.*"

"Cormacus Mac Donogh cum Clann Donogh prædas filiorum Joannis Burk in Umalliam abstulit.—*Mac Fieb.*"

"Filia Gilla-Jesu O'Reylly uxor Mac' Cana obiit. Terdelvacus filius Richardi O'Reylly hæres Muinter Mælmordhac obiit.—*O'Mulconry.*"

"Donnchadus O'Duinn, dynasta de Oriagan Feracallam spolians ab Odone filio Murcherti O'Mulloy occisus.—MS. L."

"Odo O'Flannagan dynasta de Clanncathail obiit.—*O'Mulconry.*"

"Wilhelmus filius Thomæ Magranell obiit ;

Joannes ballac Bermingham floruit.—*O'Mulconry.*"

"Captâ Athloniâ dominus O'Conor (Rodericus Rex Connacii) Terdelvacus Oꝑ et Odo duo filii Odonis, filii Tordelvachi, et Joannes Lagenius filius domini O'Conor (Sc. Roderici) cum copiis Athlonia in Midiam irruerunt, incendia et prædas fecerunt ; sed Angli indiciiis præmissis in præcinctu eos profligarunt, cæsis Joanne O'Conor Wilhelmo filio Donnchadi filii Roderici O'Kelly, et mac mîc Eochada moige fîno" [i. e. the son of Makeogh of Moyfin], "et Gilla-Christo O'Naghten, etc. Odo cæcus O'Conor ibidem captus Trimmæ custodiæ traditur.—*O'Mulc.* Donec anno sequenti lytro soluto dimittitur.—*Cod. Cl.*"

"Fupogna coicéionn ap aor ealaían Epeann epe boiceall.—MS. L."

"Statutum per Momonios, et Connactios Ecclesiasticos, et seculares ut nullus cibis vestitus aut pecunia Poetis, vel aliis ejusmodi literatis, .i. égrí 7 ollamam ullatenus erogetur.—*O'Mulconry.*"

° *Mac Murray.*—This name is now anglicised Mac Morrow and Morrow. The name is still numerous in the diocese of Kilmor

Διαρμαῖο ὁ Δομναῖλλ, Μὰς ῥῖδε εὐγαῖν (.i. mac na hingine ruaidε an t-soghan hirin) mic aὐδᾶ mic Δομναῖλλ ὀγδ' αὐδᾶρ τῖςῖρνα τῖρε conaill δέξ.

Λαβράρ διῦρο δὸ μαρβαδ la cloinn t-seaain uí fearḡail, Murchaδ, corb-mac, ⁊ domnall.

Fearḡal ruad mac donnchaδ mic Muircḡrtaḡ mórḡ meḡ eochaḡáin τοῖρεαδ chenel ῥῖαχach δὸ μαρβαδ la fearaib ceall τῖρε ῥεῖλλ ⁊ ccill mona ὁ Raḡt aὐδᾶ meic bḡic ῥοῖρ. ῤḡḡal ὁ maolmuad, ⁊ mac teabóro δὸ ῥinne an ionnḡoḡḡḡ, ⁊ Maolḡr maḡtḡn ῥὸ buail é.

Curo δὸ ταῖρεachaib connact δὸ ḡabail le Ruaidḡrḡ o cconcobair ina oῖρεctur ῥέν, .i. ὁ hAḡnḡḡe, ὁ bḡrḡ, ⁊ mac cḡtḡrḡnaḡ τῖρε maḡ ῥuaḡr a ῥοῖρ opḡa co mbádḡar aḡ δένom capḡra ina aḡaδ le cloinn mḡic ῥedḡmḡδ.

Ruḡḡaḡḡe mac seaain uí fearḡail δέξ.

Clann Muḡḡḡr δionnḡoḡḡḡ corcomodḡa, ⁊ cḡeaδ δὸ δeraḡm δοῖδ opḡa, ⁊ ua concḡnaḡn δὸ δol ⁊ tḡoḡaḡḡect na cḡeiche, ⁊ a μαρβαδ ῥὸ cḡtoḡr. Concobar ὀγδ' mac διαρματα cona bḡaḡtḡrḡb δionnḡoḡḡḡḡ cloinne Muḡḡḡr ἰαρḡḡḡ, ⁊

^p *Inghean Ruadh*, i. e. the red-haired daughter.

^q *Cill-mona*, now Kilmona, in the parish of Rahugh, in Westmeath. Mageoghegan translates this passage as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1382. Fferall Roe mac Donnough mac Murtough More Mageoghegan, chieftain of the contrey of Kynaleaghe, the first of May the year aforesaid, was killed by these of Ffercall, in a place called Killmona, easterlie of Rathhugh mac Brick. Fferall O'Molloye and mac Theobald made the assault, and Myler Mantyn was he that killed him."

On this passage Mageoghegan has the following note, incorporated with the text, on the different branches of his own family existing at the time he was translating, that is, in the year 1627:

"This Fferall Roe is the ancestor of the sept of Newtown called Sleight Ferall; his brother Dermott, the ancestor of those of Moycashel, called Sleight Hugh Boy; their other brother, William Gallda, was the ancestor of the sept of

Comynstown. Their brother Johnock, ancestor of those of Clone, called Sleight-mic-Shane, and Cowchogry, their other brother head of the sept of Lismoyné, called Sleight Cowchogrie of the little head," &c.

O'Flaherty gives the substance of this note in Latin in H. 2. 11, and quotes "*Goghagan*."

The translator Connell, or Conla, the son of Niall Mageoghegan, was himself the head of this sept of Lismoyné, and had his residence at Lismoyné, now Lismoyny, in the parish of Ardnurcher, in Mageoghegan's country, in Westmeath.

^r *Rath-Aodha-mic-Bric*, now Rahugh; a parish in the barony of Moycashel, about three miles east of Kilbeggan, in the county of Westmeath. The name signifies the fort of Hugh, the son of Brec, a saint who founded a monastery there, within a rath or fort, in the sixth century.

"Hæc ecclesia est hodie Parochialis Diocesis Midensis in regione de Kinel-fiacha et denominatione a viro sancto sumpta, vocatur Rath

Dermot O'Donnell, son of Owen (who was the son of Inghean Ruadh^p), son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge, heir to the lordship of Tirconnell, died. This Owen was surnamed Mac na h-Inghine Ruaidhe.

Laurence Tuite was slain by the sons of John O'Farrell, Cormac and Donnell.

Farrell Roe, son of Donough, son of Murtough More Mageoghegan, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach, was treacherously slain by the inhabitants of Fircall, at Cillmona^q, east of Rath-Aedha-mic-Bric'. Farrell O'Molloy and the son of Theobald [O'Molloy] made the assault, and Meyler Maintin struck [and slew] him.

Some of the chiefs of Connaught were taken prisoners by Rory O'Conor, at a meeting of his own, namely, O'Hanly, O'Beirne, and Mac Keherny, because he had obtained intelligence that they were forming a friendship with the grandsons of Felim against him.

Rury^s, son of John O'Farrell, died.

The Clann-Maurice^t made an incursion into Corcomodha^u, and plundered the people. O'Concannon went in pursuit of the prey, but he was at once killed. Conor Oge Mac Dermot, with his kinsmen, afterwards set out on an excursion against the Clann-Maurice; but a forewarning of their intentions

Aedha."

"Colitur in diversis ecclesiis, ut patronus, ut in Enach Briuin in regione Muscraigis in Momania, Sliebh-lieg in Tirconnelliâ, ubi capella ipsi sacra, et solemnitas peregrinatio; Rath Aedha in Kinel Fiacha, et Kill-aria quæ vicus est in regione Midia quæ Magh-assuil appellatur. Obiit autem S. Aidus, anno 588 juxta Chronicon Cluanense aliasque nostros annales."—*Acta SS.*, p. 423, col. 2, note 30-1.

^s *Rury*, Ruópáige.—This is a different name from Ruópáin. The latter name was borrowed by the Irish from the Danes, the former they had from the earliest period of their history.

^t *Clann-Maurice*.—This sept of the Fitzgeralds, who were usually called Clann-Maurice na m-Bri, i. e. Clann-Maurice of Brees, gave name to the barony of Clanmaurice, in the county of Mayo.

^u *Corcomodha*, a district in the barony of Killybeg, in the county of Galway, comprising the parish of Kilkerrin, which is locally called the parish of Corca Mogha, or Corcamoe.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, published by the Irish Archaeological Society in 1842, p. 84, note ^a, and the map prefixed to the same work, on which the boundaries of this territory are marked. According to tradition and all authentic documents, the whole of this territory of Corcamoe belonged to O'Concannon, chief of Hy-Diarmada, who had his principal residence at Kiltullagh, near its northern boundary. The Editor has here to correct an error in the work on Hy-Many above referred to, p. 19, note ¹, where it is inadvertently stated that the Kiltullagh, which was the seat of O'Concannon in 1585, was in the parish of that name near Athenry.

probað do pochtain pompa, Clann Muirir cona cionól do beir ruidigthe ar a ccionn. Iadrom do dul da naimdeón gur an mbaile, a lorceað doib eioir foirgneam 7 arbar, 7 daoine do marbað ina timcheal 7 imteect do concobar gona muinuir ara haile tre neart a nfhnamha gan diogbail do denam daon chuid doib.

Cneachpluaigeað la Murchað ua mbriain go dfrumain gur por leparce f.

Domnall mac maegamna duinn ui ceinneitig, 7 Emann ócc mac emainn buitilep do écc.

Muircirtac mac maegamna maonmaige uí briain décc hi bpríorún baile atha erum.

Domnall ó briain, Toirpdealbað mac diarmata uí briain, 7 briain mac diarmata uí briain do cloinn briain ruaid do écc.

Giollabrighe ó Sgingin adbar ollamán cinél cconail do écc.

Muircirtac ócc mac meic magnuira tiré tuatail do écc.

ΑΙΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1383.

Αίορ Κρίορτ, mfe, τρι chéd, ochtmoccat a τρι.

An tabb mac dauit, .i. abb na búille Saol ar dépc 7 ar daonachtt do écc.

Taðg mac donnchaib (.i. mac tomaltaig mic donnchaib o paitir clann ndonnchaib) tigeapna tpe hoilealla fear lán dpele 7 deineac do écc aine an cépda 7 a mac tomaltaic do gabail a ionaidh.

Sloigeað mór le niall ó néill cona cloinn, 7 go maireb cenél Eogain i tpirian Congail dionnroigib por gallaib, gur loirgeað 7 gur lomairgeað iomat da mbairtib. Goill na crice do cpruinmuğað ar a ccionn. Aod ó néill,

* *Tir Tuathail*.—This is a well known territory forming the north-eastern portion of the barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon. Mac Manus of this territory was descended from Manus Miogharan, the son of Turlough More O'Connor, monarch of Ireland.

* To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11:

"Mora filia Dermittii rufi filii Cormaci, uxor O'Dubhgionan obiit; Thomas filius Dermittii Rufi obiit.—*O' Mulconry*."

"Seappaib O'Duib Fear tige naoide coiccionn do ég.—MS. L. *et Mac Firth*."

¹ *Clann Donough*, i. e. the Mac Donoughs of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo, who are a branch of the Mac Dermots of Moylurg, in the

having reached the Clann-Maurice, they had all their forces in readiness to meet them; but the others advanced as far as the town [of Brees] in despite of them, and burned it, both buildings and corn, and slew many persons around it; and Conor and his people afterwards returned, by dint of prowess, without any of them receiving injury.

A plundering army was led by Murrough O'Brien into Desmond, and totally devastated it.

Donnell, the son of Mahon Donn O'Kennedy, and Edmond Oge, the son of Edmond Butler, died.

Murtough, the son of Mahon Moinmoy O'Brien, died in the prison of Trim.

Donnell O'Brien; Turlough, the son of Dermot O'Brien; and Brian, the son of Dermot O'Brien, of the race of Brian Roe, died.

Gilla-Bhrighde O'Sgingin, intended ollav of Kinel-Connell, died.

Murtough Oge, the son of Mac Manus of Tir-Tuathail^w, died^z.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1383.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eighty-three.

The Abbot Mac David, i. e. Abbot of Boyle, a man eminent for charity and humanity, died.

Teige Mac Donough (i. e. the son of Tomaltagh, son of Maurice, son of Donough, from whom the Clann-Donough^y are named), Lord of Tirerrill, a man full of generosity and hospitality, died on Good Friday; and his son, Tomaltagh, assumed his place.

A great army was led by Niall O'Neill, with his sons and the chieftains of Kinel-Owen, into Trian-Chongail^z, against the English; and they burned and totally plundered many of their towns. The English of the territory assembled

county of Roscommon. O'Flaherty adds, in the margin of H. 2. 11, that this Teige possessed the region extending from the Yellow River of St. Patrick's mountain to the frontiers of Tir-Tuathail: "Qui possidebat ab Amne flavo Montis Sancti Patricii ad frontem de Tir Tuathail.—O'Mulconry."

^z *Trian-Chongail*, a territory occupying the south-east of the present county of Antrim, and a part of the north-east of the county of Down, in which the village of Glynn, anciently called Gleann-shinneachta, and the little territory of Magheramorine, were situated.—See Colgan, *Tr. Thaum*, p. 183, col. 1, n. 218.

ἡ Raibilin Sauaioir do éisgail pe apoile i miompuagað mapcrluaig, da for-
gom forpnsrtmapa da ceptaíreaðaib do tabairt hi ceuppaib apoile doib.
Raibilin do dul beoíonta dia éig ἡ mac Eoin bipéd da athmapbað ann, ἡ
Aod ua néill do écc an tpeap lá iar na lot epia bichin a gona. ἡ Mac Eoin
birett do mapbað la muinntir Raibilín an tpsr lá iar mapbað Raibilín púrin.

Muircsetach ua plannagain taoipeach éuaíthe Ratha, ἡ Corbmac mac
Airt mécc uíðir décc.

Seasan mac gappaib ἡ Maghur mac dauih do mapbað in enló.

Airt mac Tomair pinn do cloinn Murchaða ríoghdamna laigen do map-
bað do gallaib condasí locha garman.

Pláigh aóðpeach anbóill go comcoitcinn Seachnon épionn.

Airt mag aonghura tígearna ó neachdaé ulað én psrt einig epeann ina
aimpir, décc don plaig i mbaile átha tpuim, ἡ é i láim occ gallaib.

Murchað na paetnigí ó bpiain, Mor ingín Murchaða uí maðaðam bean
meic uilliam Cloinne Riocairb (.i. Riocairb), Sioban ingín iarla upmúman
bín taíðg uí éspbaill tígearna éle, dég di.

Murchað mac bpiain uí chinneidig, Donnchað an chúil mac matgáimna
tígearna corca báireind, Eoghan mac donnchað mec Ruaidrí uí ceallaið, ἡ
Lunoparaé baile átha buíde décc.

Fonntach tíge munna, ἡ Ingín uí bpiain bín uí chinneidig do écc.

Onapa ingín uilliam bupe bín uí mechair. Mac giollapatraice tígearna
opraige, ἡ Mac ceallaið meic giolla Paétraice tanairi opraigé décc uile
don pláig céuna.

Diarmait ó diomupaið tígearna cenel maolugra do mapbað la gallaib.

^a *Raibilín*.—This name is anglicised Ravellen by Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, thus:

"A. D. 1383. Hugh Oge O'Neale, a nobleman worthy to govern a Monarchie, for birth, manhood, and other good qualities, was killed by Ravellen Savadge."

^b *Mac Eoin Bisset*.—His name was Senicin Finn, i. e. Jenkin the fair-haired, according to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. The Bissets of the Glins of Antrim now bear, and have for centuries borne, the name of M'Keon.

^c *Roydamna*, i. e. heir presumptive to the kingdom of Leinster. Mageoghegan translates it, "Tanist and next in succession in the Kingdom of Leinster."

^d *An-chuil*.—Mageoghegan translates this "of the neck," in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise.

^e *Baile-atha-buidhe*, now Ballyboy, in a barony to which it gives name in the King's County.

^f *Fonntach of Tigh-Munna*, i. e. Font, or De la Fontaine of Taghmon, in the county of Wexford.

^g *O' Meagher*.—He was Chief of Ui Cairin,

to oppose them. Hugh O'Neill and Raibilin Savadge met each other in a charge of cavalry, and they made two powerful thrusts of their spears into each others' bodies. Raibilin^a returned severely wounded to his house, where Mac Eoin Bisset^b killed him, and Hugh O'Neill died the third day afterwards of the effects of his wound; and Mac Eoin Bisset, he was killed by Raibilin's people the third day after the killing Raibilin himself.

Murtough O'Flanagan, Chief of Tuath-Ratha, and Cormac, the son of Art Maguire, died.

John Mac Caffrey and Manus Mac David were slain on the one day.

Art, son of Thomas Finn of the Clann-Murrough, Roydamna^c of Leinster, was slain by the English of the county of Wexford.

A great and virulent plague raged universally throughout Ireland.

Art Magennis, Lord of Iveagh in Ulster, sole prop of the hospitality of Ireland in his time, died of the plague at Trim, where he had been detained in prison by the English.

Murrough na-Raithnighe O'Brien, More, the daughter of Murrough O'Madden, and wife of Mac William of Clanrickard (Richard); and Joanna, the daughter of the Earl of Ormond, and wife of Teige O'Carroll, Lord of Ely, died of it [the plague].

Murrough, son of Brian O'Kennedy; Donough an-Chuil^d Mac Mahon, Lord of Corco-Baiscin; Owen, the son of Donough, son of Rory O'Kelly; and Lun-drasach [Loundres] of Baile-Atha-buidhe^e, died.

Fonntach of Tigh-Munna^f, and the daughter of O'Brien, and wife of O'Kennedy, died.

Honora, daughter of William Burke, and wife of O'Meagher^g; Mac Gillpatrick, Lord of Ossory; and the son of Kellagh Mac Gillpatrick, Tanist of Ossory, all died of the same plague.

Dermot O'Dempsey, Lord of Kinel-Maoilughra^h, was slain by the English.

now the barony of Ikerrin, in the north of the county of Tipperary.

^a *Kinel Maoilughra*.—See note ad. ann. 1394. Cenel Maoilúgpa, otherwise called Clann Maoilúgpa, and anglicised Clanmalier, and sometimes, incorrectly, Glenmalire, the country of the O'Dempseys, extending on both sides of

the River Barrow, partly in the King's County, and partly in the Queen's County. That portion of this territory which lay on the Maryborough side of the Barrow was made a part of the Queen's County, and the other part, which lay on the Philipstown side of it, was made a part of the King's County, by Stat. 3 & 4

Donnchað o concobair tigeapna ciarraige luachra, ⁊ Maoileaclainn
mag Shamradain tanaip teallaiḡ eachdað décc.

Seaan mac Domnaill uí físgail tigeapna na hangaile décc illiop Aipð
abla ⁊ a adhnacal imaimiptir leath Rátha.

Cathán mac Ruaidrí uí chatháin, Seaan gallda mac an iarla, Uilliam
baróid, ⁊ Ruaidrí mac afoha óig uí maolmuaid tighfina fírcceall do écc.

Ruaidrí mac Aipte meḡ uíðir do marbað la mac donnchað meḡ uíðir.

Diarmait mac diarmata tanaip maige luirc do écc.

Físgal mac tomair mec tigeapnain, taoíreac tellaiḡ dunchaða do écc.

Murchað mac cataoir uí concobair fáilge do écc.

Milig mac oirdeib do marbað la cloinn fiaéra uí floinn.

Ioimar ó háinlige aḡbar taoírig cenél doḡta do marbað la a cinead fín.

Catal mac Seppaíð uí físgail do écc.

Diarmait mag raghnall taoíreac muintipe^hheolair do dénam creice
ar ua ruairc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1384.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι chéu, ochtmocchatt, a csthair.

Seon Mac giolla coirceli, maigiptir, aipchinveac, ⁊ peappun aipig
bporcca décc.

Ruaidrí mac toirpdealbair uí concobair Rí connacht décc don pláig
cfoha aḡche péli Catairiona iar ccaífm pé mbliadan dóg ⁊ páiche ⁊
láinrighe connact amail deapbur an file Maoilin ua maolconaire ⁊ nuain
an péme pioḡraide.

Philip and Mary.—See Harris's Ware, vol. ii.
p. 47.

¹ *Lissard-abhla*, now Lissardowlin, near Edgeworthstown, in the county of Longford.—See note ², under the year 1377, p. 669, *supra*.

² *Leath-ratha*, *Leat Rata*, now anglicised Abbeylara; it is situated in a parish of the same name in the barony of Granard, and county of Longford. The ruins of the church of this abbey still remain, from which it appears that it was of very small dimensions.

¹ *Cahir*.—This name is now anglicised Charles.

² To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11 :

"Murchadus O'Conor Anglos Midie et Clann Feorais deprædatus est, unde tota patria vastata, *Mac Fírb*. (videtur esse filius Cathiri supra)."

"Gormlathia filia Donaldi filii Murcherti O'Conor (de Sligo) uxor domini Bermingham defuncta.—*Mac Fírb. et MS. L.*"

"Stipendiarii quidam .i. cetepn congála domini Murchadi O'Conor Hy-falgii (qui vide-

Donough O'Connor, Lord of Kerry-Luachra, and Melaghlin Magauran, Tanist of Teallach Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], died.

John, the son of Donnell O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, died at Lisard-abhla', and was interred in the monastery of Leath-ratha^a.

Cathan, son of Rory O'Kane; John Gallda, the son of the Earl; William Barrott; and Rory, the son of Hugh Oge O'Molloy, Lord of Fircall, died.

Rory, the son of Art Maguire, was slain by the son of Donough Maguire.

Dermot Mac Dermot, Tanist of Moylurg, died.

Farrell, the son of Thomas Mac Tiernan, Chief of Teallach Dunchadha [Tullyhunco], died.

Murrough, the son of Cahirⁱ O'Connor Faly, died.

Miles Mac Costello was slain by the sons of Fiachra O'Flynn.

Ivor O'Hanly, heir to the chieftainship of Kinel-Dofa, was slain by his own tribe.

Cathal, son of Geoffrey O'Farrell, died.

Dermot Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, committed a depredation upon O'Rourke^m.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1384.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eighty-four.

John Mac Gilla-Coisgli^a, a master erenagh, and parson of Airech-Brosge^o, died.

Rory, the son of Turlough O'Connor, King of Connaught, died of the plague on the night of St. Catherine's festival, after reigning sixteen years and three months as King of all Connaught, as the poet Maoilin O'Mulconry^p testifies in the poem which enumerates the kings of Ireland:

tur filius Cathiri supra) profligati sunt ab Anglis.—MS. L."

"Joannes filius Fergalli Mac Donogh et uxor decesserunt.—MS. L."

^a *Mac Gillachoisle*.—There are several of this name at present living in the town of Clones, in the county of Monaghan, where it is incorrectly anglicised Cosgrove. It is added, in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that this John

was a reader Jubilatus of both laws, and particularly of the canon law.

^o *Airech-Brosge*, now Derrybrusk, a parish in the barony of Tirkenny, in the county of Fermanagh.

^p *Maoilin O'Mulconry*.—Charles O'Connor writes in the margin of H. 2. 11, that this poem is rather to be attributed to Donough Bacach, the son of Tany O'Mulconry:

Fuair Ruaidrí míoghda an ríaité,
 Aré décc ar d'ghráithe
 Do éruachain aoi gan iorǵail,
 Mac tacaiborb Toirpdealbairg.

Dá thigfina do d'nom hi conachtaib iarrin, i. Toirpdealbac ócc mac Aoda mic toirpdealbairg do oirdeas hi tigfinaur dua cheallairg, do cloinn Ríocaird, do Donnall mac Muircéirtaig uí concobair, 7 do cloinn ndonchaoda archfina, 7 Toirpdealbac ruad mac afoha mic félím mic aoda mic Eóghain do oirdeas hi tigfinaur map an cefona do mac diarmata, do cloinn Muircéirtaigh muinnigh, 7 do taoirreachaib ril muirdeairg arcfina, gur po fárcoccaó hi cconnachtaib uile hi coitcinne iarrin co mbatar ar na ccomm-buairdeas tpeimio.

Mag Ragnaill (.i. mág ragnaill dub) .i. Diarmait mac maoileaclainn yáptaoirdeas einigh 7 fngnamha muintipe heólar do mapbas tpe feill la cloinn Ragnaill meg ragnaill indopur tige Ríoret mecc Ragnaill.

Muircheartaic ó concobair tigfina ó bpailge décc iar ceianaoir.

Tomaltaic mag dorchaio taoirreach cenél duacain do mapbas la a fein pén, 7 é ag cup éru.

Comdal oirdeatir eoir ua bplaitbearraig 7 ua máille. Impfain do fíge ftoppa da ftopchar eoghan ó máille, corbmac ó máille (.i. corbmac cruinn), 7 rocharde immaile friu lá muintir plaitbearraig.

Carrac fírgura do loirdeas la Niall ó neill, 7 nír mór do cor ar gal-lairb dó.

“Donnchaó bacac mac Tanabhe uí Maoil-
 éonaire potius.”

^a *Cruachan-Aoi*, i. e. Rathcroghan, the ancient palace of the Kings of Connaught, situated in the plain of Magh-Aoi, in the county of Roscommon.

^r Mageoghagan translates this passage as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

“A. D. 1384. Rowry mac Terlagh O’Conor, King of Connaught, died of the plague upon the night of St. Katherine the virgin, in winter, after he had reigned King of Connought quietly

for the space of sixteen years and one quarter, as the chronicler and poet, Moylyn O’Molchonrye recompteth, numbering the Kings of Connought in his verses. After whose death there grew discorde between the O’Connors for the succession : O’Kelly, they of Clann Rickard, Donnell mac Mortagh O’Connor, and the family of Clann Donnogh, joyned together to make Terlagh Oge mac Hugh mac Terlagh (nephew to the former King), King of Connought : Mac Dermott of Moylorge, the sonns of Mortagh Moyneagh O’Connor, and the chieftains of Sile-Moreye, combyned together to make Terlagh

Rory the Royal obtained the reins
 For sixteen years and a quarter;
 At Cruachan-Aoi⁹, without contention,
 The son of Turlough, fierce in battles.

After this two lords were set up in Connaught, Turlough Oge, son of Hugh, son of Turlough, was inaugurated by O'Kelly, the Clann-Rickard, Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor, and all the Clann-Donough; Turlough Roe, son of Hugh, son of Felim, son of Hugh, son of Owen, was likewise installed into the lordship by Mac Dermot, the race of Murtough Muimhneach, and all the other chieftains of Sil-Murray. In consequence of this, a great war afterwards broke out through all Connaught, in general, so that they were much disturbed^r.

Mac Rannall, i. e. Mac Rannall Duv, Dermot, son of Melaghlin, the excellent chief of Muintir Eolais [illustrious] for hospitality and prowess, was treacherously slain by the sons of Randall Mac Rannall in the doorway of the house of Richard Mac Rannall.

Murtough O'Connor, Lord of Offaly, died at a great age.

Tomaltagh Mac Dorey, chief of Kinel-Duachain, was killed by his own knife while he was shoeing a horse^s.

A meeting took place between O'Flaherty and O'Malley, but a quarrel arose between them, in which Owen O'Malley, Cormac O'Malley (i. e. Cormac Cruinn^t), and many others besides these, were slain by the people of O'Flaherty.

Carrickfergus was burned by Niall O'Neill, who thereupon acquired great power over the English.

Roe mac Hugh mac Ffelym O'Connor, King of Connought; whereby ensued generall wars in and throughout the whole provence of Connought, between the two said elected kings and their partakers, the one spoyleing, burning, and destroying the friends and allies of the other, so as the inhabitants of Connought sustained intollerable losses and irrecoverable damages thro' their discordance. The one of the said kings is ancestor of O'Connor Donn, the other of O'Connor Roe, and then began these two names."—See also *Memoirs of the Life and*

Writings of Charles O'Connor of Belanugare, pp. 84–87.

^s *Shoeing a horse*, ug cup épu, i. e. setting a horse shoe. This passage is literally translated by Mageoghegan, in his version of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, as follows:

"A. D. 1384. Thomas Magdorchie, chieftain of the contrey of Kynelloghan, was killed by his own knife as he was shoeing a horse."

^t *Cormac Cruinn*.—In the Dublin copy of the *Annals of Ulster* he is also called Cormac Cruinn, which means Cormac the Thrifty.

Cuonnaét ua fírgail (.i. mac aoda) tígírna móige treaḡa, 7 Seppraíð ó fírgail décc.

Uilliam mac Síu émann a bupe, 7 Riocarð mac maíbiucc mic tomin baípeð feichím coitcheíonn na cclíap do écc.

Uigírcin ua duibḡínnáin ollam éannaíne pe fírchur décc.

Ualḡarcc ua Ruairc dḡadḡar tígearna bḡeírne do bathað ap Loc ḡanna.

Pilip ua Raḡaillíḡ tígírna muíctipe maóílmorḡa do écc.

Maóilip mac Síu uilliam bupe do marḡað do earccap, Síaan, 7 Dauid ua mac ele meic uilliam bupe do écc don plaigh.

Maḡnar mac Maóilecláinn uí fírgail, Tomaltað mac cairppe uí fírgail, 7 fírgal mac caḡail uí fírgail do écc.

Sluaicceað la domnall mac muirceḡtaíḡ ḡona oipeḡtaib 1 maigh luípecc ḡo po loípecc longpoḡe meic diaḡmata.

Donnchað ó dubḡa do écc, a mac Muirceapḡaḡ do ḡabáil a ionaíð.

Domnall mac plaḡḡḡḡtaíḡ uí puairc do écc.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1385.

Αοίρ Κρίορτ, míle, τρίς chéu, ochtínochatt, acúḡ.

Dauidh mac Émainn mic Hoibepo do ḡabail la hua cconcoḡaíḡ, 7 a écc iarrin ina bpaighḡoḡur 1 mbaile an topaíḡ.

^u *Magh Treagha*.—Anglice Moytra, a territory in the county of Longford, now comprised in the barony of Longford.—See note ^w, under the year 1255, p. 354, *supra*.

^v *Of the learned*, na cclíap.—The cclíap were the bards, harpers, gamblers, &c. Mageoghegan translates this passage as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

“A. D. 1384. Richard mac Maduick mac Thomyn Barrett, a man of exceeding good housekeeping, and one that deserved to be well commended by the Rhimers, Poetts, and such others in Ireland for his liberality towards them, died after good penance.”

^w *Conmaíne*.—He was chief chronicler to Mac Rannall, in the county of Leitrim.

^x *Lough Gamhna*, now Lough Gowna, a large lake situated between the barony of Granard, in the county of Longford, and the barony of Clanmahon, in the county of Cavan. The legend concerning the origin of this lake explains it as meaning “the lake of the Calf,” *lacus vituli*. A well which sends a stream into this lake is called Tobar Gowna, and lies in the townland of Rathbrackan and parish of Abbeylara; from which well, according to the legend, a magical calf sallied forth at the eruption of the lake, and the waters followed him all the

Cuconnaught, the son of Hugh O'Farrell, Lord of Magh-Treagha^u; and Geoffrey O'Farrell, died.

William, the son of Sir Edmond Burke, and Richard, the son of Maiduke, son of Tomin Barrett, the general patron of the learned^v, died.

Vigistin O'Duigennan, chief historian of Conmaicne^w, died.

Ualgarg O'Rourke, worthy heir to the lordship of Breifny, was drowned in Lough Gamhna^x.

Philip O'Reilly, Lord of Muintir-Maelmora, died.

Meyler, son of Sir William Burke, was killed by a fall. John and David, two other sons of Mac William Burke, died of the plague.

Manus, the son of Melaghlín O'Farrell; Tomaltagh, the son of Carbry O'Farrell; and Farrell, the son of Cathal O'Farrell, died.

An army was led by Donnell, the son of Murtough^y, with his adherents, into Moylurg; and he burned Mac Dermot's fortress.

Donough O'Dowda died, and his son Murtough assumed his place.

Donnell, the son of Flaherty O'Rourke, died^z.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1385.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eighty-five.

David, son of Edmond, son of Hubert [Burke], was taken prisoner by O'Connor; and he afterwards died in prison^a at Ballintober.

way to Ballyshannon, which circumstance accounts for the names Tobar Gamhna and Loch Gamhna.

^y *Donnell, son of Murtough.*—He was at this time the chief leader of the O'Conors of Carbury, in the county of Sligo. His pedigree is thus given by Duál Mac Fírbis, in his genealogical work (Lord Roden's copy), p. 221 :

"Donnell, son of Murtough, son of Donnell, son of Teige, son of Brian, son of Andreas, who was son of Brian Luighneach, who was the son of Turlough More O'Connor, monarch of Ireland."

The chief of the O'Conors of Carbury was called Mac Donnell Mic Murtough, till the year

1536, when he took the title of O'Connor Sligo.

^z To this year O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11 :

"Pól mac cetigan comapba cluana conmaicne becc.—MS. L. *et O'Mulconry.*"

"O'Nellus hoc anno contra Anglos potens eos vastavit.—MS. L. *et Mac Fírb.*"

"Odo O'Kelly et Feredachus O'Kelly una hebdomade sublati peste.—*O'Mulconry.*"

"Lasarina uxor Mac Donogh, quam Mac Dermott genuit, defuncta.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Rodericus O'Mulloy Dominus Fearakeallæ, obiit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

^a *In prison, ina bpaighosnup*, literally, in his captivity.

Sluaigead la hua Ruairc 7 la mac donnchaib gona raorclannaib lfe ap lfe go ma3 luir3, 3ur loirccp3e longpope meic diarmata, 7 an t3p uile i coit3inne, mac Seadain uí ea3ra do marba3 i ttorraigeacht an t3luaig3 3in, 7 a bpa3hair oile do 3abail.

Feidlimi3 clepeac3 ó concobair 7 concobair ó3 mac diarmata do 3ul ap 3luaigead co t3p noilella. Raibthe do pochtain pómpa, oirchill do dénoim pa ccomair. Iadpoin do 3ul 3on t3p iaram, daoine, 7 moile do marba3 doib innti, lu3t iomchoime3a na epiche do b3i3h op3a iappin, tachop dóib 3p3i apoile. Cathal cairp3each mac donnchaib do marba3, Concobair mac diarmata do 3abail 7 feidlimi3 ó concobair do lot.

Ionnpoig3i3 do 3abairt do Muirch3p3each mac Cathail, do corbmac mac Ruair3i, do Ta33 mac diarmata, 7 do chathal mac diarmata 3op Má3 3a3naill 3uaib, 7 3op a3oh ua cconcobair. A ngabail diblimi3 doib, 7 a mbp3e3 go cap3aic locha cé da ccomi3é3.

Cathal ua 33p3ail ó33ha33bar t333p3na na han3aile, 7 Cúmai3e ó cathain t333ap3na oirp33ta uí 3atháin do écc 3o 3inn aip3ie 7 oirp33ap3air.

Ua concobair 3uaib, mac diarmata, clann muirp33p3aig3, 7 3aoip33 con-na3t do 3ul 3lua3 lanmó3 go huib maine. Baile mic emainn uí 3eallai3 do lo3ccai3 doib. Uilliam buib3 ó neachtain do marba3 don chup 3in.

3ip b3éip3ne, 7 muin3ip t33p3e hoilella do theacht a ccom3ail uí concobair

^b *O'Rourke and Mac Donough.*—Mageoghegan translates this passage as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

“Mac Donnogh and O'Royrek, with their forces and Gallowglasses, repaired to the country of Moylorge, where they burnt Mac Dermott's own dwelling-house, and the whole territory besides, and also killed in pursuite the son of John O'Hara, and his other brother (was) taken.” Here he translates longpope by dwelling-house.

^c *His brother.*—The word bpa3air is evidently employed here to denote brother, though the Four Masters more usually use it in the sense of “kinsman.”

^d *Preparations were made,* oirp3ill do dénoim. This passage is translated as follows by Ma-

geoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

“A. D. 1385. Felym Klereagh O'Connor and Connor mac Dermotta, with their forces, repaired to the contrey of Tyreallealla. The inhabitants being warned of their coming were well sett and ready in their way before them. They gave the assault to each other eagerly : many cows and sheep were killed at first with their arrows, and were answered by the horsemen of the watch. Cahall Carpreagh Mac Donnogh was killed in that presence, Connor Mac Dermott was taken, and Ffelym O'Connor was wounded.”

^e *Guards,* lu3t iomchoime3a.—Literally, “people of watching, or guarding.”

^f *Incur3ion,* ionnpoig3i3.—Mageoghegan trans-

An army was led by O'Rourke and Mac Donough^b, with their nobles, into Moylurg; and they burned the fortress of Mac Dermot, and also the territory in general. The son of John O'Hara was slain while in pursuit of this army, and his brother^c was taken prisoner.

Felim Cleireach O'Connor and Conor Oge Mac Dermot went upon an excursion into Tirerrill; but a forewarning of their designs had preceded them, and preparations were made^d to meet them. They, however, passed into the country, and killed men and cattle; but the guards^e of the territory afterwards overtook them, and a battle ensued, in which Cathal Cairbreach Mac Donough was killed, Conor Mac Dermot taken prisoner, and Felim O'Connor wounded.

An incursion^f was made by Murtough, son of Cathal [O'Connor], Cormac, son of Rory [O'Connor], Teige Mac Dermot, and Cathal Mac Dermot, against Mac Rannall Roe and Hugh O'Connor, both of whom they took prisoners, and conveyed to the Rock of Lough Key, to be imprisoned there.

Cathal O'Farrell, worthy heir to the lordship of Annaly; and Cooley O'Kane^g, Lord of Oireacht-Ui-Chathain, died, while at the pinnacle of prosperity and renown.

O'Connor Roe, Mac Dermot, the sons of Murtough [O'Connor of Sligo], and the chieftains of Connaught, proceeded with a very great army into Hy-Many, and burned the town of the son of Edmond O'Kelly. On this occasion William Boy O'Naghtan was slain.

The men of Breifny and Tirerrill repaired to meet O'Connor Don^h, and made

lates this word *inroad* in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, in which he gives this passage as follows:

"A. D. 1385. Mortagh and Cormack mac Rowrie, Teig Mac Dermoda and Cahall Mac Dermoda, with their forces, joyned together, made an inrode upon Magrannell Roe, and upon Hugh O'Connor, tooke them both prisoners, and conveyed them to be safely kept, to the Carriack of Logh Ke."

^g *Cooley O'Kane*. He was the celebrated chief of the O'Kanes, generally called Cooley na n Gall, i. e. "Quintin of the English." He was buried in the old church of Dungiven, where his tomb

is still preserved, of which an illustration is given in the Dublin P. Journal, vol. i. p. 406. It is an altar tomb of much architectural beauty, situated on the south side of the chancel. O'Kane is represented in armour, in the usual recumbent position, with one hand resting on his sword, and on the front of the tomb are figures of six warriors, sculptured in relievo.

^h *Repaired to meet O'Connor Don*, so *teic a ecomóáil*, i. e. came to meet. Mageoghegan gives the passage as follows in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"The inhabitants of the Brenie, and they of Tyreallella, repair'd to meet O'Connor Donn,

duinn. Ionngroigib do thabairt doib go corcachlann gur loirceob moran da mbailtib leo, 7 gur ghríad iomaob da ngortuib.

Tír ríacpach do loirceob do mac uilliam bupc. A dól go rliceach ara haite 7 a loirceob lair map an ccfona imaille re Cairppe abur, tachap do tábairt dó annrín. Máibec maol do maiteib a muinirpe do marbaob, 7 bpaighe do buain de ar a haite.

Tír amalgaob do loirceob la domnall mac Muircefrtaiğ uí concobair, Sochaidhe do dsoinib do marbaob, édála móra do denam do innte, 7 bpaigheob dá maiteib do tábairt dó lair iarrín.

Maibm do tábairt la Murchaob ua cconcobair tigeapna ua bpaighe 7 la cenél ríachach por gallaib na mibde 1 tócham cruacháin brí éle in po marbaob Uinnhionnac na mibde, An Seomrac, 7 a mac, 7 líon díríne imaille ppiú do maiteib gall, 7 dá ndaorcupluağ.

Tanaibhe ua maolconairpe apdollam connacht 1 ríncbur, 7 1 ppiúdecc décc (i. in luğnapaob) ina tige péin iap mbuaib nongta, 7 naiteirige, 7 a adnacal 1 cluain coirpéi co honopac.

Sic do dñom do connactaib re poile, 7 Síol muirceadaiğ do poinn ar dó eir an dá ua Concobair.

burnt the contrey of Corkaghlan, and did cut their feilds of green corne."

ⁱ *Forced from him.*—This passage is given differently in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1385. Mac William Burke burnt the Country of Tyrefiachragh; marched with his forces from thence to Sligeagh, where he killed Madiuck the Bald, and tooke certain prisoners."

^k *The Kinel-Fiachach.*—These were the Mageoghegans of the barony of Moycashel, in Westmeath, and the O'Molloys, of Fircall, in the present King's County.

^l *Tochar Cruachain-Bri-Ele.*—Now the townland of Togher, lying a short distance to the south-east of the conspicuous hill of Croghan, in the north of the King's County. This *tochar*, or pass through the bog, still remains, and tradition says that it was defended by a castle,

which is proved to be true by an old map of Leax and Ophaly, which shews a castle at Togher, near Croghan.—See the year 1546, under which it is stated that the Lord Justice plundered Offaly, as far as the Tochar of Croghan. O'Conor Faly's Castle lies in ruins immediately to the south-west of this conspicuous hill, from which circumstance O'Conor Faly is not unfrequently called chief of Croghan by the Irish bards, as by O'Heerin in his topographical poem:

"Tria o bpaighe an fúinn ealaig,
Ni hamdair é d'fíleadaib,
O concobair cuing an élaip,
Ar gorm-éulaig cuip cruacháin."

"Lord of Offaly of the cattle abounding land,
A fact not unknown to poets,
Is O'Conor, hero of the plain,
On the green smooth hill of Croghan,"

an incursion against [the people of] Corcoachlann, where they burned many of their towns, and cut down many fields of corn.

Tireragh was burned by Mac William Burke; he afterwards went to Sligo, which was burned by him in like manner, together with South Carbury. But here battle was given to him, and Maidiuc Mael, one of the chiefs of his people, was slain; and hostages were afterwards forced from him^l.

Tirawley was burned by Donnell, the son of Murtough O'Connor, where he killed numbers of people, acquired great spoils, and afterwards took with him some of their chieftains as hostages.

A victory was gained by Murrough O'Connor, Lord of Offaly, and the Kinel-Fiachach^k, over the English of Meath, at Tochar Cruachain-Bri-Ele^l; Nugent of Meath, Chambers^m and his son, and a countless host of the chiefs and plebeians of the English were slain.

Tany O'Mulconry, Chief Ollav^a of Connaught in History and Poetry, died at Lannas, in his own house, after the victory of [Extreme] Uction and Penance, and was interred with honour at Cluain Coirpthe^o.

A peace was made by the Connacians with each other, and Sil-Murray was divided into two [equal] parts between the two O'Conors^p.

This hill of Croghan, in O'Connor Faly's country, is celebrated by Spenser in his Fairy Queen.

Colgan, and after him Lanigan, have asserted that Cruachan-Bri-Eile, on which St. Mac Caille erected a church in the sixth century, was on the confines of Leinster and Munster; but the Editor has proved, in a letter written at Tullamore, January 4th, 1838, now preserved at the Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park, that it is this hill of Croghan, which is on the confines of ancient Meath and Leinster, and on which a small portion of the ruins of Mac Caille's church are still visible.

^m *Chambers*, an Seompach.—This passage is translated by Mageoghegan as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1385. Morrogh O'Connor, prince of Affaile, and the inhabitants of Kynaleagh and

Fercall, gave a great overthrow to the English of Meath at Croghan, where one Chambers and his son, Nugent of Meath, with many others, were killed."

^a *Chief Ollav*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, he is called Chief Chronicler of all Connaught:

"A. D. 1385. Tanaye O'Mullechonrie, Chief Chronicler of all Connaught, and one that was in great favour with the inhabitants in general, died in his own house, after long and good penance, and was buried in Cloncorpre."

^o *Cluain Coirpthe*, now Kilbarry, near the Shannon, in the parish of Tarmonbarry, and county of Roscommon. This church is to be distinguished from Cluain Creamha, or Cloon-craff, near Cloonabee, the seat of O'Mulconry.—See note under the year 1405.

^p *The two O'Conors*, i. e. Turlough Don, the

Apt mac apt moir uí maoleaclóinn. Dearbporgaill ingean cátail óig bean uí concobair ruaid, 7 bean Mhíde inghn mécc mathgamna bñ uí neill décc.

Siollacpiort mac gillefinnéin taoipeach muintipe Pheodachain décc.

Cpeacha mopa la cloinn ndonchaib i cefra. Clann cathail óig uí concobair do bpeit oppa, Sdondunaiğ, 7 mop rochaide oile immaile ppiú, Maíom do tabairt por cloinn ndonchaib, Mopan da ndaoínib do marbaib, 7 iad féin do chop isteach i cail conduib ara haichle.

son of Hugh, son of Turlough, who was son of Owen O'Connor, King of Connaught, who was killed in 1278, and Turlough Roe, the son of Hugh, son of Felim, son of Hugh, who was son of Owen aforesaid.

To this passage O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11 :

"Odone O'Connor et Conchovaro Mac Dermott Manumissis.—*O' Mulconry.*"

On the partition of Sil-Murray between these two chiefs, Dr. O'Connor writes the following remarks in his suppressed work, *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare*, pp. 86, 87. After mentioning the submissions of the Irish chieftains to King Richard II., he says:

"But these submissions of the old chiefs disgusted their turbulent clans; and on Turlogh's arrival in Connaught, he found his cousin Turlogh Roe O'Connor in arms against him. This Turlogh Roe, the son of Hugh, and grandson of Felim, was supported against him by Mac Dermott of Moylurg, and O'Rorke of Breffny, and the Connaught electors, harassed by so many contentions, came to a resolution of dividing the government of Connaught between the two cousins, naming the one Turlogh Don" [*recte* O'Connor Don], "and the other Turlogh Roe" [*recte* O'Connor Roe], "from the colour of their hair (Ann. Con.)"

"With this distinction of O'Connor Don and O'Connor Roe, and this division of power, which

began in 1384, commenced the decline of the O'Conors; hitherto they were considered only one family, having but one interest, and supporting their power and dignity by union and affection. But ambition tears asunder the finest feelings, and the closest ties of the human heart. The Annals of the Four Masters give a dreadful account of the animosities prevailing among the two cousin families of O'Connor Don and O'Connor Roe, at the end of the fourteenth century. Turlogh Don, who was in reality the last King of Connaught, was killed on the 4th of December, 1406, after a reign of 22 years. His eldest son died about the same time, overwhelmed with anxiety of mind, because, instead of succeeding as King of Connaught, he was by the above settlement of Don and Roe, to succeed only to the Domain of his father, as O'Connor Don."

^a *Muintir Pheodachain*, a well-known district in the barony of Clanawley, county of Fermanagh, extending, according to the natives, from the mouth of the Arney river to the western extremity of the Belmore mountain; but it would appear from written authorities that it also originally comprised a small portion of the present barony of Magheraboy.

^b *The Clann-Donough*, i. e. the Mac Donoughs of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo.

^c *Cathal Oge*.—See the year 1348. According to the pedigree of the O'Connor's preserved in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74, he had three

Art, the son of Art More O'Melaghlin; Dervorgilla, the daughter of Cathal Oge, and wife of O'Conor Roe; and Beanmidhe, daughter of Mac Mahon, and wife of O'Neill, died.

Gilchreest Mac Gillafinnen, Chief of Muintir-Pheodachain^a, died.

Great preys were taken by the Clann-Donough' in Carra, but were opposed by the sons of Cathal Oge' O'Conor, the Stauntons', and a great number of others. The Clann-Donough were defeated; many of their people were slain, and they themselves were afterwards driven into Cill-Chondaibh^a.

sons, Rory, Manus, and Teige, by Graine, the daughter of O'Donnell; two, Cathal and Rory, by Honora, the daughter of Sir Redmond Burke; two, Donnell and Felim, by the daughter of the Archbishop; and Dermot, who died in 1370.

^a *The Stauntons*.—The head of this family, who took the Irish name of Mac Aveely, was the chief Lord of Carra at this period.

^a *Cill-Chondaibh*, now Kilconduff, an old church in ruins in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Galien, and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrack*, p. 484, and the map to the same work.

To this year O'Flaherty adds the following passages in H. 2. 11:

"Tordelvacus puco O'Conor cædem et incendia agris Magoirechty intulit, ipsumque captivum fecit.—*O'Mulconry*."

"David filius Edmundi filii Hoberti, et uxor ejus Momonia .i. bean munun filia Domini O'Conor (Aidi filii Fedlimii) et etiam Moylerus filius Hoberti, et Momoniæ capti ab Odone O'Conor.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Donnachadus O'Dowd, et Honoris uxor ejus filia Roberti Barett eodem die mortui sunt; et Murchertus filius ei successit. Erant ambo pietate, hospitio et eleemozynis insigne conjugum par.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Cormacus Mac Donogh deseruit regionem na haicróaicta" [*alias clann cuain in regione de Keará*.—Ed.] "dictam præ timore domini

Mac William Burk, et ut suis opem ferret. Dominus Mac William eum secutus et non assecutus præsidiarios e Castlebarry dedito eiecit. Clannodonoghi venerunt prædatum Kearam, & Clanncuaniam, prædasque ad montem Kearae egerunt; et apud Killeconduibh ea nocte in stativis, non obstante præcingentium Anglorum multitudine, securi retrocesserunt.—*Mac Fírb.*" (De hoc infra.)

"Murchertus O'Dundubhan decessit.—*Ibid.*" [Murtough O'Donovan, died.]

The Editor has not been able to find this Murchertus or Muirchertach in any authentic pedigree of the O'Donovans, and inclines to think that it is a mistake for Murchadus, or Murchadh, and that he was Murchadh O'Donovan (Chief of Clancabill, in the county of Cork), the son of Teige, who was son of Crom O'Donovan, who was killed by the O'Mahonys in 1254.—See note ^c under that year, p. 352, *supra*. John Collins of Myross, in his pedigree of the late General O'Donovan of Bawlahan, mentions, as Chief of Clancabill, a Muirheartach O'Donovan, son of Ragh-nall, son of Conchubhar, son of Teige, son of Cathal, who was the son of Crom aforesaid; but the Editor has not been able to discover any authority for the existence of this Muirheartach, in any authentic genealogical work, and believes that Collins had his information from oral tradition only, which is but a very uncertain chronicle of genealogical or historical facts.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1386.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, μίλε, τρι chéd, ochtmocchatt, apé.

Αine ingín ταῖδς meic donnchaíð bñ eigínáin uí Ruairc (eigearna ðreirne) aon rogħa ban leithe cuinn décc i tuaim Seancha acc loch pionnmaighe, 7 a hadnacal i Slisceach.

Cairbre mac briain mic Murchaða uí fearghail eigína calaíð na han-
gaile, fear eioðlaicteac tabartach cpoða corantach décc isí mbuaíð
nanma 7 noiprdearcair, ongta 7 aitérige.

Niall mac concóicpeiche óig méicc eochagáin aóðar eigína a chiníð
do marbað la huilliam ndalatún, 7 la a mac.

Mašnup mac afoha meic diarmada do marbað do ðalatúnachaib ðeor.

Sloigead mór la domnall mac Muircirtaig uí concóbar, la cloinn
ndonnchaíð, la hua noubda, 7 la muinir sagħra i cepich meic uaitein. A
hionnrað, 7 a harguin uile don cúp rin, 7 morán do ðaoínib do marbað im
Roibíro dúin domnainn, 7 im Mac Maoilir an cóppainn, 7 im Maigeoc
gallda, 7 cairlen lionoio do gabail, aballgort cairteannain, 7 aballgort
imí cua do gearrað leó.

Éreamon ua maoleacloinn do marbað do mag amalgaíð 7 do ðalatun-
achaib.

Ua concóbar ruað cona bpuaip lair do chonnachtaib do ðul do congħam
le Mac uilliam búpc i nagħaíð domnaill mic Muircheartaig 7 cloinne

* *Tuaim Seancha*, now Toommonaghan, in Woodford demesne, in the parish and barony of Carrigallen, and county of Leitrim. It is situated on the north-east brink of Lough Finvoy, or Garadice lough.

* *Lough Finvoy*.—This lough is called Lough Fenvoy on the engraved map of Leitrim, from the Down Survey; but it is now usually called Garadice Lough. It is situated in the barony of Carrigallen, in the east of the county of Leitrim.—See note †, under the year 1257, p. 360, *supra*.

† *At Sligo*.—Mageoghegan gives this passage as follows, in his translation of the Annals of

Clonmacnoise :

"A. D. 1386. The Lady Anie, daughter of Teig Mac Donnogh, and wife to Tigernan O'Royreck, died in Twaym Seancha, adjoining to Lough-Finmoye, and was entred in the abbey of Sligeagh."

* *Caladh na h-Anghaile*, i. e. the Callow, or Strath of Annally. This name is still known in the country, and applied to a tract of land stretching along the Shannon, in the barony of Ratheline, and county of Longford. According to an Inquisition taken at Ardagh, on the 4th April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I., the barony of Rathelyn comprised the whole of the

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1386.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eighty-six.

Aine, daughter of Teige Mac Donough, and wife of Tiernan O'Rourke (Lord of Breifny), the most favoured of the women of Leth Chuinn, died at Tuaim Seancha^w, on Lough Finvoy^x, and was interred at Sligo^y.

Carbry, son of Brian, son of Murrough O'Farrell, Lord of Caladh na h-Anghaile^a, a bountiful, generous, brave, and protecting man, died, after gaining the victory of good fame and renown, Extreme Uinction, and Penance.

Niall, the son of Cucogry Oge Mageoghegan, materies of a lord of his tribe, was slain by William Dalton and his son.

Manus, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, was also slain by the Daltons.

A great army was led by Donnell, the son of Murtough O'Conor, the Mac Donoughs, O'Dowda, and the O'Haras, into the territory of Mac Wattin^a, which they totally plundered and devastated on that occasion; and many persons were killed, among whom were Robert of Dun Domhnainn^b, Mac Meyler of Corran, and Maigeog Gallda^c. They took Lynott's castle^d, and cut down the Orchard of Caerthannan^e, and the orchard of Inis Cua^f.

Heremon O'Melaghlin was slain by Magawley and the Daltons.

O'Conor Roe, with all the Connacians he could find [to join him], went to assist Mac William Burke against Donnell, the son of Murtough [O'Conor

territory of the Callow, and parcel of Clanconnor; and the same Inquisition gives a list of the townlands in "the Callow," by which its exact boundaries may still be determined.

^a *Mac Wattin*.—He was the head of the Barretts of Tirawley, in the county of Mayo.

^b *Dun Domhnainn*, now Dundonnell, an ancient fort, situated on a small round hill in the valley of Glencastle, in the parish of Kilcommon, barony of Erris, and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 97 and 489. The Robert here mentioned was evidently one of the Barretts.

^c *Maigeog Gallda*, i. e. Maiduic the anglicised. He was also one of the Barretts.

^d *Lynott's Castle*.—According to the tradition in the country, Lynott lived in the Castle of Carne, in the parish of Moygawnagh, and barony of Tirawley. In later ages a branch of the family dwelt at Rosserk, near the Moy.—See *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 336.

^e *Caerthannan*.—This name is still extant, and well known to the inhabitants of Tirawley; but the place is usually called Castle-Hill in English. It is a townland on the west side of Lough Conn, on the northern limit of Glen Nephin.—See *Genealogies, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 233, 482, and map to the same work.

^f *Inis Cua*, now Inishcoe, on the west margin of Lough Conn, in the parish of Crosmolina, and

Donnchaíð. Creacha mora do thabairt a tír ríacrach muaidhe dóib. A ndul iarrin for creacpuathar i cloinn Riocairb. O brian do breit orra go mórpuaig maille rir, 7 Mac uilliam cloinne Riocairb mar an cefona. O concobair puad diompúð friú. Maiðm do tabairt do forro, 7 Concobair mac taiðg mic concobair uí brian do marbað leo do puathar rin.

Sochaíð do gallaib orraige do thuitim la mac Murchaða rí Laigen.

Domnall mág cochláin tigeapna delbna décc.

Pingín mac Ruairb mág eochagáin do marbað.

Sit do denum do conaictaib re apoile a haithle a ceogaib, 7 Mac uilliam bupe do dul i teach meic uilliam cloinne Riocairb, 7 tigeapnar do tabairt dó. Mac peopair do dul ina teach on muð cefna.

Donnchað mac caba do marbað la cloinn Maighnra uí Raðallaig.

Cathal ó nechtain do marbað la hó econcobair Ruad.

ΑΙΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΤ, 1387.

Αἰρί Κυρίστ, míle, trí chéð, ochtmocchatt a Seacht.

Teach do óinom in Eamain macha do mall ó néill (do ríð ulað) do díol dáin éreann.

barony of Tirawley.—See *Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 114, note ^p, and map to the same work.

^s *Tir-Fiachrach Muaidhe*, i. e. the territory, now the barony, of Tireragh, which is bounded on the west by the River Muaidh, or Moy.

^a *Great army*.—This passage is given in Macgeoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

“A. D. 1396. O'Connor Roe, with his forces of Connought, such as he cou'd command, repaired to assist Mac William Burke, against Donnell mac Mortagh, and the family of Mac Donnough; [they] tooke great preys from the familys of Tireniaghagh, and from thence they went to Clanrickard to prey that confrey, where they were overtaken by the infinite [countless?] and huge forces of O'Bryen, that came to aid

Mac William of Clanrickard against them. O'Connor Roe, notwithstanding their forces, retrayted upon them, gave them an overthrow, killed at that instant Connor mac Teig mac Connor O'Bryen, and divers others.”

ⁱ *Mac William Burke*, i. e. the Lower Mac William.

^j *Went into the house, &c.*, i. e. made his submission to him, and acknowledged him as his lord.—See note ^e, under the year 1190, p. 86, for a further explanation of the phrase, *dul ina éac*.

^k To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11:

“Filií Conchovari filii Cathaldi O'Farell Milonis Dalton Castellum dolo captum Thomæ filio Cathaldi O'Farell tradunt: quare filii Joannis O'Farell cum Daltoniis conspirantes contra

Sligo], and the Clann-Donough. They carried off great preys from 'Tir-Fiach-rach Muaidhe⁵. After this they proceeded to Clanrickard on a predatory excursion. O'Brien, with a great army⁶, and Mac William of Clanrickard, came up with them; but O'Conor Roe turned round on them, and defeated them; and Conor, the son of Teige, son of Conor O'Brien, was slain in the conflict.

Numbers of the English of Ossory fell by Mac Murrough, King of Leinster.

Donnell Mac Coghlan, Lord of Delvin, died.

Fineen, son of Rory Mageoghegan, was killed.

A peace was made by the Connacians with one another after the war, and Mac William Burke¹ went into the house² of Mac William of Clanrickard, and ceded to him the lordship. Mac Feorais [Birmingham] went into his house in like manner.

Donough Mac Cabe was slain by the son of Manus O'Reilly.

Cathal O'Naghtan was slain by O'Conor Roe³.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1387.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eighty-seven.

A house was built at Eamhain Macha¹, by Niall O'Neill, King of Ulster, for the entertainment of the learned men of Ireland.

filios Murchadi O'Farell, et Longfordiam O'Ffarell (i.e. cedes domini O'Farell) adorti filiam Sir Davidis Burke (filiam domini Mac William, MS. L.) uxorem domini O'Farell ibidem captivam fecerunt. Angli etiam, ac Daltonii castellum capten nua dictum contra Thorham expugnant.—*Mac Firb. et MS. L.*"

"Odo O'Conor filios Nehemie O'Farell in Angalia spoliavit.—*Ibid.*"

"Donaldus filius Murcherti O'Conor in ditionis domini Mac William rursus irrui, et universas incendiis vastavit; palmanque de domino Mac William, Mac Dermott, domino Birmingham, et liberis domini O'Kelly acie congressis reportavit, cæsis multis, et Eugenio filio Tadæi O'Kelly capto.—*Mac Firb.*"

"Mac William O'Conor puct⁶ dominus Birmingham et Clann-Gostelli Clanrickardiam spoliavit cui O'Brien subveniens filium Diermitii O'Brien Tuamonise hæredem desideravit.—*Mac Firb.*"

¹ *Emhain Macha*.—This was the ancient palace of the kings of Ulster of the Rudrician race; it is now locally called the Navan fort, and is situated about two miles westward of the city of Armagh. Colgan thus describes the ruins of this ancient city of the Ultonians in *Trias Thaum.* p. 6.

"Emania prope Ardmacham nunc fossis latis, vestigiis murorum eminentibus et ruderibus prestinam redolens splendorem." See also O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 36.

It is probable that the ruins of this house,

Saib inígn aoda uí néill aon rogha ban ríechta Néill naoígiallais ne na linn bean mic Éoin bíod do écc iar mbuaib nathrighhe.

Riocarbó écc, .i. mac uilliam cloinne Riocarbó décc.

Goírrabó ríonn ó dalais ardoillam eireann le dán 7 Ruaidrí ó cianáin ríoi reanchada, 7 ollam oirgiall eiríthe do écc.

Domnall mac Donnchada docair méig uídi, 7 Matha mac Conlúgha do marbhad i cill Naile.

Concobar mac brian cappaigh uí néill do marbhad la gallaib an tppatc-baile.

Uilliam mac diarmada meig Ragnall aobar tairisig muinice heolair do marbhad la muinici binn.

Eoin mac aengusa meic domnall tigeapna inri gall do écc.

Diarmait Ruad ó buirín do écc.

Teach do denam i neamain Mhacha la Niall ó neill, ar n buí tigh iniríthe ppi pé inígn go rin.

erected by O'Neill, are the "vestigia murorum eminentia" of Colgan. The Editor could not find any trace of stone walls at Eamhain, though it is highly probable that the house erected by O'Neill within it on this occasion had walls of stone. The sites of Emania and of the adjoining house of Creeveroe are thus described by Doctor Stuart, in his *Historical Memoirs of Armagh*:

"The site of these ancient edifices can be nearly ascertained at this present hour. There is a townland near the Navan hill, westward of Armagh, which is yet denominated *Creeve Roe*—a name which, in English letters, expresses the very sound designated in the Irish characters by the word *Craobh Ruadh*, 'the red branch.' The uniform tradition of the country assigns this district of Creeve Roe as the place where the regal palace stood. There is in an adjoining townland, called Trea, a mound which in form resembles the figure [], and is universally designated the King's Stables.

"Navan hill overlooks the lands of Craobh ruadh. Around this hill, betwixt the base and

the summit, there is an elliptical fosse and moat, including eleven acres three roods and thirty-six perches, by which two small circular mounds or forts (one on the top and the other on the side of the hill) are environed. These had probably been formed to protect the royal residence."—pp. 578, 579.

^m *Choice woman*, aon rogha ban, i. e. only choice, or choicest, of the women. This passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1387. Sawe, daughter of Hugh O'Neale and wife to Owen Mac Bisset, a Lady that far surpass'd all the Ladys of Clanna Neals in all good parts requisite in a noble matron, died."

ⁿ *Godfrey Finn*, i. e. Godfrey, or Geoffrey, the Fair, or fair-haired. He was chief poet to the Mac Carthys of Desmond.—See O'Reilly's Irish Writers, p. 103, for a short account of the poems written by this Godfrey.

^o *Cill-Naile*, i. e. the church of St. Natalis. This name still exists, but is incorrectly angli-

Sabia, daughter of Hugh O'Neill, the choice woman^m of the descendants of Niall of the Nine Hostages in her time, and wife of John Bisset, died, after penance.

Richard Oge, i. e. the Mac William of Clanrickard, died.

Godfrey Finnⁿ O'Daly, Chief Poet of Ireland, and Rory O'Keenan, a learned historian, and Ollav of Oriel, died.

Donnell, the son of Donough Docair Maguire, and Matthew MacCoinleagha, were slain at Cill-Naile^o (in Fermanagh).

Conor, the son of Brian Caragh O'Neill, was slain by the English of Sradbhaile^p.

William, the son of Dermot Mac Rannall, materies of a chief of Muintir-Eolais, was slain by Muintir Birn [the O'Beirnes].

John, the son of Aengus Mac Donnell, Lord of the Insi Gall [the Hebrides], died.

Dermot Roe O'Durnin died^q.

A house was erected at Eamhain Macha [Emania] by Niall O'Neill, for there was not any house within it [i. e. the fort] for a long time till then^r.

cised Kinawley. It is the name of an old church and parish in the barony of Knockninny, in the county of Fermanagh, and extending into the barony of Tullyhaw, in the county of Cavan. The memory of St. Natalis, or, as he is locally called, Naille, is still held in great veneration at this church, and the well of pure spring water which he is believed to have produced from a rock by a cast of his crozier, is still in existence. His festival was formerly celebrated in this parish on the 27th of January.—See Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, and Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, at that day.

^p *Sradbhaile*.—This is more usually called Sradbhaile Duna Dealgan, i. e. the street-town of Dundalk. Brian Carragh O'Neill, the father of this Conor, was the head of that sept of the O'Neills called Clann-Donnell Don of the river Bann. He was the son of Cormac, who was the son of John Duv, who was son of Donnell Don,

who was son of Brian, who was son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, the ancestor of the Clann-Hugh-Boy.

^q *Dermot Roe O'Durnin*.—O'Flaherty remarks in H. 2. 11, that, according to MS. L. and *Mac Firis*, he died in July, 1388.

^r *For a long time*.—This is a repetition of the first entry under this year, but it is retained here on account of the curious additional remark, "there had not been a house within it, i. e. within the great Rath of Emania, for a long time before." The fact would appear to be that there was no house within this rath since the palace of Emania was destroyed by the three Collas, in the year 332, until O'Neill erected one in this year.

To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entry in H. 2. 11 :

"Finnolla filia O'Farell, uxor Thomæ filii Cathaldi O'Farell capta ab Anglis, Daltoniis, et filiis O'Farell.—*Mac Firis. et MS. L.*"

AOIS CRIOST, 1388.

AOÍR CRIOST, míle, trí chéad, ochtmocchatt a hocht.

Corbmac mac donnchaíð ríogghairceadhach típe hoilella, ⁊ a tanairí do ùol ar cpeich oíðche ⁊ muig luirg. Cpeacha móra do ùénoim lair. O conco-bair Ruad, clann meic peolimið, Clann cathail óicc uí concóbair, ⁊ clann aedá meic diarmada .i. Cathal, ⁊ Corbmac gona rochraíuib da leanmain ⁊ ctoirigeét na cpeach. Corbmac mac donnchaíð do gabáil deirpeáð for a muintir fein. Cuid do muintir uí concóbair da ionnroigíð céduir, ⁊ a mbeir ga ammur gan coigill, Ua concóbair fíin do bpeir oppa, ⁊ do rmactáð ara muintir gan eiríom do marbað da ndamáð a gabáil. Thíðs nócar faomíom anacal gur beccín a marbað foðeoið ⁊ ní raibe da chinead cobéir do ar eineach, ⁊ íngnom go rin. Concobair mac donnchaíð, murchad mac corbmaic meic donnchaíð, ⁊ mac diarmada ruad do gabáil iarrin, ⁊ braigde do ùénoim díob. O Concobair ruad da leanmain tap rliab ríor iaram ⁊ clann ndonnchaíð do tcechead poime fo cúil maile ⁊ ró íoctar típe hoilella.

Muircísreach mac domnaill mic Muirchísreach uí Choncobair do ùol fo forlongpórt uí Domnaill ⁊ ccompogur ESSa Ruad ⁊ daoíne iomda do marbað lair don ionnroigíð rin im cloinn uí baoghíll, ⁊ im ua ngallcobair cona mbraíuib. Mac Suibne ⁊ a mac do gabáil dá, ⁊ a ctabairt lair iaram immaile re héoáil each arim ⁊ eidead, ⁊ clann Muircísreach do iompúð for ua ndomnaill don chup rin.

Seaan ruad ua tuathail tígíuna ó Muirceadhairg cleite áiní ⁊ íngnomá

* *Made great preys*, cpeacá móra do ùénoim lair, literally, "great preys were made by him." Cpeac do ùénoim, literally means, "prædam facere."

† *He did not consent to protection*, nócar faomíom, i. e. his martial spirit did not allow him to yield himself up a prisoner, and he was soon overwhelmed by numbers. The verb faomaim means, I consent, yield, or bear with.

‡ *His peer*, coibéir do, i. e. one equal to him, or that could bear comparison with him. Coibéir is explained ioncomparáir, i. e. comparable, by

Teige O'Rody in his gloss on the Inauguration Ode of Brian na Murtha O'Rourke.

¶ *Over the mountain downwards*, tap rliab ríor, i. e. over the Coirshliabh, now the Curliu mountain, lying between Moylurg and Collooney. Stop, downwards, in this part of Ireland, means northwards, and ruar, upwards, means southwards.

× *Murtough, the son of Donnell*.—He was the eldest son of Donnell O'Conor of Carbury, or Sligo, by the daughter of O'Rourke. It is stated in the pedigree of the O'Conors, given in

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1388.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eighty-eight.

Cormac Mac Donough, royal champion of Tirerrill, and its Tanist, went by night on a predatory excursion into Moylurg, and made great preys^s. O'Conor Roe, the grandsons of Felim, the sons of Cathal Oge O'Conor, and the sons of Hugh Mac Dermot, namely, Cathal and Cormac, with their forces, followed him in pursuit of the preys. Cormac Mac Donough betook himself to the rear of his own people, where some of O'Conor's party first made towards him, and unsparingly attacked him; but O'Conor himself came up with them, and commanded his people not to kill him, if they could take him prisoner; but he [Mac Donough] did not consent to protection^t, so that they were at last obliged to kill him. There was not of his tribe, up to that time, his peer^u for hospitality and prowess. Conor Mac Donough, Murrough, the son of Cormac Mac Donough, and Mac Dermot Roe, were afterwards taken and led away captives. O'Conor Roe pursued them (the enemy) over the mountain downwards^w [i. e. northwards], and the Clann-Donough fled before him to Cuil-Maile [Collooney], and the lower part of Tirerrill.

Murtough, the son of Donnell^x, son of Murtough O'Conor, attacked O'Donnell's camp in the vicinity of Eas-ruadh, and, in the course of this incursion, slew many persons, among whom were the sons of O'Boyle and O'Gallagher, and their kinsmen. Mac Sweeny and his son were taken prisoners, and carried away by him, together with a [considerable] spoil of horses, arms, and armour. The Clann-Murtough turned against O'Donnell on this occasion.

John Roe O'Tuathail, Lord of the Hy-Muireadhaigh^y, pillar of the hospita-

the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74, that Donnell had two other sons, Brian and Turlough, by Ragh-nailt, daughter of O'Donnell, and many other sons, whose names are not given. O'Flaherty remarks that O'Conor had been provoked to this attack by O'Donnell, who had previously plundered Carbury.

^y *Hy-Muireadhaigh*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Tooles, which they derived from Muireadhach, the son of Murchadh, who was

son of Bran Mut, who was son of Conall, the tenth in descent from Cathair Mor, monarch of Ireland. Previously to the English Invasion, the Hy-Muireadhaigh possessed about the southern half of the present county of Kildare; but at the period of which we are now treating, they were seated in the Glen of Imaile, and in other districts in the present county of Wicklow. O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, that this John Roe O'Tuathail was Lord of Feara Cualan also,

a chinid do marbaid do mógaid da muinistir péin ar lár a longpuirte peirín, 7 an bodach do marbaid inn po chéttóir.

Clann uí chuiprínín Sioðraid, cairppe, 7 giollapátraicc do marbaid la gallaib laigen.

Creacha móra do denom ua concobair ruad 7 da mac diarmada ar ua cconcobair ndonn 7 coccaid coitichionn deirge hi cconnaictaib ar a lorr. Mac donnchaid do lorgaid Muige luirg triar na creachaib pempaite.

Cúcoircricé ó maoilmuaid tígíuna ríir cceall do écc.

Commbuaidreaid coccaid eidir ua Ruairc 7 clann ndonnchaid.

Domnall ua concobair do dul ar machaire connacht. Ard an choillín, 7 inir locha cairngín do lorgead lair 7 Domnall óg mac domnaill (.i. con-rabal gallocclac) do marbaid don toirce rín.

Sluaigead la hua ndomnaill .i. toirpdealbaid an piona, ar cloinn Muir-éiricid 7o raimic co Sligeaé co po hindreaid 7 co po hoirgead cairppe droma claid uile lair 7 iar marbaid rochaide 7 iar nindrad na criche don chur rín do thast Domnall mac Muiréiricid 7 teagh uí domnaill co ndíuna ríd ríur, 7 do beirt a oigriar ndó la taob na ngiall Ro gabaid ó cenél cconall riaran tan rín.

Coccaid eirtir ua ruairc 7 clann ndonnchaid, 7 domnall (.i. mac muircearicid) do eirge le cloinn ndonnchaid.

Maghnar mac maoileachlainn meic Magnura do marbaid la cloinn meic donnchaid, 7 la Maolpuanaid mac donnchaid.

and that he was "hospitalissimus Hiberniæ.—*O' Mulconry*."—See note ^e, under the year 1180, p. 51–54, *supra*.

^a *By a clown*.—The passage is given in Maggeoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

"A. D. 1388. Shane Roe O'Twahaile, prince of Omorie in Lynster, a man of wonderfull prowess and bounty, and that went farr beyond all others of his kindred in those and many other good parts, was killed by a Churle of his own house. The Churle afterwards was killed by [for] him immediately."

^a *Hostilities*, commbuaidreaid coccaid, lite-

rally commotion, or disturbance of war. Maggeoghegan renders it as follows, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

"A. D. 1388. The O'Royrcks and Mac Donnogs prepared to warr against one another this year."

^b *Ard-an-choillín*, now Ardakilin, in the parish of Killukin, near Roscommon.—See note ^c, under the year 1368, p. 642, *supra*.

^c *Loch Cairgin*, now Ardakilin Lough, a considerable piece of water, containing three small islands, on the south side of Ardakilin townland, in the barony and county of Roscommon.—See Ordnance map of the county of Roscommon,

lity and prowess of his tribe, was slain by a clown^a of his own people, in the middle of his own fortress. The clown was immediately killed for his crime.

The sons of O'Curnin, Siry, Carbry, and Gillapatrik, were slain by the English of Leinster.

Great depredations were committed by O'Conor Roe and Mac Dermot upon O'Conor Don, in consequence of which a general war broke out in Connaught. Mac Donough burned Moylurg on account of these depredations.

Cucogry O'Molloy, Lord of Firecall, died.

Hostilities^a arose between O'Rourke and the Clann-Donough.

Donnell O'Conor made an incursion into Machaire-Connacht, and burned Ard-an-Choillin^b, and the island Loch-Cairrgin^c. Donnell Oge Mac Donnell (i. e. a constable of gallowglasses) was slain on this excursion.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Turlough an Fhina^d) against the Clann-Murtough^e; and, arriving at Sligo, he plundered and spoiled all the territory of Carbury of Drumcliff. After numbers had been killed, and the country had been plundered on this occasion, Donnell, the son of Murtough, went into O'Donnell's house^f, and concluded a peace with him, giving him his full demands, besides the hostages which had been taken from the Kinel-Connell on a former occasion.

A war broke out^g between O'Rourke and the Mac Donoughs; and Donnell, the son of Murtough [O'Conor of Sligo], rose up to assist the Mac Donoughs.

Manus, the son of Melaghlin Mac Manus, was slain by the sons of the Mac Donough, and by Mulrony Mac Donough^h.

sheets 28, 29, 30).

^a *Turlough-an-Fhina*, i. e. Turlough, or Terence, of the wine.

^b *The Clann-Murtough*.—These were not the Clann-Murtough-Muimhneach, but the descendants of Murtough, the son of Donnell, son of Teige, son of Brian, son of Andreas, son of Brian Luighneach, who was the brother of Murtough Muimhneach, the ancestor of the Clann-Murtough-Muimhneach, a sept of the O'Conors, who were now thrown into the shade by the superior power of the Clann-Murtough Mac Donnell, O'Conor of Sligo, and the O'Conors

Don and Roe of Roscommon.

^f *Went into O'Donnell's house*, i. e. to make his submission to him.

^g *A war broke out*.—O'Flaherty adds in H. 2, 11, that this disturbance between O'Rourke and the Mac Donough arose from a dispute about the right to the little district of Clann Fearmoighe: "quod propter 5. villas de Clann Fearmoighe exortum est.—MS. L."

^h To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2, 11:

"Rodericus Mac Donogh sue familie domi ac militie laudatissimus juvenis obiit.—O'Mulc."

ΑΙΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΣΤ, 1389.

Αίρι Χρίορτ, mile, επί céo, oécmogac, anáoi.

διόκαιρε ιννρι cain décc.

Níall ócc ó neill do gabail do galloibh.

Muirir maol ua concobair failge do marbað baon upcor roighe ac cónpall cluana da éorc la fñr duib cceallaiḡ legi.

Maileclainn cam ua lochlainn tigeapna copcmoðpuað do marbað la a úrbratair fñn i bpeill.

Éogan ó Ruairc ḡ clann catóil óicc do ðul ḡo cairlén an uaðair. Marcpluaḡ muintipe héiligi úrḡe úóib. Ruaiḡ do éabairt oppa. Maḡnur ó héiligi do marbað annrin, ḡ baome oile. Creacha muintipe héiligi do denam úóib iarain, ḡ Muirceḡtað ó héiligi do marbað. Síth do denam ua

"Bellum inter O'Conor Donn et O'Conor ruacó (ut infra) exorto dominus Mac William Burke ad Gleann da dubh" [hodie Glendawoo in parochia de Attymas et baroniâ de Gallen in agro Maioensi.—Ed.] "et cuil ceapnaða Clann Donoghís instat, et Tadaus ruacac O'Dowd accedens obsequium ei desublatum fama per Hiberniam volabat, convalescens Tadaum O'Dowd inter duos fluvios ad cill mic Taitḡ transiens spoliât, et magnam prædam a viris domini Mac William, et Mac Vadin abstulit.—*Mac Fírb. et MS. L.*"

"Moylurgam etiam ipse, et Clanndonoghi populati sunt.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Uillíc de Burgo, et O'Brien pp. fecerunt magnas prædas, et ejusdem O'Brien uxor Slania filia Lochlunni Mac Conmara obiit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Meaḡ filia Flathberti O'Roirk, et Ania filia Donaldi O'Hara uxor Donnchadi O'Durnin, decesserunt.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Tres supradicti filii O'Curnin in domum Sir Patricii Freine Kilkenniam celebratum pascha profecti repulsam tulerunt; et Angli comitatus Ossorie eos insecuti mactarunt ipso sabbato sancto. E quibus Sidgrius maximum rei litera-

riæ detrimentum fuit.—*O'Mulconry et MS. L.*"

"Mac Dermott ḡall captus a Tadao filio Tadaí Rufi Mac Dermott ḡall.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Lochlunnius filius Donnchadi O'Dowd occisus a Diemitio filio Odonis O'Dowd."

¹ *Inis Cain*, now Inishkeen, in the barony of Clanawley, in the county of Fermanagh. According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, this vicar's name was Nemeas O h-Eoghain, a name still common in this parish, but anglicised Owens.

² *Maurice Mael*, i. e. Maurice the Bald.

³ *Shot of an arrow*, baon upcor roighe, uno jactu sagittæ, or, one cast of a javelin.

Mageoghegan translates this passage as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "A. D. 1389. Morishe the balde O'Conor of Affaile, was killed with an arrow by one of the O'Kellys of Ley, in Clann Malierie."

"A. D. 1389. Morishe the balde O'Conor of Affaile, was killed with an arrow by one of the O'Kellys of Ley, in Clann Malierie."

O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11:

"ḡ la cloinn Maolugna dia domnaḡ."

⁴ *Cluain-da-thore*, now Cloonyhore, a parish lying north of the Barrow, and comprising the town of Portarlinton, and a townland called

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1389.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eighty-nine.

The Vicar of Inis Cain¹ died.

Niall Oge O'Neill was taken prisoner by the English.

Maurice Mael² O'Connor Faly was slain by one shot of an arrow³ at the church of Cluain da-tore⁴, by one of the O'Kellys of Ley⁵.

Melaghlin Cam O'Loughlin, Lord of Corcomroe, was treacherously slain by his own brother.

Owen O'Rourke and the sons of Cathal Oge [O'Connor] went to Caislen-an-Uabhair⁶, where they were met by the cavalry of Muintir Healy. These were defeated, and Manus O'Healy and others were there killed. They afterwards plundered Muintir Healy, and killed Murtough O'Healy. After this O'Rourke,

Cloonyhork, in which an old church of the same name is situated.

^a *Ley*.—This name is still retained in Cavan large, Len Castle, which stands on the banks of the Barrow, near Monastereven. This territory comprised the lands on which this castle stands, and about the southern half of the barony of Ophaly, in the county of Kildare. O'Heerin, who died in 1420, writes of this territory thus:

“Cloibinn an épióc, cian go clor,
Tuath lege na leang ríolr,
O'Ceallaig lege o'n eparig éar
Céile an élaip eangair úbparig.”

“Delightful this tract, as heard of old,
The tuath of Leghe of the bright plains;
O'Kelly-Ley of the eastern strand (bank of the Barrow),
Is the chief of this plain of the knotty yews.”

For a full account of the territories of Offaly, vide my letter from Portarlinton, dated December 20th, 1837.

⁶ *Caislen-an-Uabhair*, i. e. the Castle of Pride. This name is now anglicised Castleore, and is

that of a townland situated in the parish of Killyerry, barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.—See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 21. This passage is translated by Mageoghegan as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

“A. D. 1389. O'Royrek entertained the sons of Cahall Oge, with their forces, to maintain the said wars against the Mac Donnoghs, whereby the dissention was out of hand increased. Owen O'Royrek and the sons of Cahall made an inroad to the Castle-Anover; were overtaken by the horsemen of Montyr-Elie, [but they] chased them, killed Magnus O'Helie, and O'Helie's son, and at last O'Royrek took O'Helie's prey, and in the time of the dissention, before it was ended, killed Mortagh O'Helie.

“After these losses sustained by the Mac Donnoghs and O'Royreks, the heat of their wars begot the child of peace, and so it was concluded firmly of both sides. Also peace was agreed upon and concluded between Mac Dermott [and the Mac Donnoghs], and Morrugh Mac Dermott, that before was prisoner, was enlarged.”

Ruairc, do dōinnall mac muircéartaigh, ⁊ do cloinn ndonnchaib iarrpín pe poile. Sié do denam do mac diarmata ⁊ do cloinn ndonnchaib bfor, ⁊ na bpaighde do bñad do cloinn ndonnchaib poime do tabairt doib, ⁊ Catal mac diarmata baí i mbraiǵósnur ag cloinn ndonnchaib do líccēn amach iarrnaomad na ríoda pémpaite.

Cpeacha típe conaill do denam do dōinnall mac muircéartaigh.

Ragnall maǵ ruairc plaic teallaiǵ conmapa décc.

Ḃrian mac Dōinnall oícc uí paiǵillig do mapbað do cloinn muircéartaigh.

Maǵnur ua ruairc do gabail do corbmac ua fírgail tpe tangnaet.

Aíppric ingēn Aoda uí néill, bñn Henrí Aímríad í néill do écc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1390.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, τpí chéd, nochat.

Níall ó taichlich canánae copad clocair, ⁊ comarba daimínnpí décc.

Petpup ua heogain dscánae locha hepne, ⁊ Partalón ó congaile canánae, ⁊ Sacpirta líra gabail décc.

Coccað mór etip ua ruairc ⁊ ó Raiǵillig. Angailig, ⁊ Eolaraigh, ⁊

^p *The spoils, cpeaca*.—Thus rendered by Ma-geoghegan, in his translation of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise* :

“Donell mac Mortagh tooke the preys and spoyles of Tyreconnell.”

^q *Mac Rourke*.—O’Flaherty adds : “Ḃpuǵaib coirecōnn cliapánae an Ragnall po, do éǵ im nollaǵ.—MS. L.”

^r *Clann-Murtough*.—Nothing remains to determine satisfactorily whether these were the Clann-Murtough-Muimhneach O’Conor, or the Clann-Murtough-Mac Donnell O’Conor of Sligo ; but the Editor is of opinion that they were the former, because they were settled in Breifny.

^s *Henry Ainkreidh*, i. e. Henry the Contentious. It is stated in the *Annals of Connaught* that he was so called “*per antiphrasin*,” i. e. because he was of a most peaceful disposition.

^t To this year O’Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11 :

“Pax communis in Connacia inter utrumque O’Conor, etc.—*Mac Fírb*.”

“Filius Niellí O’Roirk obiit.—*O’Mulconry*.”

“Cathaldus O’Moenaigh vir bonus obiit.—*Mac Fírb*.”

“Donaldus filius Henrici O’Neill depredatur Muintir Durnin apud Mointech moighe heni circa Kal. Augusti.—MS. L.”

“Joannes filius Walteri filii Sir Davidis obiit.—*Mac Fírb*.”

^u *O’Hoxen*.—This name is still extant in Fermanagh, but anglicised Owens.

^w *Between O’Rourke and O’Reilly*.—The Dublin copy of the *Annals of Ulster* gives this passage briefly as follows :

“Anno Domini 1390. A great war this year

Donnell, the son of Murtough [O'Connor] and the Clann-Donough, made peace with each other. A peace was also concluded between Mac Dermot and the Clann-Donough; and the hostages that had on a former occasion been taken from the Clann-Donough were now restored to them; and Cathal Mac Dermot, who had been in captivity with the Clann-Donough, was set at liberty after the ratification of the peace aforesaid.

Donnell, the son of Murtough [O'Connor Sligo] carried off the spoils^s of Tirconnell.

Randal Mac Rourke^a, Chief of Teallach-Conmasa, died.

Brian, son of Donnell O'Reilly, was slain by the Clann-Murtough^t.

Manus O'Rourke was treacherously taken prisoner by Cormac O'Farrell.

Affric, the daughter of Hugh O'Neill, and wife of Henry Aimreidh^t O'Neill, died^t.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1390.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ninety.

Niall O'Taichlich, Canon Chorister of Clogher, and Coarb of Devenish, died.

Petrus O'Howen^a, Deacon of Lough Erne, and Bartholomew O'Congaile, Canon and Sacristan of Lisgool [in Fermanagh], died.

A great war broke out between O'Rourke and O'Reilly^w; and the people of

between Tiernan O'Rourke, King of Breifny, and Thomas, the son of Mahon O'Reilly, King of Muintir-Maelmora. At this time Manus O'Rourke was in captivity with O'Reilly in Clough-Lough-Oughter, but he pierced the wall of the fortress, and escaped out of it, and went to the castle of Lough-an-Scur: the Clann-Murtough O'Connor pursued him, and slew him as he was leaving that lake. O'Rourke then pursued the Clann-Murtough into Teallach-Dunchadha, and routed them and the people of Teallach-Dunchadha from Ath-Daire-Dubhan to Sliabh-Cairbri."

The account of those dissensions is given as

follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1390. There was great dissension between O'Rourke and O'Reillye. The O'Eferalls, the Magrannells, Tomaltagh Mac Donnogh, and the sons of Mortagh, came to Connought upon hearing of the said warrs, by the procurement of Donnell Mac Mortagh and Donnell Mac Donnogh. Manus O'Royleck remained prisoner with O'Reily in the Island of Loughoughter, from whence [escaping] he went to the castle of Loughsqire, where, being bewraied to the sons of Mortagh, they killed him as he was leaving the coytt.

Clann muircshraig do éoict fo toghairm an coicead i rin tré feoladh domnaill mic muircshraig, 7 comaltairg meic donnchaib. Mağnur ó ruairc baí i mbraighdshur ag ua Raigillig i ccloich locha huactairi deloó erbe, 7 tapraing dó go cairlén locha an rccuir. Clann muircshraig bpağbail bpaeta air, 7 a marbað doib ag teaet ar coite amach do.

Sié do denam dó Ruairc, 7 dua Raigillig, 7 cometa mópa bpağail dua raigillig ar ron earccarat uí ruairc daetcur, 7 dionnaibbað uaid. Eogan ua ruairc, 7 mac caetail riabaig do tabairt do i ngioll rir na comhtaibh rin.

Clann muircshraig 7 teallac dunchaia do denam imeice nširt ar muinir ruairc im fiob ua pionnoicce, 7 im rliab ccoppain, 7 im cenél luachain. Iar na fiop rin dua ruairc (7 é i nglionn gaible an tan rin) pucc a imirgsoha lair fo bapp cenél luachain. Ionnpaighiò do tabhairt dó popporom, maiom poppa poime, 7 marbað do bñt ar a nellairib 7 ar a ndaoimib o beal aha doipe dubain go mullaç na ttulac mbepneç.

O Raigillig, .i. comár mac mağanna décc, 7 Seaan mac Pilip í Raigillig do gabail tigeapnair.

“O’Royrek and O’Reily came to certain articles of agreement, and, at last, peace was firmly concluded between them; but before this peace was thoroughly concluded, O’Rourke gave great gifts to O’Reillye for consenting to these agreements, and for banishing his Enemies from out of his Territories. For the performance of these articles, Owen O’Rourke mac Cahall Reogh was given as a faithfull pledge.

“The sonnes of Mortagh and Teallagh Donnogh, with their forces, made an inrode upon O’Rourke at a place called Ffie Ffinoige, and the mount called Slieu Corran and Lean Lwachar. O’Rourke hearinge thereof, being at Glen Gaivly, brought his preys and people with him to a place called Barre, and from thence he assaulted the said parties his adversaries, overthrew them, killed many of their people and cattle, and held on his course of killing them from Belahdery to the toppe of the place called Tullagh Breatneagh.”

* *Made his escape.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is :

“An cloc do éollað do 7 a elóð airi, i. e. he cut a hole through the stone-fortress, and escaped out of it.”

† *Lough-an-Scur*, now Lough Scur, near the village of Keshcarrigan, in the county of Leitrim.—See note ^m, under the year 1344, p. 495, *supra*.

* *Clann-Murtough.*—These were unquestionably the Clann-Murtough Muimhneach O’Conor, who were at this time seated in Breifny, not the Clann-Murtough mac Donnell O’Conor of Sligo. See the year 1380, where it is stated that Rory, the son of Cathal, who was son of Hugh Breifneach, was killed by Manus O’Rourke. See also the year 1370, where it is stated that Conor Roe, the son of Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach, aided by Mac Tiernan, expelled Teige O’Rourke from the lordship of Breifny.

Annaly [the O'Farrells], the Muintir-Eolais [the Mac Rannalls]; and the Clann-Murtough [O'Conor], at the instigation of Donnell, the son of Murtough, and Tomaltagh Mac Donough, came to join in that war.

Manus O'Rourke, who had been imprisoned by O'Reilly in the castle of Lough Oughter, made his escape^a from it, and went to the castle of Lough-an-Scui^r; but the Clann-Murtough, being informed of this [by his betrayers], they slew him as he was coming [ashore] out of a cot.

A peace was concluded between O'Rourke and O'Reilly; and O'Reilly received great rewards for banishing and expelling from him the enemies of O'Rourke. Owen O'Rourke and the son of Cathal Reagh were delivered up as hostages for the payment of these considerations.

The Clann-Murtough^a and Teallach Dunchadha [the Mac Kiernans of Tullyhunco] emigrated, in despite of the O'Rourkes, into Fídh-ua-Finnoige^a, Slieve-Corrain^b, and Kinel-Luachain^c. But as soon as O'Rourke, who was at that time in Glenn-Gaibhle^d, received notice of this, he took his scouts with him to the upper part of Kinel-Luachain, where he made an attack on them, and forced them to fly before him, killing both cattle and people on their route from Beal-atha Doire-Dubhain^e to the summit of the Breifnián hills.

O'Reilly, i. e. Thomas, the son of Mahon, died; and John, the son of Philip O'Reilly, assumed the lordship.

^a *Fídh-ua-Finnoige*, i. e. the wood of the O'Finnocks. This name is now obsolete. It was that of a district situated near the foot of the Beneroy and Bartenny mountains, in the barony of Carrigallen, and county of Leitrim.

^b *Slieve-Corrain*, called *Sliað cambrí* in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster.

^c *Kinel-Luachain*.—This district comprised the entire of the parish of Oughteragh, or Ballinamore, in the north of the barony of Carrigallen, and county of Leitrim, adjoining the barony of Tullyhaw, in the county of Cavan.

^d *Gleann Gaibhle*, now Glen-Gavlin, a remarkable valley lying between the mountains of Slieve-an-ierin and Cuilkeagh, or Quilka, near the source of the river Shannon, in the barony of Tullyhaw, and county of Cavan. The sides

of this glen are so rugged and precipitous that the inhabitants cannot make use of ploughs or cars, excepting slide cars, in cultivating the land, and no public road has yet been made through it.

^e *Beal-atha-Doire-Dubhain*, i. e. mouth of the ford of the oak-wood of Duane, a man's name; it is called *Beol-atha-Dairi-Dubhthaigh* in the Annals of Connaught, and simply *at doipe dubháin* in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. The name is now obsolete. It was evidently the name of a ford on the stream of the Abhainn bhuidhe, in the parish of Oughteragh, whence the Mac Kiernans and Clann Murtough Muimhneach O'Conor were driven by O'Rourke, who chased them as far as the Breifnián hills, in the barony of Tullyhunco.

Cairlén cille bairrainne do bpipead la domnall mac muirceartaigh.

Órian mac aodaccain ollam na bpipe 1 mbriéínnar decc, 7 Seaan (.i. oifpiceil mac Aodacain) fear ionaid bpiain do marbad cisteora hoide pia noblaic.

Duibgionn ua duibgionnám ollam Conmaicne 1 Síncur décc.

Féigal ua hfíra cígína luigne decc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΤ, 1391.

Αοιρ Cριοτ, míle, trí céo, nócat, a haon.

Ua puairc, .i. cígínan do dúl 1 ccoinne uí Raigillí, Sheaan, go dpuim lfehan uachadh rochraide. Do éualatar clann muirceartaigh uí concobair rin tiaíoid poipilion poimhe ar bealach an éríonaid. Óriur ó puairc co na bfeacán buíde oppa, 7 Marbair Seaan mac mathgamna uí concobair, 7 Donnchad mac Aoda an cleitigh da laim buísin gen mo éa ar marbrat a muintir don cuib ele díb.

Domnall ócc mág cáptaid cígína dfrumman décc, 7 a mac Taos do gabail cígínair na deoidh.

O hanluain taoipeac na noipéir do marbad da bpiatíribh fín tpe feill.

^f *Cill-Barraine*, i. e. the church of St. Barrann, or Barr-shiann, now Kilbarron, a townland giving name to a parish in the barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal, where the O'Clerys had a castle.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 79, note ^m, and Irish P. Journal, January 16th, 1841, for a view of some fragments of this castle, which are situated on a precipitous cliff.

^g To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries, in H. 11:

“Bellum inter Tigernanum O'Roik Bressinæ dominum, et Thomam filium Mathgamnai O'Reilly dominum de Munter Moelmordha, filios Joannis O'Farrell, filios Moelsechlunni Magranell et posteros Murcherti Muinnig O'Conor.—MS. L.”

“Macparé O Feargura liatg leéé Cuinn do

ecc.—MS. L.”

^h *O'Rourke*.—This passage is given as follows, in Connell Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

“A. D. 1391. O'Rourke and O'Reilly continued in their attonement of peace. O'Rourke, with a few of his household men, repaired to the towne of Drumleahan to meet with O'Reilly, was intercepted by 65 persons of Clann Mortagh in his passage. O'Rourke seeinge them to stand in his way, and seeing himself without other remedye, he tooke heart anew, gave them the onsett valiantly, which Shane More Magmahon, thinkinge to prevent, offered O'Rourke a blow of a Launce, which O'Rourke accepted, and made towards the said Shane with wonderfull courage, whom at first” [at once] “hee runned through with his Launce.”

The castle of Cill Barrainne^f was demolished by Donnell, the son of Murtough [O'Connor of Sligo].

Brian Mac Egan, Ollav of Breifny in judicature, died; and John (i. e. the Official Mac Egan), successor to this Brian, was slain four nights before Christmas Day.

Duigen O'Duigennan, Ollav of Connaicne in History, died^g.

Farrell O'Hara, Lord of Leyny, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1391.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ninety-one.

O'Rourke^h (Tiernan), with a small body of troops, repaired to Drumlahan to meet O'Reilly (John). When the Clann-Murtough O'Connorⁱ heard of this, they met him, with all their forces, at Bealach-an-Chrionaigh^j; but O'Rourke, with his small body of troops, defeated them, and made them retreat before him; having slain with his own hand John, the son of Mahon O'Connor, and Donough, son of Hugh an-Cleitigh^k, exclusive of the number of others whom his forces had slain.

Donnell Oge Mac Carthy^l, Lord of Desmond, died; and his son, Teige, assumed the lordship after him.

O'Hanlon, Chief of the Oriors, was treacherously slain by his own kinsmen.

On this Shane More, Mageoghegan writes the following curious remark, incorporated, as usual, with his text:

"This Shane was sonne of a woman that could weave, which of all trades is of greatest reproach amongst the Irishrye, especially the sonnes and husbands of such tradeswomen, and, therefore, Shane More was nicknamed the weaving-woman's sonne. O'Rourke gave another blow to Donnogh mac Hugh-an-Cleitthe, and presently killed him, made a fortunate escape without loss of any of his people, after killinge fower kernes of his Enemies."

ⁱ *Clann-Murtough O'Connor*.—These were the race of Murtough Muimhneach, son of Turlough

More, not the Clann-Murtough mac Donnell O'Connor of Sligo.

^j *Bealach-an-Chrionaigh*, i. e. the road of the withered trees, or brambles. This was the old name of the road or pass leading from the monastery of Drumlane, in the county of Cavan, into West Breifny.

^k *Hugh-an-Cleitigh*.—Mageoghegan calls him Hugh an chleitty, which means "of the quill," i. e. the weaver.

^l *Donnell Oge Mac Carthy*.—He was the son of Cormac, the son of Donnell Oge, who was the son of Donnell Roe, who was son of Cormac Finn, who was son of Donnell More na Curra Mac Carthy, King of Desmond, who was slain

³ Mac Gill-Muire (i. e. Cu-Uladh O'Morna), Chief of Hy-Nerca-Chein^m and Lecaleⁿ, was slain by his own kinsmen.

Teige, son of Gilla-Columb O'Higgin, and Bebinn, daughter of O'Mulconry, an illustrious ollave in poetry and humanity, died after penance.

Cormac Mael O'Farrell was treacherously slain by the English^r.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1392.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ninety-two.

Gregory O'Mochain, Archbishop of Tuam, a pious and charitable man, died.

Henry Aimhreidh^p, the son of Niall More O'Neill, Roydamna of Kinel-Owen, and a good materies for a monarch of Ireland for his justice, nobility, and hospitality, died on the festival day of St. Brendan, after the victory of Extreme Unction and Penance.

Donnell, the son of Henry O'Neill, was taken prisoner by Turlough an-Fhiona O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, who, on the same day, committed great depredations and ravages on the people of the [said] son of Henry^q.

A great army was led by Niall O'Neill, King of Tyrone, with the chiefs of the whole province about him, against the English of Tragh Bhaile^r and Dun-

pridie Id. Januarii.—*O'Mulconry, et Cod. Cl.*"

^p *Henry Aimhreidh*, i. e. Henry the Contentious, a name given him, according to the Annals of Connaught, "*per antiphrasin*." To this passage O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "Vir erga peritos et inopes munificentissimus omnium Niello Nóigiallaic Rege satorum.—*O'Mulconry*." This passage is given as follows, in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1392. Henry Awrey, in English the Contentious, son of Neale More, Tanist and next successor of the principallity of Ulster, after his brother Neale Ogo O'Neale's death, if he had lived, and one worthy the government of a Monarchie, the bountifullest and greatest giver of gifts of the race of Neal of the Nine Hostages, and one of a rare and wonderfull freeness of heart in granting all manner of things that came

to his hands at all times, died a good death upon St. Brandon's day in Summer."

There are more traditions preserved about this Henry Avrey O'Neill than about any of the later chieftains of that family, excepting, perhaps, Owen Roe and Sir Phelim, who flourished in Cromwell's time.

^q *The son of Henry*.—The construction of the original, which has been closely rendered here, is clumsy and inelegant, and left unfinished by the Four Masters. The passage is given better as follows, in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1392. Terlagh O'Donnell tooke prisoner Donnell mac Henry O'Neale, and also the same day tooke great preys and spoyles from himself and his people."

^r *Tragh Bhaile*, i. e. the Strand of Baile, son

Sloicceadh mór do bhríde dua cconcobair donn (go nupmór maite connacht ina parradh) go huib maine. An tír do loiceadh 7 do lomairceam doib. O concobair ruadh dia lñmain. Cathal mac aoda uí ruairc do beir ar dñr-foh plóig uí cconcobair ðuinn, 7 a gabail la hua cconcobair ruadh, 7 rocaide da muintir do marbadh.

Condaoir dñrmumhan ingñ iarla upmumhan, bñ dñplaceteac dñgheimigh décc iar mbuaidh naítrighe.

Toirpdealbac mac briain ó ccuanach Ruaidrí mac donnchaíð uí cñrbaill tanaíri Eile, 7 Pionnguala ingñ Magnura mic cathal uí Concobair décc.

Diarmait mac Eochagair taoirac cenel riachach do ecc.

Sloicceadh mór la hua neill, mall, 7 la cloinn Enrí í néill co nulltoib uile hi ccenél cconuill por ua ndomnaill, toirpdealbac. Sloighead ele la Domnall mac muircñrtaið cona braitribh por ua ndomnaill bñor. Cneaca an tñpe do tñicheadh po diampair, 7 po ðroibélaib, 7 ó domnaill cona rochpaitte do bñit por cúl a muintire. Ní po hanað lar an pluag cconnachtac go pangatar go cñnn maðair. Po gabaitt évala an dú rin. Ticc Ua domnaill cona rocpaitti ina lñmain go raímeadh porra go po marbaitt rocaide diob im mac donnchaíð méð cába. Dála í nñll 7 cloinne Henrí cona ploð po haricceadh leoride cñioc uí doçartoið eitir eill 7 tuait, 7 ní po hanað leoride go pangatar go fearpaitt moir i naípear cata dñla domnaill. bat-tar athaíð aghaíð i naghaíð amlaíð rin. Cona eadh do ponpat ríð do denam po dñoið.

of Buan, one of the Tuatha de Danann colony. This was the ancient name of the strand at Dundalk. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is Spáobailte, i.e. Street-town, which is the present local Irish name of Dundalk.

¹ *Were slain.*—This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1392. O'Connor Donne, with the forces of the most part of Connought, repaired to the Contrey of Inaine, [and] burnt the whole territory. Cahall mac Hugh O'Royrk, being disorderly, and unadvisedly left in the hinder-

most part of O'Connor Donn's army, was taken by O'Connor Roe, of the adverse party, and [*recte* who] killed many others of them."

To this passage O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11:

"Donaldus filius Murcherti O'Conor, O'Roirk, Mac Donogh, O'Dowd et Muintir Hara in hac expeditione; in qua Palisia ardet; etc.—*Mac Fírb.*"

² *Hy-Cuanagh*, now the barony of Coonagh, in the county of Limerick, the chief of which territory, who was an offshoot of the O'Briens of Thomond, took the name of Mac Brien Cuanagh.

³ *Dermot Mageoghegan.*—His death is noticed

dalk. He acquired power over them on this occasion ; and Seffin White, who had engaged with him [in single combat], was slain by him.

A great army was conducted by O'Connor Don (with the greater part of the chiefs of Connaught) into Hy-Many, and burned and totally plundered the territory. O'Connor Roe pursued them ; and Cathal, the son of Hugh O'Rourke, who was in the rear of O'Connor Don's army, was taken prisoner by O'Connor Roe, and many of his people were slain*.

The Countess of Desmond, daughter of the Earl of Ormond, a bountiful and truly hospitable woman, died after the victory of Penance.

Turlough Mac Brien of Hy-Cuanagh[†]; Rory, son of Donough O'Carroll, Tanist of Ely ; and Finola, the daughter of Manus, son of Cathal O'Connor, died.

Dermot Mageoghegan[‡], Chief of Kinel-Fiachach, died.

A great army was led by O'Neill (Niall) and the sons of Henry O'Neill, with all the Ultonians, into Tirconnell, against O'Donnell (Turlough). Another army was led by Donnell, the son of Murtough, and his kinsmen, against O'Donnell also. The spoils of the territory were carried[§] into the wilds and fastnesses of the country ; and O'Donnell, with his forces, remained behind to protect his people[¶]. The Connacian army did not halt until they arrived at Ceann-Maghair[‡]; and they seized on the spoils of that neighbourhood. O'Donnell, with his forces, pursued and defeated them, and killed numbers of them, and, among others, Donough Mac Cabe. As to O'Neill and the sons of Henry O'Neill, and their army, they plundered O'Doherty's territory, as well churches as lay property, and marched on, without once halting, until they reached Fearsat-Mor[§], intending to give battle to O'Donnell. Here they remained for a long time face to face, but at length they made peace with each other.

in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows, under the year 1391 :

" A. D. 1391. Dermott·Mageoghegan, sonne of Donnogh mac Mortagh More Mageoghegan, chieftaine of the Country of Kynaleaghe, and [of the] Race of Fiagha mac Neale of the Nine Hostages, died in the Pride of the Ides of Januarye."

* *Were carried, to éfichead, literally, " the*

spoils of the country fled into the wilds, &c."

[¶] *To protect his people, roo cúl a muintir, i. e. to prevent the invaders from following after the cattle and other spoils into the fastnesses.*

[‡] *Ceann-Maghair, now Ceann mairg, and anglicised Kinnaweer, the local name of a district situated in the north of the parish and barony of Kilmacrenan, in the county of Donegal, at the head of Mulroy Lough.*

[§] *Fearsat-Mor, now Farsetmore, a well-known*

Γρίσχα λα हुआ नोमनाईल अप् cloinn तसलान् वी नोमनाईल, वाप बतार तावरीदे
बाई अग तारपांग् cloinne मुिपेस्रिताइ, १ देवलप रसंपा अप् अण् प्लुअिगेअ
पसंपाते.

ΑΙΩΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1393.

Αίωρ Κριορ, μίλε, τρι céo, nochat, ατρί.

Seasan mac Seappraio uí Raigillig erpucc na bpeirne decc.

Matha ua heogain cabellán innri cáin décc.

An Sacart ó cléirig do écc.

Αὐὸς mac concobair (.i. mic tomaltaig) meis diarmada tigherna moige
luirg décc iar mbuaio nfinig १ naitpicche, १ Catál a mac do bathaio iaram.

Maolruanaio mac fsgail meis diarmada do gabail tighernair moige
luircc tpe nfit १ tpe cuibiucaio éomaltaig meis donnchaio.

Ionnraigio do éabairt do cloinn Αὐὸς meis diarmada go cluain ó ccoin-
dén (i ccalaio locha techet) ap mac ndiarmatta. Iombualaio do éabairt
doib dia poile. Dripeaio for cloinn Αὐὸς. Concobair १ Ruairi dá mac
Αὐὸς meis diarmada do gabail. Fsgail mac donnchaio riabaig do gabail
imaille riú, १ a élua ap a haithle. Domnall dub mac diarmada १ rocaioe
oile do marbaio don toircc rin ina taimcell.

pass, or *trajectus*, on the river Swilly, about two miles to the east of the town of Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal.

* *The Clann-Murtough*.—These were certainly the O'Conors of Sligo, not the race of Muir-cheartach, or Murtough Muimhneach, who were at this period reduced to a powerless condition by the O'Rourkes. This noble sept sunk into obscurity soon after this period, and are now totally unknown, perhaps extinct.

To this passage O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11 :

"Ubi O'Donell uxorem Conchovari O'Donell secum invitam abduxit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

* To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11 :

"Mac Donogh victor contra Odonem Mac Dermott, et dominum O'Conor puao, occisis

Donnchado Mac Dermott, Mac Samurlio, et Donnchado Cuppaé filio Maelruani Fionn.—*Mac Fírb.* Moylerus Mac Donogh ibidem vulneratus.—*Ibid.*"

"Inderba filia Joannis O'Farell uxor filii Edmundi O'Kelly obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"Joanna filia Congalli O'Conor uxor Andreae magni Bermingham obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"Mac Murchadha multa damna Anglis Lagenie intulit.—*Ibid.*"

"Magnus O'Flannagan insignis hospes obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"Pestis per Hiberniam.—*Ibid.*"

"Donnchadus O'Dempsey, futurus Clann-maolugrae dominus, obiit."

"Egania filia Sefridi O'Flannagan uxor Wi-lielmi Mac Branán obiit.—*O'Mulconry.*"

O'Donnell committed great depredations on the sons of John O'Donnell ; for it was they who had brought the Clann-Murtough^a into the country on the occasion of the last-mentioned incursion^b.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1393.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ninety-three.

John, son of Geoffry O'Reilly, Bishop of Breifny [Kilmore], died.

Matthew O'Howen, Chaplain of Inis Caoin^b, died.

The priest O'Clery died.

Hugh, the son of Conor, son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, died, after gaining the palm for hospitality and penance. His son Cathal was drowned^c [shortly] afterwards.

Mulrony, son of Farrell Mac Dermot, assumed the lordship of Moylurg, by means of the power and assistance of Tomaltagh Mac Donough.

An incursion was made by the sons of Hugh Mac Dermot into Cluain O'g-Coinden^d (at the callow^e of Lough Techet), against the Mac Dermot; and a conflict ensued between them, in which the sons of Hugh were routed, and Conor and Rory, two sons of Hugh Mac Dermot, were taken prisoners. Farrell, the son of Donough Reagh, was also taken; but he afterwards made his escape. Donnell Duv Mac Dermot and many others were slain around them on this occasion^f.

^b *Inis Caoin*, now Inishkeen, an island surrounded by the River Erne, in the parish of Enniskillen, and barony of Tirkennedy, and county of Fermanagh, and containing an area of two hundred and sixty acres, English measure. It contains the ruins of an old church in a burial ground.—See Ordnance map of the county of Fermanagh, sheet 27.

^c *Was drowned*.—According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, this Cathal Mac Dermot was drowned at Inis Daighre,—now Inisterry,—in Lough-Key.

^d *Cluain O'g-Coinden*, i. e. the lawn, meadow, or boggy pasturage, of the O'Coinnens, now Cloonnagunnane, a townland in the parish of Kilna-

managh, barony of Boyle (now Frenchpark), and county of Roscommon.—See Ordnance map of that county, sheet 8.

^e *Callow*, *calao*.—In this part of Ireland the word *callow* denotes a holm or strath, or a level district on the brink of a lake or river, generally inundated in winter, but very fertile in summer. "A callow meadow" is a very common expression throughout the counties of Roscommon and Galway. It is the name of a townland in the same parish, bounded on the north by Lough Gara, anciently called Lough Techet, and on the south by Clonnagunnane.

^f *On this occasion*.—This and the preceding entry are translated as follows by Mageoghe-

Ḃrian mac maoileachlainn uí céallaiḡ tanaipí ua maine, Fíḡal maḡ rampadain taoíreac teallaiḡ eachḃac, fíḡ ḡo núipe níníḡ do cliaipibh, ḡ Maḡnur ó heaḡra tanaipí luiḡne décc.

Síth do déanam duairlibh moíḡe luipcc pe poile im poinn a ndomḡnara, ḡ im compuarluccaḃ a ngiall a ḡmílibh.

Raḡnait inḡean Aḃda mic Fíḃlímíḃ uí concḃaip bín dhíḡdealbḃa daon-naḃtaḃ, Muipíḡ cam mac Ruaiḃpí méḡ eochagain, ḡ ḃrian mac uilliam óicc mécc eochaccáin deḡ.

Eḃaoin inḡín Caḃail óicc uí Concḃaip bín ḃrian mic Maoilḡlainn uí céallaiḡ, Domnall ḡ Eḃann da mac Maoileachlainn uí céallaiḡ, ḡ Diapmaíḡ ua flannaccáin aḃbap taoipíḡ tuaitḡ paḃa do écc.

Mairíḡḡip chille haḃaḃ í neppuccḃíḃeḃt cille ḃara do ḃenom do ḃraíḡpíb S. Fíḡanḡeip la hua cconcḃaip fíḡaíḡe.

AOIS CRIOST, 1394.

AOIS CRIOST, míle, trí céḃ, nochatt, a cḡthair.

Richarp Rí Saḡan do tḡḡt í neipínḡ pḡ fíḡl Míchíl, ḡ a tḡḡt í tḡpí hí porḡlaipḡe ḡ a ḃol aipíḃe ḡo haḃ cliaḃ.

gan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

"A. D. 1393. Hugh mac Connor Mac Dermott, Prince of Moylorge, a man compleat with all good parts befitting a nobleman, after good pennance and receipt of the Sacraments of Holy Church, died, and immediately after his death his son, Cahall mac Dermott, was drowned upon the Logh of Derry [*recte* upon Lough Key, near Inisderry].

"Mullronie mac Fferall Mac Dermode was made Prince of Moylorge by the force and power of Tomultagh Mac Donnogh. The sons of Hugh Mac Dermott [made an inrode upon Mac Dermott] at Clone O'Connen, in the Strondes of Logh Deaket [*calaḃ ḃoca tḡḡḡt*], where they met each other feircely. The sons of Hugh

were discomfitted. Tomoltagh Duffe Mac Dermott was slain; Connor Mac Dermoda, and Rowrie Mac Dermoda, the two sons of Hugh Mac Dermoda, were taken; Fferall mac Donnough Revough was also taken therein (who escaped narrowly afterwards), and many others were taken captives besides."

^s *Cill-Achaidh*, now Killeigh, a fair town in the barony of Geshill, King's County. A part of one wall of the ruins of this monastery are still visible, but one could form no idea from it of the form or extent of the building, which was, according to tradition, the third largest monastery in Ireland.—See note at 1447.

^t To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11 :

"Archiepiscopus O'Kelly Tuamensis venit

Brian, son of Melaghlin O'Kelly, Tanist of Hy-Many; Farrell Magauran, Chief of Teallach Eachdhach (Tullyhaw), a man of lavish hospitality towards the literati; and Manus O'Hara, Tanist of Leyny, died.

A peace was concluded by the chieftains of Moylurg with one another, on the subject of the apportionment of their lands, and the redemption of their hostages from captivity.

Raghnaile, the daughter of Hugh, son of Felim O'Conor, a beautiful and humane woman; Maurice Cam, the son of Rory Mageoghegan; and Brian, the son of William Oge Mageoghegan, died.

Edwina, daughter of Cathal Oge O'Conor, and wife of Brian, son of Melaghlin O'Kelly; Donnell and Edmond, two sons of Melaghlin O'Kelly; and Dermot O'Flanagan, heir apparent to the chieftainry of Tuath-ratha [in Fermanagh], died.

The monastery of Cill-Achaidh^s, in the diocese of Kildare, was founded for Franciscan Friars by O'Conor Falyⁿ.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1394.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ninety-four.

Richard, King of England, came to Ireland in Michaelmas. He landed at Waterfordⁱ, and proceeded from thence to Dublin.

Româ.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Sacerdos O'Clery obiit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Dubdara o Maile oeg.—*O'Mulconry*, MS. L."

"Magnus O'Hara obiit. Filius Joannis Bermingham et Mac Dubhgaill occisi.—MS. L. *O'Mulconry.*"

"Filius Edmundi O'Kelly obiit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Nualla filia Cormaci Mac Donogh uxor Donaldi O'Kelly defuncta.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Dubhthamhrach filia Conchovari O'Dowd uxor Diermitii Mac Donogh obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"Diermitius O'Connachtain vir bonus et equis dives et Brianus Mac Caba (conpabla O'p'giall, *O'Mulconry* ad ann. 1394) obierunt.—*Ibid.*"

"Isthmo angusto inter Dunrus (in Tiramalgadia) et continentem marinis fluctibus obruto, homines inde nauticorum ope rudentium .i. caolange cnáibe extracti sunt.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Edmundus filius Malachlinni Magranell futurus dynasta de Munter-Eolais obiit.—*O'Mulconry.*"

"Edmundus filius Edmundi filii Ullic de Clannrickard obiit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

ⁱ *Landed at Waterford.*—Richard II. landed at Waterford on the 2nd of October, 1394, with a fleet of 200 sail, and an army of 4000 men-at-arms, and 30,000 archers. The notices of his transactions in Ireland, collected by the Four Masters from the older Irish annalists, are ex-

Giolla domnaig ua hfoigain oifpícel loca heine, pearpún 7 aipchinníech inri caoin, Matha mac giollacoircle biocairpe claominri, 7 Lucár mág Sco-loicce biocairpe achaid upchair do écc.

lapla o mapp do tect 1 nepinn.

Taog mac giollaoira uí plannaccáin taoíreac tuaithe Rata do marbaid la cloinn Dauid uí plannaccain, 7 la cloinn Muircístaig uí plannaccáin.

Aod ó díomuraig do marbaid la gallaib 1 lupg creice.

Tomár ua díomuraig aodbar tighna cloinne Maoilighra do marbaid la Saxaíneib.

Mac Siurtain Sfan mac Maoilir tighna baile aia lftain do marbaid ua bpaíribh 1 pfall .i. clann tSfain dexetpa.

Sluaiccead la hApt mac Muphaða la Ríg laigen do paigib gall go no loirce Rop mic triúin cona tighib 7 cona áirpíneib, 7 do pad óp 7 aipgíct 7 bpaigíde lairr.

ceedingly meagre; but the account of his visits to Ireland, preserved by Froissart, and an anonymous Frenchman, who wrote in French metre, are very interesting. These have been carefully collected and neatly arranged by Mr. Moore, in his History of Ireland, vol. iii. pp. 124-140. But to complete this portion of the Irish history, the submissions of the Irish kings and chieftains remain to be published from the original rolls.

* *Claoin-inis*, now Cleenish, an island in Lough Erne, a short distance to the south of Inishkillen. It gives name to a parish.

¹ *Mac Scoioige*, i. e. son of the farmer. This name is still very common in the county of Fermanagh, where it is now usually anglicised Farmer.

^m *Achadh Urchair*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, this name is written *acáó lupcaipe*, i. e. field of the foal, which is the form of the name now in use. It is anglicised Agharlurcher, and is the name of a parish in the barony of Magherastephana, in the east of the county of Fermanagh.

ⁿ *Come to Ireland*.—This passage is thus given

in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"The Earle of March this year arrived in Ireland of purpose to gett his rents of the Inhabitants of the Kingdome."

To this passage O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11:

"*Le Rí Saxón*.—MS. Richardus Rex Angliæ Waterfordia appulit in Septembri.—*Mac Fírb*."

^o *Thomas O'Dempsey*.—O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11: "that he was slain in his own house by the Saxons."

^p *Clann-Maoilughra* is generally anglicised Clanmaliere, but it is sometimes made Glanmaliry and Glenmaliere. It was the name of a territory situated partly in the King's and partly in the Queen's County, comprising the barony of Upper Philipstown, in the former, and the barony of Portnabinch, in the latter county. O'Dempsey was the chief of this territory till he forfeited the greater part of it after the civil war of 1641, and all in 1688. The site of one of his castles is pointed out at Ballykeane, about six miles north-west of Portarlington, and not far from his castle, on the verge of a bog, is a

Gilla-Downey O'Howen, Official of Lough Erne, and Parson and Erenagh of Inis Caoin; Matthew Mac Gilla-Coisgle, Vicar of Claoín-inis^k; and Lucas Mac Scoloige^l, Vicar of Achadh-Urchair^m, died.

The Earl of March came to Irelandⁿ.

Teige, the son of Gilla-Isa O'Flanagan, Chief of Tuath-ratha, was slain by the sons of David O'Flanagan and the sons of Murtough O'Flanagan.

Hugh O'Dempsey, while in pursuit of a prey, was slain by the English.

Thomas O'Dempsey^o, heir to the lordship of Clann-Maoilughra^p, was slain by the English.

Mac Jordan (John, son of Meyler^q), Lord of Baile-atha-leathan, was slain by his own immediate kinsmen, namely, the sons of John de Exeter.

An army was led by Art Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, against the English; and he burned Ros-mic-Triuín^r, with its houses and castles, and carried away from it gold, silver, and hostages.

curious entrenchment called the Sconce, said to be the fortification that defended Lord Clanmalieri's house. O'Dempsey also obtained possession of Lea Castle, which is a great fortress (originally built by the Fitzgeralds), situated on the banks of the Barrow, nearly midway between Monastereven and Portarlinton.—See an old map of Leax and Ophaly, in the MS. Library of Trinity College, Dublin; and Irish Statute, 3 and 4 Philip and Mary, from which it appears that that part of Clanmalieri lying north of the Barrow was placed in the King's County, and that part lying south of the same river was made a part of the Queen's County. On the old map above referred to, the castles or houses of Ballykeane, Raheen, Kilcooney, and Clonygowan, are placed in North Glanmaliry, and those of Castle Lee (cuplean leige), Tenechelley, Ballybrittas, Morett, Coolbanagher, and Shane, in South Glanmaliry. This territory was bounded on the south by the Great Heath of Maryborough, which is on this old map called Frugh More (Φραός Μόρ).

The tomb of the last O'Dempsey, Viscount

Clanmalieri, is to be seen in the churchyard of Killeigh, in the barony of Geashil, King's County, with this inscription:

“HERE LYETH THE BODY OF
“MAXIMILIAN O'DEMPSEY, LORD VISCOUNT
“CLANMALEERIE, WHO DEPARTED THE
“30TH OF NOVEMBER, ANNO DOMINI, 1690.”

^q John, son of Meyler.—O'Flaherty adds in H. 2, 11, that he was slain “noctu in suo castello.”

^r Ros-mic-Triuín, sometimes written Rop mic Tpeoin, which is equally correct, i. e. *boeas filii Triani*, now locally pronounced Rop mic épiún, or Rop mic cpiún. The name is applied to New Ross, in the county of Wexford, where the daughter of the Earl Strongbow, who was the granddaughter of Dermot Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, built a magnificent city, as its ruins, still remaining, sufficiently prove. Ros mic triuín is to be distinguished from Ros glas, which was the name of the site on which the abbey of Mainister Eimhin, now Monastereven, was built.—See its charter of foundation,

Iapla upmumhan do tionol go laighnib dá millead sup loirce, 7 sup mill gailine [7] epioe uí ceallaig maige dpuéctain i laoirig, 7 róad do dia tigh iapomh.

Ruaðor mac Ruaðor uí Neill do mapbað la cloinn Enrí í Néill.

Mac Murchada .i. Art mac Art do denam coccaib pe Ríð Saxan cona muintir go po mapbað rocaide lair, 7 a toet po dsoib do tigh an Ríð la harlae gall 7 gaoideal laighn, 7 po gabað eiride tria ionnlae an lurtir .i. Iapla upmumhan. Ro lliccead iapam, 7 po congbað ó brian, ó mórida, 7 Sfan ó nuallán illáin dia éir.

Mac uilliam bupc .i. Tomár, do dul co tfech an Ríð, 7 onóir mór dpağ-báil dó, 7 tigeapnup 7 cñnup ar gallaib connact.

Toirpdealbac mac Murchaib na paitenige uí brian do cloinn brian puaid do denam coccaib ar muintir an Ríð i mumain 7 illaighnib 7 condae luimnig do loirceadh 7 do apccain dó.

Camcluana ó dubaccáin do mapbað la muintir Ríð Saxan i náe chlae.

granted by Dermot O'Dempsey, published in the *Monasticon Anglicanum*, vol. ii. p. 1031. Dr. Lanigan has committed a most egregious error about the names of these places in his Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. i. p. 166, and vol. iii. p. 237-239, where he says that Monastereven does not signify St. Evin's monastery, but that it may mean *monastery near the river* (abhann in Irish), and that Ros-mic-treoin, or Old Ross, in the county of Wexford, was the place called Ros glas. This assertion is erroneous in every point of view. First, the town of Monastereven is called Μουνιτιρι Εμίν, i. e. the monastery of Evin, all over Leinster, where they speak Irish; and it appears from various authorities that Evin was the patron saint of the O'Dempseys, by whom Monastereven was founded, and that his bell was preserved, and held in great veneration, in their territory. 2. Ros mic treoin is not the place called Ros glas by the ancient Irish writers, for it is distinctly stated in the charter of foundation of the abbey of Monastereven, that its site was called

Ros glas. 3. Ros-mic-treoin is not Old Ross, in the county of Wexford, but New Ross, in that county; for Ros-mic-treoin, which is described in the Life of St. Abban as washed by the tide, is still the local Irish name of New Ross, and Ros mic treoin is described by Colgan, in 1645, as a town remarkable for the ruins of its churches and fortifications, whereas Old Ross is not washed by the tide, and never was a town, nor had any ruins of any description, except of one small, rude parish church. Lanigan seems to have thought that Old Ross was the name of the walled town described by Colgan; but this only shews that he was totally unacquainted with these localities. This mistake has arisen from the supposition that Old Ross was the name of the town erected by Strongbow's daughter, and that New Ross is a town of comparatively modern erection; but it is well known that the town now, by some strange anomaly, called *New Ross* stands within the old walls of the town erected here shortly after the English Invasion, and that Old Ross, which

The Earl of Ormond mustered a force, [and marched] into Leinster to spoil it; and he burned and spoiled Gailine⁹, [and] the territory of O'Kelly of Magh Druchtain¹, and then returned home.

Rory, son of Rory O'Neill, was slain by the sons of Henry O'Neill.

Mac Murrough, i. e. Art, the son of Art, waged war with the King of England and his people, and numbers of them were slain by him. He went at last to the King's house, at the solicitation of the English and Irish of Leinster; but he was detained a prisoner, on account of the complaint¹⁰ of the Lord Justice, i. e. the Earl of Ormond. He was afterwards liberated; but O'Brien, O'More, and John O'Nolan¹¹, were kept in custody after him.

Mac William Burke, i. e. Thomas, went into the King's house, and received great honour, and lordship, and chieftainship over the English of Connaught.

Turlough, the son of Murrough na-Raithnighe O'Brien, of the race of Brian Roe, waged war with the people of the King [of England] in Munster and Leinster, and burned and plundered the county of Limerick.

Camcluana O'Dugan was slain at Dublin by the people of the King of England.

is five miles to the east of it, had never any fortifications.

⁹ *Gailine*.—This territory is shewn on the old map of Leax and Ophaly, already often referred to, as extending from near Abbeyleix, in the south of the Queen's County, to the boundary of Slewmargin. It comprised the entire of the rectory of Gallen, or Dysart Gallen, in the barony of Cullenagh, for the extent of which, in 1607, see Erck's Ecclesiastical Register, p. 131, and for its present boundaries, which appear to be the same as in 1607, see Ordnance Map of the Queen's County, sheets 24, 30, and 31.

¹ *And the territory of O'Reilly of Magh-Druchtain*.—The Four Masters have here corrupted the text by the omission of the copulative conjunction *agus* before *epiód un ceallang*, for Gailine and Magh Druchtain were two distinct territories, as we learn from O'Heerin's topographical poem, in which the latter is placed in the country of Laoighis, or Leix, and described as

being "like the fertile Land of Promise." It is still traditionally pointed at in the country (where it is described as extending from the ford of Ath-Baiteoige to the ford of Ath-fuiseoige, near Luggacurran), as the country of O'Kelly, "the most fertile district in Leix." This territory is shown on the old map of Leax and Ophaly, under the name of FERAN O'KELLY, as extending from Ballymaddock southward to the hills of Slewmargin, and as comprising Ballymaddock, the Parke, near Stradbally, the church of Grange and Ogteoge, the church of Clopoke, and the castle of Coragh. Mr. Patrick O'Kelly, the translator of the Abbé Mageoghegan's History of Ireland, and the Author of the General History of the Rebellion of 1798, is the present head of this branch of the O'Kellys.

¹⁰ *Complaint*, *ionntac*.—This word is explained *copaoid no geappán*, i. e. accusation, or complaint, by O'Clery in his Glossary.

¹¹ *John O'Nolan*.—O'Nolan was Chief of

ḃrian mac Maoilruanaid mic feargail meic diarmada adbar tigearna maigi luirc do marbad la Maelreclainn clépeć mac diarmada .i. deap-bratair a atar.

Taog ua heachaidéin raod pipoána do marbad la cloinn Conconnaet uí dálaig im ollainnaet uí néill.

AOIS CRIOST, 1395.

AOIR CRIOPT, mile, tri ced, nochat, acúicc.

An ceppcop ócc ó moćáin décc ar pligib na Roma.

An biocáire ó planngaile, .i. biocáire Scépíne Adamnain do écc.

An coipicel ó tuatail, 7 po ba biocáire in iomdaić peicín, fír tige-naoísfoh oirpdeirć do écc.

O Neill buide do écc, 7 adnacal in Aip maća.

Pilip mac aśa mēg uoir tigearna fír manac, fír caithme 7 coranta a ċriche, fír dar lán épe dá clú, 7 da oirdearcur do écc iar mbuaić naic-righe. Tomár mág uoir .i. an giolla dub mac Pilip do gabail tighernaip fírmanach.

Domnall .i. ua maileduin luirc do gabail la cloinn Aipt mēg uoir

Fotharta-Fea, now the barony of Forth, in the county of Carlow.

^x *His paternal uncle*, deapbratair a atar, literally, "the brother of his father."

^y *O'h-Eachaidhen*.—This name is still extant in the counties of Tyrone and Down, and anglicised Haughian. It is to be distinguished from O'Hagan and O'Haughy.

^z *Ollavship*, i. e. the office of chief poet. It would appear from this passage that the Irish poets sometimes fought with weapons more deadly than satires.

^a To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11 :

"Alexander filius Marci Mac Donell occidit Donaldum filium Murcherti O'Conor.—*Mac Fírb*."

"Barduba filia domini O'Hara uxor Maelruani

Mac Donogh puerperio obiit.—*Mac Fírb*."

"Reymundus an fíaraig filius Wilielmi filii Sir Edmundi obiit.—*Mac Fírb*."

[Reymund of the Wilderness, son of William, son of Sir Edmund [Burke] died].

^b *Bishop O'Mochain*.—The name of his see is not given in any authority accessible to the Editor. The O'Mochains were Erenaghs of the church of Killaraght, in the barony of Coolavin. See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 41, note ^y and ^z.

^c *Skreen-Adamnan*, Scépín Adamnain, i. e. St. Adamnan's Shrine, now Skreen, an old church giving name to a townland and parish in the barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 171, 267.

^d *O'Tuathail of Imaidh Fechin*, i. e. O'Toole

Brian, son of Mulrony, son of Farrell Mac Dermot, heir to the lordship of Moylurg, was slain by Melaghlin Cleireach Mac Dermot, his paternal uncle^a.

Teige O'h-Eachaidhen^b, a learned poet, was slain by the sons of Cuconnaught O'Daly, [in a squabble] about the ollavship^c of O'Neill^a.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1395.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ninety-five.

The young Bishop O'Mochain^b died on his way to Rome.

O'Flannelly, Vicar of Skreen-Adamnan^c, died.

The official O'Tuathail^d, who was Vicar of Imaidh-Fechin, a man who had kept a celebrated house of hospitality, died.

O'Neill Boy^e died, and was interred at Armagh.

Philip Maguire, Lord of Fermanagh, the spender and defender^f of his territory, a man of whose fame and renown all Ireland^g was full, died, after the victory of Penance^h. Thomas Maguire, i. e. the Gilla-Dubhⁱ, son of Philip, assumed the lordship of Fermanagh.

Donnell, i. e. O'Muldoon of Lurg^k, was treacherously taken prisoner by the

of Omev, an island on the coast of Connamara.— See note ⁱ, under the year 1362, and Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 140, 141.

^e *O'Neill Boy*, i. e. the head of the Clannaboy, or Clann-Hugh-Boy branch of the O'Neills.

^f *Spender and defender*, fear caíre 7 co-páirta, literally, the man of spending and defending. Caíre is the genitive singular of caíream, spending, from the verb cáim, I spend. Spenser, in his *View of the State of Ireland*, Dublin edition of 1809, p. 53, in explaining the meaning of the word *coigny*, states that "spend me and defend me" was a common saying among the tenants of the Irish chiefs. O'Flaherty adds to this passage, in H. 2. 11, that this Philip Maguire was "poetarum et peritorum Mecenas," and that he died "in fine Quadragessimæ," and quotes "MS. L."

^g *All Ireland*.—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster states, that his illustrious reputation had also spread all over Scotland.

^h *After the victory of penance*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is ra buaio ongéu 7 aitéirgi, i. e. under the victory of unction and penance. The passage is thus briefly given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

"A. D. 1395. Phillip Maguire, Prince of Fermanagh died after he vanquished the Divell and the world, and Gilleduff Maguire (nam'd Thomas) was constituted in his place."

ⁱ *Gilla dubh*, i. e. *juvenis niger*, the black, or black-haired youth.

^k *Lurg*, an ancient territory, now a barony, on the north side of Lough Erne, in the county of Fermanagh. O'Flaherty writes in the margin

pfell i tŕimonn dábeócc, 7 a chup i mbraiḡḃḡnur ḡo hua nḃoinnaill, 7 a écc da éir i nḡsiníol.

Concobair mac aḡḃa puaiḃ méḡ uíḃir do ḡabail leir an nḡiolla nḃuḃ .i. Tomár, 7 le na dearbpaḡair Aḃḃ máḡ uíḃir 7 a éluḃ iapaḃ .i. a ḃpŕit lair dia mac pŕin.

Orŕm do muintir Ríḡ Saḡan do ḃul ar cŕŕich i nuŕḃ pailḡe, 7 ua concoḃair dia lŕnmain ḡo tóḃar cŕuaḃáin, 7 ḃponḡ mor ḃiob do marḃaḃ, 7 tŕipŕit each do ḃŕin díobh. Orŕm ele do muintir Ríḡ Saḡan im lapla Mapurcal do ḃul ar cŕŕich in éilibh, 7 ó cŕŕbail cona muintir do ḃpŕit pḃppa, 7 pḃcaíḃe do ḡallaḃḃ do marḃaḃ lŕó, 7 eic iomḃa do ḃŕin díob.

Níall ócc mac neill mic aḡḃa í neill, 7 O ḃprian, .i. ḃprian mac Maḡganna do ḃol i tŕŕch Ríḡ Saḡan.

Cḃblaḡ mór nḡḡŕn Chaḡail mic ḃoinnaill uí concoḃair nḡḡŕn Ríḡ Connaḡt, ḃŕn tḃicḡeac tŕomconach ḡo pŕeaḃur nḡnḡ do écc iar mbuaḃ naíḡpḡe, 7

of H. 2. 11, "O'Maelduin Luirg a filiis Art Maguir traditus domino O Donell qui eum necavit."

¹ *Termon-Daveog*, now Termon-Magrath, in the county of Donegal, adjoining the barony of Lurg, in Fermanagh.

² *Causeway of Cruachain*.—This Causeway, or "Pace," is still pointed out near the hill of Croghan, in the north of the King's County.—See note under the year 1385.

³ *The Earl Maruscal*.—He was Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, who was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland this year, July 4.

⁴ *Went into the King of England's house*, i. e. to make their submission to him. O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2, 11, of O'Brien, "et honorificè receptus," and of O'Neill, "et honorificè habitus," and quotes "*Mac Fírb*." A very curious account of the submission of the Irish chiefs to Richard II. is given by the French chronicler, Froissart, from the dictation of an eye-witness. He writes, that when the Irish chiefs were informed of the King's intention to make them knights, according to the usage of France, Eng-

land, and other countries, they remarked that they were already knights, and needed no new creation. And they added, that it was the custom of every Irish king to confer the order of knighthood upon his sons when very young, and that they themselves had been knights since they were seven years old; that their first attempt at justing had been to run with small light spears against a shield set upon a stake in a meadow; and that the more spears each of them broke the more honour he acquired. They were, however, prevailed upon to comply with the wish of the King, and accordingly were knighted on Lady-day, in the cathedral of Dublin, and the ceremony was followed by a great banquet, at which the four provincial kings attended in robes of state, and sate with King Richard at his table. Dr. O'Connor states, in his suppressed work, *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare*, p. 85, that the chronicler, Froissart, was an eye-witness on this occasion; but this is not true, but his testimony is nevertheless valuable, as he had the account from Henry Castide, who

sons of Art Maguire, at Tearmon-Daveóg^l, and delivered up as a captive to O'Donnell. He afterwards died in captivity.

Thomas, son of Hugh Roe Maguire, was taken prisoner by the Gilla-Duv, i. e. Thomas, and his brother, Hugh Maguire ; but he afterwards escaped, i. e. he was carried away by his own son.

A party of the people of the King of England set out on a predatory excursion into Offaly. O'Connor pursued them to the causeway of Cruachain^m, where great numbers of them were slain, and sixty horses taken from them. Another party of the people of the King of England, under the conduct of the Earl Maruscalⁿ, set out upon a predatory excursion into Ely. O'Carroll and his people came up with them, killed many of the English, and took many horses from them.

Niall Oge, the son of Niall, son of Hugh O'Neill, and O'Brien, i. e. Brian, the son of Mahon, went into the King of England's house^o.

Cobhlaigh Mor, daughter of Cathal, the son of Donnell O'Connor, King of Connaught, a rich and affluent woman, of good hospitality, died, after the victory of Penance, and was interred in the monastery of Boyle. It was she who

had been appointed to instruct these Irish chiefs in the dress, ceremonies, and manner of behaviour, which would be required of them on such an occasion. Froissart was so impressed with the rudeness of the Irish chiefs, from the descriptions of them which he had heard from this Henry Castide, their instructor in civilization, that he writes of them with the feelings of an enemy, as follows :

"Kynge Edwarde, of goode memory, dyd never so worke upon them as Kynge Richarde dyd in this voyage; the honour is great, but the profyte is but lytell ; for though they be kynges yet no man can deuyee nor speke of ruder personages."—*Froissart*, Jones's translation.

His general description of the country and people is very curious, and shews that he was strongly imbued with prejudices against them, though he never was in this country :

"But I shewe you, bycause ye should knowe

the truth, Ireland is one of the yvell countreis of the world to make warre upon, or to bring under subjection, for it is closely, strongly, and wydely [covered] with high forestes, and great waters, and mareshes and places inhabytable, it is harde to entre to do them of the countrey anie damage ; nowe ye shall finde no towne nor persone to speke withal ; for the men drawe to the woodes and dwell in caves, and small cotages, under trees, and among busshes and hedges, lyke wyld savage beestes For a man of arms beyng never so well horsed, and ron as fast as he can the yrisshemen wyll ryn afote as faste as he, and overtake hym, yea, and leap up upon his horse behynde him and drawe him from his horse."

This passage, though it does not tell much in favour of the advancement of the Irish in civilization at this period, indicates, at least, that they were a more vigorous race in 1395 than they are at present.

a haðnacal i mairteip na buille. Ar diuide do gairchí Port na trí namat, uair ar í ba bñ dUa domnaill .i. mall tighina tpe conuill, dAod ua ruairc tigherna bpeirne, 7 do Chaðal mac Aodā bpeirnið uí concobair pioðdanna connacht.

Una ingean Taidg mic Maðnuia uí concobair bñ Mész uidir do écc.

Sfan mac Aipe mész uidir do gabáil lé Mész uidir, 7 a tiodnacal duib maoileóuin luipce, 7 a marbad dóib ar pionteract droma bairr ainail po tuill uata poime pin.

Rí Sazan do fáccbáil epeann im beltaine iar ndol dpuinge moipe do gal-laið 7 do gaoidealaið epenn ina tscih, 7 an Moirtimépac do fáccbáil don Ríð ina ionad i nñrinn, 7 ge do éuaib Mac Murchada i tigh in Ríð ní po érfid dó iarttain.

Arppata 7 clochar mac ndaimin do lorreat cona nuiib iolmaoinibh.

Ruaidrí ó ceallaið adbar tigherna ua maine do écc.

Mac Siúrtain dextep do gabail la cloinn meic Siúrtain, 7 a tabairt

^p *Port na d-tri namhad*, i. e. the port or harbour of the three enemies.—Mageoghegan translates this passage as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"Cawlagh More, daughter of Cahall mac Donnell O'Connor, nicknamed the porte and haven of the three enemies, because she was married to three husbands that were professed enemies to one another; first, to O'Donell; secondly, to Hugh O'Royrek; and thirdly and lastly, to Cahall mac Hugh Breffneagh O'Connor, and died this year."

^a *Roydamna*, i. e. heir presumptive to the kingdom of Connaught. This Cathal was the chief leader of that sept of the O'Conors called Clann-Murtough-Muimhneach.

^r *Una*, daughter of Teige, &c. O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2, 11, that she died, "do bpeð lmb [in child birth].—O'Mulconry."

^s *To the O'Muldoons of Lurg*, duib maoileóuin luipg. Duib here is for do uib, dat. pl. of ua. The O'Muldoons are still numerous in the barony of Lurg, in Fermanagh, but all re-

duced to the level of cottiers, or small farmers. To this passage O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2, 11, "duib maoileóuin luipg .i. do henpi." See the sixth entry under this year.

^t *Finntracht Dromabairr*, i. e. the white strand of Drumbar. This strand is on the north side of Lough Erne, in the parish of Magheraculmoney, in the barony of Lurg, and county of Fermanagh. Druim-bairr is now anglicised Drumbarna, and lies on Lough Erne, opposite White Island.—See Ordnance Map of Fermanagh, sheet 10.

^u *Had gone into his house*, i. e. made submission to him.

^w *Mac Murrough*.—The personal appearance of this prince is described as follows by one who saw him in 1399, when he came to a conference with the Earl of Gloucester:

"From a mountain between two woods, not far from the sea, we saw Mac Morough descending, accompanied by multitudes of the Irish, and mounted upon a horse, without a saddle, which cost him, it was reported, 400 cows. His

was commonly called Port na-d-Tri Namhat^p; for she was wife of O'Donnell, i. e. Niall, Lord of Tirconnell; of Hugh O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny; and of Cathal, the son of Hugh Breifneach O'Conor, Roydamna^a of Connaught.

Una', daughter of Teige, son of Manus O'Conor, [and] wife of Maguire, died.

John, the son of Art Maguire, was taken prisoner by Maguire, and delivered up to the O'Muldoons of Lurg^t, who put him to death at Finntracht Droma-bairr^t, as he had previously deserved from them.

The King of England departed from Ireland in May, after a great number of the English and Irish [chiefs] of Ireland had gone into his house^u; and Mortimer was left by the King in Ireland as his representative. Although Mac Murrough^v had gone into the King's house, he did not afterwards keep faith with him^u.

Ardstraw^v and Clogher Mac Daimhin^s, with all their various riches, were burned.

Rory O'Kelly, heir to the lordship of Hy-Many, died.

Mac Jordan de Exeter was taken prisoner by the Clann-Mac-Jordan, and

horse was fair, and, in his descent from the hill to us, ran as swift as any stag, hare, or the swiftest beast I have ever seen. In his right hand he bore a long spear, which, when near the spot where he was to meet the Earl, he cast from him with much dexterity. The crowd that followed him then remained behind, while he advanced to meet the Earl near a small brook. He was tall of stature, well composed, strong and active, his countenance fierce and cruel."—*Histoire du Roy d'Angleterre Richard*. See note under the year 1399.

^x *Did not keep faith with him*, nŋp cŋsŋ ōo, literally, *non credidit illi*, i. e. he did not regard him as his lawful sovereign, and did not, therefore, believe that he should adhere to his promise, which was extorted by fear.

^y *Ardstraw*, an ancient church, which was formerly the head of a bishop's see, in the barony of Strubane, and county of Tyrone.—See note ^z, under the year 1179, p. 49.

^z *Clogher Mac Daimhin*, i. e. Clogher of the

sons of Daimhin, now Clogher, in a barony of the same name in the county of Tyrone, the head of a bishop's see. O'Flaherty (*Ogygia*, part iii. c. 22) quotes Cathal Maguire, Arch-deacon of Clogher, who writes in a commentary on the *Feilire Aenguis*, that this place took its name from a stone covered with gold, which was preserved at Clogher, at the right side of the church, and that in this stone Kermend Kelstach, the principal idol of the northern parts, was worshipped. This Cathal Maguire, who was the compiler of the *Annals of Ulster*, died in the year 1495. Harris, in his *Edition of Ware's Bishops* (p. 175), also notices this stone, but makes no reference to Kermend Kelstach. His words are:

"Clogher, situated on the River Launy, takes its name from a Golden Stone, from which, in the Times of Paganism, the Devil used to pronounce jugling Answers, like the oracles of *Apollo Pythius*, as is said in the Register of Clogher."

illam meic uilliam bupc. Sloicceas la Domnall mac Muirceartaig 7 la gaoidealaib ioctair connacht 1 cepic meic uilliam po dāig gabála meic Siur-táin, 7 Mac Siur-táin do língh, 7 pō do rnaomā eittir gallaib, 7 gaoidealaib an coicciō don chup rin.

Sluaicceas la hUa ndomnaill, Toirpdealbāc, 1 ttir nEógain ap cloinn Enrí uí néill, 7 cpíca 7 oipcene aiōble do denam leó ip in cpích. Clann Enri cona pocraitte do toct ina lñmain. Do pala iomairfcc eittir na plōgaib cētarpōa go po rpaoneas po deoiō por cēnel neogain gur po lāo a nār. Ro gabas dāna, brian mac Enrí í néill, 7 tri bpaighde dēcc do maicib a plōig amaille ppiu.

Sloicceas naile la hUa ndomnaill ccedna co páinicc co Slisceach tria cāippe dromā cliaō gur po hinopas an tīr ina nuipēmcell leo gur po mill-rfē gac ní gur a pangattar, 7 do beaprat cpeacā 7 ébala iomōa leo dia ttir, acēt namā po gonaitt uaitte do dñirfōh an tplōig.

Ionopoiōiō do denam la domnall mac Enrí uí neill ap brian mac uí neill, 7 a gabāil, 7 cpícha aiōble do denam ap. Ionpāiōiō oile do denam la Domnall mac Enri go baile uí néill, 7 bñ uí neill do bñit lair, 7 bpaighde oile imaille ppiā, 7 a mbñit lair 1 nuct gall.

Ro triallpat goill laighn peall do denam ap mac Murchasā, ap Ape, 7 a gabāil. Acēt cñna nīr bō topba doib ap do cōtōpium uaiōib dia namōsōm a lop a lám 7 a gaircciō cona po cumāingrē ní dō.

Domnall mac Muirceartaig uí Concobair tighina Cairppe 7 Sliccigh 7 bñor tighina ó Shliabh pīop uile do écc 1 ccaiplén Shliccigh peacēmāin pīa noblaicc.

^a *Lower Connaught*, i. e. North Connaught.

^b *An army was led.*—The construction of the original Irish of this passage is very abrupt and imperfect. The literal translation is as follows :

“An expedition by the same O'Donnell until he reached to Sligo, through Carbury of Drumcliff, so that the country was plundered around them by them, so that they destroyed every thing to which they came, and they brought many preys and bootys with them to their country, but only a few of the rear of the host were wounded.”

The force of “but only” is here lost from the want of the negative clause to which “but only” introduces the exception. The sentence might be completed thus: 7 do beaprat cpeacā 7 ébala iomōa leo o'ā otir gan uocap o'pāgbāil acēt nāmā go po gonaitt uatāō do deipeas an tplōig.

^c *Donnell, the son of Murtough.*—He was the founder of the O'Conors of Sligo, the chief of whom bore the surname of Mac Donnell Mac Murtough, down to the year 1536, when the title of O'Conor Sligo was first assumed. His pedi-

delivered up into the hands of Mac William Burke. An army was led by Donnell, the son of Murtough [O'Connor], and the Irish of Lower Connaught*, into Mac William's territory, in consequence of the capture of Mac Jordan; and Mac Jordan was liberated, and peace was ratified between the English and Irish of the province on this occasion.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Turlough) into Tyrone, against the sons of Henry O'Neill, and committed great ravages and spoliations in the territory. The sons of Henry, with their forces, pursued them; and a battle was fought between both armies, in which the Kinel-Owen were at last defeated and slaughtered; and Brian, the son of Henry O'Neill, and thirteen of the chiefs of his army, were taken prisoners.

Another army was led^b by the same O'Donnell to Sligo, through Carbury of Drumcliff; and the country was plundered all around by them; and they destroyed every thing to which they came, and carried off many preys and spoils to their country [without receiving any injury], except only that a few of the rear of the army were wounded.

An incursion was made by Donnell, the son of Henry O'Neill, upon Brian, the son of O'Neill; and he took him prisoner, and also committed great depredations upon him. Another incursion was made by Donnell, the son of Henry, into the town of O'Neill, and carried off O'Neill's wife, and other prisoners along with her, and took them with him to the English.

The English of Leinster attempted to make Mac Murrough (Art) prisoner, by treachery; but this was of no avail to them, for he escaped from them by the strength of his arm, and by his valour, so that they were not able to do him any injury.

Donnell, the son of Murtough^c O'Connor, Lord of Carbury and Sligo, and lord also of that tract of country from the mountain downwards^d, died in the castle of Sligo, a week before^e Christmas.

gree is given by Duaid Mac Firis in his genealogical work, p. 221.

^a *From the mountain downwards*, ó Shliabh ríor. In this part of Ireland ríor means to the north, or northwards, and ruar to the south or southwards. The mountain here referred to is probably Coimhliabh na Seagra, or the Curliu

mountain. In 1580, O'Connor Sligo was chief lord of the district extending from Sliabh Gamh, or Slieve Gauv, to Bundrowes, at the northern extremity of the country of Sligo.

^e *Before*.—Ria is the old form of the modern preposition roimh, before.

Αὐὸ mac Cατὰιλ δὶcc uí concobair mac ingine Τοιρῖδεαλβαῖḡ uí concobair,
 γ Μuiρῖr mac Ρóιλ ulltaḡ ollamh lḡḡῖr éenél cconuill do écc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1396.

Αοῖr Cριορτ, mīle, τῖrῖ cεḡ, nochatt, αḡé.

Αn τερρcορ ὁ hḡḡῖr do écc.

Ματα ua luinín aῖrchinneac na hΑῖρḡa, pḡr ilcḡḡḡach, ἰ Seanchur, ἰ nḡán,
 ἰ pḡnm, γ ἰ lḡḡḡḡḡ do écc.

Ο concobair ciarrpaiḡe do mārbaḡ ἰ pḡul dia pḡne pḡn.

Ο Cḡinneῖττῖḡ tῖccḡḡḡa upmumán do écc.

Ἰḡḡal ua lochlann tḡḡearna cḡpccmoḡḡḡaḡ do mārbaḡ do mac ḡῖḡḡ an
 aḡaḡḡḡḡḡ dά oῖrḡcτ pḡn, ἰ nḡḡḡḡḡḡ α ḡḡḡḡcḡmálta, .i. Μαοῖlḡlann ua loch-
 lann po mārḡḡḡḡḡ pḡḡḡe pḡn.

Concobar mac Eḡḡḡḡ uí maille do ḡol ap ionḡḡḡḡḡḡ ἰ mārḡḡḡ Connacτ

^f *Paul Ultach*, i. e. Paul the Ulidian. This is the present usual Irish name of the Mac Donlevys, who were originally chiefs of Ulidia. The branch of the family who became physicians to O'Donnell are still extant, near Kilmacrenan, in the county of Donegal. It is curious to observe that O'Donnell's chief historian, O'Clery, and his chief physician, Mac Donlevy, were descended perhaps in the direct line, from chieftains once as noble and as powerful as O'Donnell himself; the ancestor of the former was dispossessed by William Fitz Adelm de Burgo, and that of the latter by Sir John De Courcy.

^g To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11 :

"Archidiaconus Mac Branan Olfinniæ occisus a Conchovaro O'Flannagan.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Rodericus O'Maelbrenann futurus dynasta de Clannconor obiit."

"Mac Altair (.i. filius Walteri) Rex Scotiae obiit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Magnus filius Joannis O'Duvegan insignis

Antiquarius obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"Nix magna in fest. S. Patricii: boum et pecorum interitus.—*Ibid.*"

"Donaldus filius Diermitii O'Donell obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"Lochlunnius O'Huigin insignis Poeta obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"Donaldus filius Henrici O'Neill cum copiis Brianum filium Nielli O'Neill cepit et spoliavit.—*Ibid.*"

"Idem Donaldus uxorem Domini O'Neill et alios captivos abduxit ad Anglos confugiens.—*Ibid.*"

"Dubcbla filia Donaldi O'Flaherty uxor Odonis O'Flaherty defuncta.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Mac Carthy Carbríe magnam victoriam de viris Regis Angliæ, et Anglis Momoniæ retulit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Richardus secundus mense Majo in Angliam rediit uti heic habetur, et non sub quinquagessimam præcedentem ut Angli scribunt.—*Selden's Honours*, Tit. Ireland, § 3. p. 843."

Hugh, the son of Cathal Oge O'Connor, by the daughter of Torlogh O'Connor, and Maurice, son of Paul Ultach^f, Chief Physician of Tirconnell, died^g.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1396.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ninety-six.

Bishop O'Hara^h died.

Matthew O'Luinin, Erenagh of Ardaⁱ, a man of various professions, and skilled in history, poetry, music, and [general] literature, died.

O'Connor Kerry was treacherously slain by his own tribe.

O'Kennedy, Lord of Ormond, died.

Irial O'Loughlin, Lord of Corcomroe, was slain by Mac Girr-an-adhastair, one of his own tribe, in revenge of his foster-brother Melaghlin, whom he [Irial] had killed [some time] before.

Conor, the son of Owen O'Malley, went on an incursion with a ship's crew to West Connaught, and loaded the ship with the riches and prizes taken by

"Accedit Frossardi testimonium de Equitibus 4, ab eo creatis Diviline (seu Dublin) in Ecclesia die 25 Martii et die Jovis 1396, C litera Dominicali.—*Frossard*, vol. 4, cap. 63, *Chronic. Hist. Holinshed*, p. 73. *Selden*, citato loco."

"Mac Jordan Dexeter ab agnatis suis in manus Domini Mac William Burk tradito, Donaldus filius Murcherti O'Connor cum inferioris Connacise viribus in ditionem Domini Mac William irruiit ob captum Mac Jordan; ubi pax inita est, cujus beneficio Mac Jordan dimissus. Interim O'Donell ad Mag cetene pervenit, et ulterius progredi, absente Donald o a costodibus regionis non permissus aliquot vulneratos, et occisos desideravit, quorum damno retrocessit. *Mac Firb.*"

"Penuria in Angliâ.—*Ibid.*"

"Odo filius Domini O'Connor puerus a filiis Cormaci Mac Donogh apud Killathractam interceptus.—*Mac Firb.*"

"Dubcoba filia Cathaldi Regis Connacise,

filiu Donaldi, obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"Tadæus O'Connor Kierry futurus Kierrigie Dominus cæsus ab [sic].—*Ibid.*"

^h *Bishop O'Hara*.—The name of his see is not given in any of the Irish Annals accessible to the Editor. He was probably of Achonry, a diocese which includes all O'Hara's and O'Gara's territories. The list of the Bishops of Achonry in Harris's Edition of Ware's Bishops (p. 660), is very imperfect. It is very likely that this O'Hara succeeded William Andrews, who died in 1385.

ⁱ *Arda*, i. e. of Arda Muintire Luinin, now Arda, a townland in the parish of Derryvullan, in the county of Fermanagh, where the O'Luinins, anglicè Linnagars, dwelt for several centuries. Rory O'Luinin, of this family, was the transcriber of the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster.—See other references to this place, under the years 1441 and 1612.

luét lunge. An long do líonað do máoimib 7 dédálaid na heacétra rin, 7 a mbaéad uile, aét mað aon duine eittir Eirinn 7 árainn.

Maiðm na cefsca le hUa cconcobair puad cona bhaiérib, for Ua cconcobair ndonn, 7 for Aod ua cconcobhair, for Chonn mac bpanáin, 7 for Aod ua náinligi taoíreac éneoil doéa; dú mar marbað Conn mac bpanáin taoíreac Chopcaclann, Sfan ó taidg, mac Sfan uí áinligi, 7 rocaíde ammaille riú.

O Domnaill do tét plóg i ccairppe, 7 orong don tplóg do bñit ap cloinn Maoilfélaínn caoié mic Muirceartaig baí acc foraire, 7 acc forcoimétt do connaétaib go ndírim móir marcluaig amaille riú. Ro rpaimead forpa la hUa ndomnaill go ró fácaibriot upmór a ních, 7 ro gonað arail diob, 7 térnairte apoile allopp eirpiumail. Ro creachað iaram Cairppe lár an plóg, 7 róao for ceulaib cona cefschaib.

Maoilfélaínn caoié mac Muirceartaig mic Domnaill uí concobair do écc.

Maiðm la hua ttauatail ap gallaib laigen 7 ap Shaxanchaib, airm i ttaucað ár aóbal ap gallaib, 7 do rabað re ríct cñn i ttauilbað go hua ttauatail la taob iliomaitt do bhaiérib, 7 deólaib airm, 7 each, 7 éitig.

Cúulað mág aínigura aóbar tighina ua neachdað do marbað la gallaib.

O hannluain tigherna oiréir do marbað i ffríul la orñm dia ríne rñn.

Maire inígn uí cáetáin bñ uí doéartaig do écc.

¹ *Between Ireland and Aran*, eittir Eirinn 7 Árainn.—This passage has been copied from the Annals of Ulster. It would appear from it that the writer of it did not consider Aran as a part of Ireland. This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1396. Connor mac Owen O'Mealie, with a certain companie, took shipping and repaired to gett themselves some spoyles at sea, which they accordingly gott, and filled their shipp with all such stuff as they cou'd find, and at last the whole company, shipp and all, were unfortunately drowned, but one man only that escaped by some hard shift."

Between the lines of this passage O'Flaherty inserts the following:

"Maoilecluin mac Concobair ui maille, 7 mac teaboid na ceéerne do cloinn ríocairb do ból go Conmaicne mapa foipeann loinge, 7 mac mic cáetáil buide ui flaébeartaig do marbað, 7 a mbaéad uile 33. aig Árainn.—*Mac Fírb.*"

[“Melaghlin, the son of Conor O'Malley, and the son of Theobald [Burke] of the Kerne, one of the Clanrickard, went to Conmaicne with the crew of a ship, and slew the grandson of Cathal Boy O'Flaherty; and they were all drowned, thirty-three in number, at Aran.”]

¹ *The victory of Crega*.—This passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1396. O'Connor Roe fought the feild of Crega with O'Connor Donn, where O'Connor

that adventure. But all, save one man only, were drowned between Ireland and Aran^a.

The victory of Creag^l was gained by O'Connor Roe and his kinsmen over O'Connor Don, Hugh O'Connor, Conn Mac Branan, and Hugh O'Hanly, Chief of Kinel-Dofa. In the conflict were slain Con Mac Branan, Chief of Corcachlann, John O'Teige, the son of John O'Hanly, and many others besides.

O'Donnell marched an army into Carbury; and a part of this army came up with the sons of Melaghlin Caech^m Mac Murtough, who were watching and guarding [the country] for the Connacians, with a great body of cavalry. They were defeated by O'Donnell; and they left the most of their horses behind them. Some of them were wounded, and others made their escape by means of their valourⁿ. Carbury was afterwards plundered by the army of O'Donnell, who returned home with their preys.

Melaghlin Caech, the son of Murtough, son of Donnell O'Connor, died.

A battle was gained by O'Toole over the Anglo-Irish and Saxons of Leinster, in which the English were dreadfully slaughtered; and six score [of their] heads were carried for exhibition before O'Toole, besides a great many prisoners, and spoils of arms, horses, and armour.

Cu-Uladh Magennis, heir to the lordship of Iveagh, was slain by the English.

O'Hanlon, Lord of Orior, was treacherously slain by a party of his own tribe.

Mary, the daughter of O'Kane^o, and wife of O'Doherty, died.

Donn was overthrown, together with [Hugh] O'Connor, Conn Mac Brannan, and Hugh O'Hanlie, cheiftaine of Kyneldowha, that partook with O'Connor Donn; also Conn Mac Brannan, John O'Teige, and the son of John O'Hanlie, with others, were slain in the said feild."

^m *Melaghlin Caech*, i. e. Melaghlin, or Malachy, the blind, or rather the one-eyed. According to the pedigree of the O'Conors, given in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74, he was the brother of the celebrated Donnell O'Connor, the ancestor of O'Connor Sligo; and he had two sons, Teige and

Loughlin.

ⁿ *By their valour*, *allor eirpumaíl*.—The *eirpumaíl*, or, as it is sometimes written, *eirpomaíl*, is explained "*garraeas*," i. e. valour, by O'Clery, in his Glossary of ancient Irish words.

To this passage O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11:

"Verum prædæ quas quas cepit per insequentes Carbricos ablatis sunt, aliquibus utrinque occisus.—*Mac Fírb*."

^o *Mary, the daughter of O'Kane*.—To this passage O'Flaherty adds, *inter lineas*, "*do bpeir lúib*, i. e. in child-bed.—*Mac Fírb*."

Órian mac Enri uí neill do fhuarlaccaó la hUa neill ó Ua noimnail, 7 do pad eic, eitteada, 7 ionnmur iorladha ar, 7 do pad Ua néill eiríde do mac eile Enri, .i. do Donnall a fhuarlaccaó a míc fín, .i. Órian mac neill maille comtairí oile.

Sluaicéad la hUa noimnail Toirpdealbáic mac neill gairb, 7 la Taóg mac catail uí concobair go rangattur go Sliscec go no loirccreat an baile uile eittir cloic 7 éran, 7 no marbad mac Concobair maonmaige go roccairib eile leó don chur fín. Ba doilíg an baile ipin do loirccaó, ar ba doirpcaigte a cumdaigte eittir cloic 7 éran.

^p *Teige, the son of Cathal.*—He was the third son of the celebrated Cathal Oge O'Conor, by Graine, the daughter of O'Donnell.

^q In the margin opposite this passage O'Flaherty writes in H. 2. 11 :

"*Ex Mac Fírb.* Verum Murchertus O'Conor cum Carbriis eos inter duos fluvios assecuti Marcum Mac Donell Constabularium militum domini O'Donell saucium, et Maglanchy Dartrigise dynastam præter aliquot occisos ceperunt."

To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries, in H. 2. 11 :

"David filius Theobaldi fil. Ullic Burk quievit.—*O' Mulconry.*"

"Tadæus filius Nicolai O'Hein Dominus Hyfiachriæ anone ab O'Flaherty peremptus apud naves.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Diermitius filius Cathaldi O'Maden Siolanmchadiæ Dominus obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"Filia Mac Jordan Dexeter uxor [sic] ballaig O'Conor ex puerperio decessit.—*Ibid.*"

"Mac Gilla Patrick Ossoriæ dominus obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"Campanile .i. cloicéfc ópoma cluab fulmine destructum.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Clann Moris obsequium præstant Domino Mac William Burk.—*Ibid.*"

"Ullic Burk devastat Macaípe na mban [*recte Macaípe na Mumán*], et cremat Brughigh.—*Ibid.*"

"Maíom na císcca ob prædam et incendium ab O'Conor Donn factum.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Filia Domini O'Brien uxor Domini Ullic Burk mortua.—*Ibid.*"

"Aurelia .i. oplaí filia Odonis O'Maelbrennann uxor Joannis Rufi Mac Dermott Gall defuncta.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Tadæus O'Caroll Eliæ dominus sæculo renunciaturus ab Eliis suis, et orientalis Momoniæ Hibernis proceribus prohibetur.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Gillachristus O'Dubhthaidh insignis poeta decessit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Donnchadus filius Roderici O'Kelly dominus de Clann mic neogain obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"Gormlathia Kevanach uxor O'Conor Ffailge defuncta.—*Ibid.*"

"Thomas Butlera Geraldinis cæsus. O'Kennedy Ormonis dominus obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"O'Conor Kierry a suis cæsus. Filius Raymundi filii Ricardi obiit.—*Ibid.*"

Appendix ad annum 1396 ex Mac Fírb. et Libro Lecan :

"Post pacem inter utrumque O'Conor Bellum exortum est inter filios Odonis Mac Dermott et Magranell."

"Mortimerus Marchiæ Comes Hiberniæ optio Dominum O'Neill spoliavit."

"Bellum inter filium Murchadi O'Brien, et Dominum O'Kennedy."

"Bellum inter Comitem Desmonis, et Dominum Mac Carthy."

Brian, the son of Henry O'Neill, was ransomed from O'Donnell by O'Neill, who gave, as the price of his ransom, horses, armour, and much valuable property; and O'Neill delivered him over to the other son of Henry (i. e. to Donnell), together with other considerations, in ransom for his own son, namely, Brian, son of Niall.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Turlough, the son of Niall Garv) and Teige, son of Cathal O'Conor^p, to Sligo; and they burned the whole town, both its edifices of stone and of wood: and the son of Conor Moinmoy, with many others, was slain by them on this occasion. It was grievous that this town should have been burned, for its buildings of stone and wood were splendid^a.

“Idem Mortimerus cum Anglis Lageniæ, et Momoniæ in Ultoniam irrumpit; Ardmachæ 4 noctes moratus multa damna intulit, et ab O'Nello recepit.”

“Clann Donogh, Robertus Baret et filii Joannis O'Hara in ditionem domini Mac William Burk prædatum advecti duos filios domini O'Hara Artum et Cathaldum, Magnum Fionn filium Diermitii fil. Cormaci fil. Roderici ex Clann Andrias (i. e. stirpe Andreæ O'Conor) et alios apud Knock O'Conor desiderarunt domino Mac William et domino Bermingham eos assecutis. Et filiis Ricardi Mac Moris spoliatis, unus ex iis a domino Mac William captus.”

“Deprædatio Tirfiachriæ Muicðe per Mac William Burk.”

“Tadeus O'Caroll Eliæ dominus limina Apostolorum Religionis ergo salutatum peregrinatur. Et per Angliam reversus Regi se exhibet simul cum O'Broin, Geraldo, et Thoma Calvo Mac Murchadh e stirpe Regum Lageniæ, quos perhumaniter excepit, et Regi Galliæ occursurus suo ascripsit comitatui.”

“Bellum inter utrumque O'Conor, et Planities vastata. O'Conor donn dominum O'Conor puicð deprædatus Condum Mac Bran, &c., ut supra, amisit.”

“O'Kelly, O'Conor Donn, Clannrickardi, et dominus Bermingham cum domino Mac William

Burk, contra Murchertum filium Donaldi, Tormaltum Mac Donogh, et Rodericum O'Dowd in inferiorem Connaciam incedunt ut filios Cathaldi O'Conor adjuvarent, et familiam O'Dowd e Tirfiachria exterminarent. Illi obsequium domino Mac William præstare obtulerunt quod suggerentibus O'Kelly et Berminghamis renuit acceptare (post pacem inter utrumque O'Conor, ut supra, hæc expeditio fit).”

“Wilielmus filius filii Sir Redmundi (Edmundi reor) Burk aggressus est Episcopum Baret apud Anachdubhan, et occidit filium Episcopi Ricardum, et Siliam (Ægidiam filiam Ricardi) Episcopi concubinam .i. leandón captivam fecit, villâ penitus incensâ.”

“Murchertus filius Donaldi O'Conor, Mac Donogh et O'Dowd domum domini O'Donell, ipso pulso, et multis occisis, pretiosis scyphis, vestibus peregrinis aliisque cimeliis spoliarunt, et uxorem Cathaldi O'Roirk filiam Donaldi fil. Murcherti abduxerunt (post hæc O'Donell filios Malachlinni cæci fugavit ut supra).—Mac Fieb.”

“Bellum inter O'Conor donn et Mac William Burk. In quo Mac William Burke O'Kelly, Dominus Bermingham, et O'Conor puicð in Galengam feruntur, ut inde Connaciam inferiorem infestarent. Et filium Moyleri fil. Hoberti Burk Balimotam contra Mac Donogh exurendo amiserant cum multis equis, et aliis: Joannes

Aois Criosť, 1397.

Áoir Criosť, míle, tpi ceo, nochat, aSeacht.

Sluaiccead mop do éionol la Niall ó neill la Ríġ cenél neogam do dul for Ua ndomnaill, Toirpdealbác, 7 for cloinn Enri uí neill. O domnaill, 7 clann Enri do éruinnuccad plog oile ina aġad. Báttar aġad amlaib pín aġad i naghaid na po éumainġriot ní dia poile. O Ro paitiġfó ua neill cona plog, Ro tpiallpat for ocúlaid dia ttiġib ġan ariuccad don tpiog oile. O Ro rátaġfite an plóg oile mōpín po líccriot pceimealta ina lñmain ġo po map-bad apaill do muintir uí neill, 7 co pparccaitbriot eich 7 edala iomda aġ cenél cconuill, 7 acc cloinn Enri don cup pín.

Sluaiccead la Toirpdealbác ua ndomnaill la tiġfina cemeoil cconuill i ppsraib manac, 7 do bŷte ŷpa iolarōa lair for loch Eirne, for oilenaib, 7 for inntbaid an loca ġup po hoircead, 7 ġup po hiontpad lair iaitpōe uile cen mōtāt eccailri, no nñmōda, 7 do bŷte edala iomda anpfoille lair, 7 iompaidir ġan naċ ppsiotōpġain.

Sluaiccead naile la hUa ndomnaill i ccairppe do óiocup cloinne Domnaill mic Muirceartaig eirte ġo po loircead an tpi ġo lñr lair ġo cluam dŷġ-ráta.

O'Coeman contra occisus et Cosnius filius Briani O'Dowd laesus est. O'Conor Donn suscepit dominum inferioris Connaciae, facto apud tobap an coipe in Lugnia [hodie Tobercurry, villam in baronia de Leyny in agro Sligo-ensi.—ED.] "propugnaculo, et filius Murcherti fil. Donaldi traditus est ei obses. O'Donell filios Malachlinni caei fugavit, ut supra.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Clannrickardi regionem domini Bermingham incendunt. Mac William dominus Bermingham et O'Kelly Ardnariagh frumenta corrumpunt, non ultra progressi. Mac William Joannem O'Hara multis caesis frustra adortus est. Et Episcopus O'Hara dominum Mac William comitatus a filiis Joannis Dexeter, caeso equo vulneratur. Pax inter utrumque O'Conor."

After these additions he writes, *vide reliqua* "anni 1396 ad finem libri huius." But no other

entries belonging to the year 1396 are now to be found in the manuscript.

On the back of a blank page, which he inserted to make those additions, O'Flaherty writes, "Annales ex O'Malconry codice ad annos 1256 et 1396."

¹ *Skirmishing squadrons, pceimealta*.—This word is translated "emissariorum manipuli," by Dr. Lynch in his translation of Keating's History of Ireland. The word is used in this sense by Keating, as will appear from the following sentence in his account of the rescue of Callaghan Cashel, King of Munster:

"Dála na pluag do éip tpiallaid ap an Mumain a ġ-Connaġtaib aġur do léigeabap pġeimealta ġo Muaid, ġo h-Ippar, aġur ġo h-Uimall do éionol cpeac ġo poplongpōp Mumneach."

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1397.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ninety-seven.

A great army was mustered by Niall O'Neill, King of Kinel-Owen, to invade O'Donnell (Turlough) and the sons of Henry O'Neill. O'Donnell and the sons of Henry mustered another army to oppose him. They remained for some time face to face, without coming to any engagement. O'Neill and his army growing weary, they set out for home, unnoticed by the other army; but when the other army perceived this [i. e. that they had disappeared], they sent skirmishing squadrons¹ in pursuit of them; and some of O'Neill's people were killed, leaving many horses and [other] spoils to the Kinel-Connell and the sons of Henry on this occasion.

An army was led by Turlough O'Donnell, Lord of Kinel-Connell, into Fermanagh, and he carried many boats with him to Lough Erne, and, [landing] on the islands and islets of the lake, he plundered and preyed them all, except the churches or sanctuaries; and he carried away immense spoils, and returned without opposition².

Another army was led by O'Donnell into Carbury, to expel from thence the sons of Donnell, the son of Murtough³; and he burned the whole territory as far as Cluain-Dearg-ratha⁴.

This passage is translated as follows by Dr. Lynch:

"Ubi terrestres copię per Connaciam iter habuerunt, aliquot emissariorum manipuli ad Campos Muaidh amni adjacentes Irrisiam et Umalliam digressi sunt, prædæ ad castra ducendæ causâ."

¹ *Without opposition*, gun naé ffríotopgan, i. e. without any counter-plunder. In compound words of this description, ffríe, or ffríot, denotes *against*, as ffríotbualao, repercussion, ffríe-beap, opposition.—See the Editor's Irish Grammar, chap. vi. p. 277.

² *The sons of Donnell, the son of Murtough*.—O'Donnell went on this expedition to set up Teige O'Connor, the son of his own daughter,

Graine, as Chief of Carbury, in place of the heir of Donnell, the son of Murtough.—See note ^a, under the year 1396. It would appear, however, from the pedigree of the O'Conors, given in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74, that Donnell, the son of Murtough, was married to Raghnailt, another daughter of O'Donnell, and that he had by her two sons, Brian and Turlough; but his eldest son, Murtough, was by Meave, the daughter of O'Rourke.

⁴ *Cluain-Dearg-rath*, i. e. the lawn or meadow of red rath, or earthen fort. There is a townland called Deargrath, in the parish of Toomna, in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon. It is sometimes anglicised Derrygra, but Derrigra, or Dergrath, is the true form.

A Shúile do faghbáil doiridh do Aod mac Maéghamha tria troisead do óenaim ind onóir na croice naomh Rátha boith, 7 in onóir deilbe Muire Acha trium.

Niall mor mac Aoda uí neill Rí éenél eogain, 7 iomcórnamais Éreann, inneoin órdain, 7 oiréar an plaitéinnair, cuir iomfulaing gac anffoplainn, doirgaoiltig gall, tátaigéilóir gaoideal, mórad eccailr 7 ealaðan na hepenn do écc iar mbuaid nongta 7 naiéirige, 7 Niall óg a mac do gabáil a ionaid.

Mac donnchaid tpe hoilella do dul go Macaire Chonnaet (go lion a éionóil, a máoine, 7 a innile) do congnam dUa concobair donn, gur gabrat forlongporit ag cuirpeach chinn Eitig eitir daoib 7 aihnir map a mbaoi ó concobair. Iar na clor rin dUa concobair ruad cruinnigir da gac taoib go hén ionad Mac uilliam bupe Tómar mac Shí Emainn albanais, Clann éatail óicc uí concobair, Clann Aoda meic diarmata, Mainig, 7 clann mac Fídhli-miú fírin go líón roéraitte gac aoin diob, 7 go ccomitionol gallóclac na ffarrað. Triallait iarrin do íaigib an macaire, Acht cña ni paibe Ua concobair donn i ffarrað meic Donnchaid annrin 7 noéar airigh Mac donnchaid an rluag no go táimic ua concobair ruad ronn móri mar rluais na éimcel. Fírear iomairecc fctorra go díóera duéraitac éfctar da líona iarrin gur maibíó for Mac donnchaid cona muintir. Lúaid na bñire ler briead órra iad gur cuirriot a nár, Marbtear Mac donnchaid annrin, 7 Aod caoc mac aoda mic toirpdealbais uí concobair, Mac Suibne apócon-rapal connaet o rliab ríor cona diar órbratatar Donnchaid 7 Donnplebe, Cúaire mac Conaire uí Concobair, 7 Diarmaid mac Donnchaid tanairi

* *The image*.—This image was in existence so late as the year 1538, as appears from a letter dated the 10th of August that year, from Thomas Allen to Cromwell, in which he speaks of the Blessed Virgin's image at Trim, as follows:

"They thre" [viz. Archbishop Brown, Mr. Treasurer, and the Master of the Rolls], "wold not come in the chapell, where the Idoll of Trym stode, to th' intent they wold not occasion the people; notwithstanding, my Lord Deputie, veray devoutely kneeling before Hir, hard thre or fower masses."—See *The Book of Obits and Martyrology of Christ Church, Dublin*, printed for

the Irish Archæological Society in 1844. Introduction, p. xix.

* *Niall More*.—This notice of the death of Niall More O'Neill is more briefly given in the *Annals of Ulster*; and in Mageoghegan's translation of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise* it is Englished as follows:

"A. D. 1397. Neale More mac Hugh O'Neale, monarch of the provence of Ulster, after confession of his sins to a ghostly father, and receipt of the sacraments, died. After whose death his son, Neale Oge, succeeded him in his place and principallity."

Hugh Mac Mahon recovered his sight by fasting in honour of the Holy Cross of Raphoe, and of the image* of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary at Ath-Trim.

Niall More^x, the son of Hugh O'Neill, King of Kinel-Owen, Contender' [for the crown] of Ireland, Pillar of the dignity and preeminence of his principality, Pillar of resistance to every attack, Destroyer of the English, Uniter of the Irish, and Exalter of the Church and sciences of Ireland, died, after the victory of [Extreme] Unction and Penance; and Niall Oge, his son, assumed his place.

Mac Donough of Tirerril repaired to Machaire-Chonnacht with all his forces, substance, and cattle, to assist O'Conor Don, and encamped with his people and cattle at Cuirrech-Chinn-eitigh^z, where O'Conor was. O'Conor Roe having heard of this, he assembled together, from every side, Mac William, Thomas, the son of Sir Edmond Albanagh, the sons of Cathal Oge O'Conor, the sons of Hugh Mac Dermot, the Hy-Many, and even the grandsons of Felim, with all the forces of each of them, and a body of gallowglasses besides; and these then marched to the Plain [of Machaire Chonnacht]. But O'Conor Don was not then along with Mac Donough, nor did Mac Donough perceive the army until O'Conor Roe had surrounded him with a large body of cavalry. A battle ensued between them, which was fiercely and determinedly maintained on both sides, until [at length] Mac Donough and his people were defeated; and the heroes by whom they were routed pursued and slaughtered them". In this engagement were slain Mac Donough, and Hugh Caech, the son of Hugh, son of Turlough O'Conor; Mac Sweeny, High Constable of Connaught from the Mountain downward, and his two brothers, Donough and Donslevy; Cuafine,

To the passage relating to Niall More O'Neill, O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, *ex Mac Firbis*: "Vir hospitalissimus ac magnificentissimus, et Hiberniæ hæres obiit domi suæ apud Dunganon post ætatem magnam et provectam bene exactam, et filium suum Niellum successorem designavit, qui Dunganonam a morte patris migravit."

¹ *Contender*, *iomcórnaí*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the word is *imcórnaí*, which means *contender*. The Irish translator of Nennius renders "*contentio magna*" by "*córnaí mór*."—See *Genealogies, Tribes*

and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach, p. 182, note ².

² *Ceann-eitigh*, now anglicised Kinnitty, a townland in the parish of Kilbride, lying to the north of Roscommon town. Cuirrech-Chinn signifies the Curragh, or moor (or race course) of Kinnitty.

³ *Pursued and slaughtered them*, literally, "The bears [*beíre*] by whom the breach was made upon them, followed them so that they caused their slaughter." The correct English mode of expression would be, "and the cavalry followed up the route with dreadful carnage."

the son of Cuaifne O'Connor ; and Dermot Mac Donough, Tanist of Tirerrill ; together with other chieftains and nobles^b of their kinsmen and people. Innumerable and indescribable were the spoils and valuable articles obtained by O'Connor Roe on this occasion, without mentioning horses, arms, and armour. This defeat of Cinn-eitigh was sustained on the first festival of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary in Autumn. When O'Connor Don had heard the news of this (which he did on the third day after the defeat), he came to the herds and stalls^c of O'Connor Roe and the Clann-Felim, which were situated in Leitrim, and having given them a migratory overthrow, which was called "an ghealmhaidhm^d," he carried off from them immense preys and spoils on that occasion.

Felim, son of Cathal Oge^e, and Dowell Mac Donnell Galloglach, went to O'Donnell to request his assistance against their enemies ; and O'Donnell, with the chiefs of Tirconnell, came on this occasion to assist the sons of Cathal Oge. The people of Carbury and Tirerrill fled before them into the fastnesses and places of difficult access of their country. O'Donnell arrived at Aenach-Tire-Oilella^f ; and his people burned many houses and much corn, and committed great depredations on the son of Cormac, son of Rory. Mulrony Mac Dermot, Lord of Tirerrill, O'Dowda, and O'Hara, afterwards gave sureties and hostages to O'Donnell and the sons of Cathal Oge [as securities], that they would never [again] oppose them. Upon this condition O'Donnell concluded a peace with them, and returned, himself, to Tirconnell immediately afterwards. The sons of Cathal Oge, Muintir-Durnin, and Mac Donnell Galloglach, then went to Carbury, and halted at Lissadill, where they proceeded to parcel out the territory^g between them that night. But they disputed on this head ; and on the morrow O'Donnell arrived there, with a small body of cavalry, to settle matters between them.

At this time Murtough Bacagh^h, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough

of the chiefs and subchiefs should be put in possession of, now that they had, as they thought, totally subdued the sons of Donnell Mac Murtough. Mageoghegan renders this sentence very correctly in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

"The sons of Caball, the family of Montyr Dornyn, and Mac Donnell, with his Gallow-

glasses, repaired to the territory of Carbury, where they rested that night, dividing the territory among themselves."—See the whole passage quoted below.

^h *Murtough Bacagh*.—He was the eldest son of Donnell Mac Murtough, Lord of Carbury, by Meave, the daughter of O'Rourke ; and by the assistance of the O'Rourkes he was enabled to

O'Connor, and the Mac Sweenys, were at Fassa Coille, together with the Western O'Hara, and the descendants of Flaherty O'Rourke; and they all set out early in the morning to Bun-Brenoige¹, opposite Lissadill, to attack the sons of Cathal Oge and O'Donnell. Squadrons of the cavalry of the sons of Cathal Oge advanced towards them* [the party of Murtough Bacach], on the way to Sligo; but [the stream of] Bun-Brenoige lay on one side of them, and, luckily and favourably for them, the sea had flowed on the other side, so that they could not be encompassed or surrounded. They afterwards came to a brisk engagement with each other, in which O'Donnell and the sons of Cathal Oge were defeated, and Marcus Mac Donnell, and Dugald his son, John Mac Sheely, and a great many others of their gallowglasses, were slain. Great ravages and depredations were then committed on the sons of Cathal; and they were again banished across the River Erne, in sadness and dejection, precisely on the Great Festival¹ of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary.

Cowaiffne mac Cowaiffne" [O'Connor], "Mac Swyne, head of the Gallowglasses of Ighter Connaght, his two brothers, Donnleive and Connor Mac Swynie, with divers others of the noble and ignoble sorte. It were impossible to recount, the spoiles of horses, armes, cowes, cloathes and other things they found that day. This exploite was done upon our first Ladye day in harvest."

"O'Connor Donn upon hearing of these tydings came to O'Kelly's Countrey, his adversaries encamped with their rich booties and great preyes about Leytrimme, which O'Connor Donn assaulted and skirmished withall, in the end he recovered a greate parte of the cattle that were taken by them, and gave them a discomfiture (an geal-maíom ann go). This was the third day after the first prey and slaughter."

"Felym mac Cahall Oge and Dowgall Mac Donell Gallda" [Galloglagh], "repaired to O'Donell's house, to whome they related in particular the said exploites. Whereupon O'Donell, without delay, caused to be assembled the inhabitants of Tyre Connell, such as were ap-

pointed and able to bear armes, and repaired, with the sonnes of Cahall aforesaid, to the territorye of Carbrye. The inhabitants of that countrey, findeinge themselves unable to resist the power of O'Donell, fledd into their holts and places of greatest force" [i. e. strength] "in their Lands, to secure themselves, their goods, and chattles, from these invincible armies (as they tooke them)."

"O'Donell's forces made no stay untill they came to a place called the Faire of Tyre-allealla (donach tpe allealla), where they burnt many houses and cornes, and tooke the spoiles of Cormacke mac Rowrie."

"Mullronie Mac Donnogh, prince of the Countrey of Tyreallealla, and O'Hara, yealded hostages to O'Donnell, and to the sons of Cahall Oge O'Connor, as pledges of their fidelity, and faithfully promised never thenceforward to contradict him, or oppose themself's against him in any matter whatsoever; afterwards O'Donnell returned to his own house, and the sons of Cahall, the family of Montyr Dornyn, and Mac Donnell, with his Gallowglasses, repaired to the

Diarmaid mac iomair uí bñirn do bñtch i ppiabpar, 7 a bñit i ccoite for loch ona tigh fñn dionnraighið tige Mhurchaid mic Tomáir, 7 lñm do bñit dó gan pñor do cách amach ar an ccoite ipñ loch go po baíðñh a cceðóir.

AOIS CRIOST, 1398.

Áoir Crioστ, mñle, tñi céð, a hocht.

Tomáir mac Muirgñra meic donnchaid eppcop achaid conaire do éð.

Coðað mop do ñrge ñtñr ua néll, Niall óð, 7 ó Domnaill Toirpñealbaid, 7 a tñoirgñ 7 a oiréct do tñegeað uí domnaill go mbuí i cceingda mñoir occ cloinn Enrí uí neill ag cloinn tñeaañn uí Dhomnaill, ag ua ndoáptaragñ, 7 ag cloinn tñuibne. Do coíð mac uí Domnaill mall garb, 7 clann Domnaill mic néll uí domnaill for ipñoirgñið i panait gup po gabaid leó eóin mac Maoil-muire meic Suibne, 7 co ndepñrat opñan. Tñoil 7 gaoiðil coiged ulað do ðul i tñeach uí Neill, 7 bñraigñe, 7 umla do tñabairt dó cénmoñá ó Domnaill a aenar.

Sloicceað mop la Niall ócc ó neill Rí cñenel soðain, 7 la cloinn Enrí i neill do ñraigñið uí Domnaill go painicc ñrñ puaid gup aipccpñott an mñainñrtñr po na huile ionñmairaid, 7 tñr aodá go huilñði. Opññn do mñunñrtñr uí Dhomnaill do tñabairt tñacair doib. Aoð mac pñrñgail uí puairc do gabáil don tñupur pñn. Ua neill ðiompuíð go tñr Eoðain ðopññðire.

territory of Carbry, where they rested that night, dividing the territory among themselves; at which time Mortagh Backagh mac Donnell" [O'Connor] "was at Fasagh-Kelly, with such of the family of the Clann-Swynes in his company as returned alive out of the great overthrow before mentioned, aboute Donell Mac Swynie, O'Hara the Lower, the race of Flath-vertagh O'Royrek : with whome, the next morning, he tooke his journey to the foott of the place" [stream] "called Brenoge, adjoyning to the towne of Lisandoyll ; Clancahall sent their squadrons of horse" [pñopñe mapepluarñ] "between him and Sligeagh, who cou'd not come neere him to endamage him, being com-

passed of the one side where he encamped with Brenoge aforesaid, and of the other side with the seas ; but at last they skirmished with each other, in the end whereof O'Donnell, and the sons of Cathall Oge, were discomfitted, Marcus Mac Donnell, and his son, Dowgall Mac Donnell, Eoyne Mac Sihie, with many others of their Gallowglasses, were slain ; also they tooke great preyes from the sons of Cahall Oge, and banished themselves over the river of Erne, who were left there with great sadness, grief, and sorrow, that a little before were full of mirth, joye, and pleasure, the case being so altered with them : these things thus fell out on our second Lady day in harvest, or thereabouts."

Dermot, the son of Ivor O'Beirne^m, was in a fever, and was conveyed in a cot on a lake from his own house, towards the house of Murrough, the son of Thomas [O'Beirne]; and he leaped out of the cot, unobserved by any, into the lake, and was immediately drowned^a.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1398.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ninety-eight.

Thomas Mac Morrissey, Bishop of Achonry, died.

A great war broke out between O'Neill (Niall Oge) and O'Donnell (Turrough); and his own chieftains and tribe abandoned O'Donnell, so that he was reduced to great straits by the sons of Henry O'Neill, by the sons of John O'Donnell, by O'Doherty, and by the Clann-Sweeny. Niall Garv, the son of O'Donnell, and the sons of Donnell, son of Niall O'Donnell, went upon an excursion into Fanad, took John, the son of Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, prisoner, and committed a depredation. The English and Irish of the province of Ulster (O'Donnell only excepted) went into the house of O'Neill, and gave him hostages and other pledges of submission.

A great army was led by Niall Oge O'Neill, King of Kinel-Owen, and the sons of Henry O'Neill, against O'Donnell, and arrived at Assaroe; and they plundered the monastery of all its riches, and all Tirhugh. A party of O'Donnell's people gave them battle; and Hugh, son of Farrell O'Rourke, was taken prisoner on this occasion. O'Neill returned [in safety] to Tyrone.

^m *O'Beirne*.—This passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1397. Dermott mac Imer O'Beyrne, being sick of an ague, in his own house, and being convey'd from thence in a litter to the house of Morrogh mac Thomas, where being arrived he lept out of the litter and coytt into the water, and was unfortunately drowned, and afterwards entered in the church of Killmore-na-Synnain, the month of July."

^a Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise,

as translated by Mageoghegan, record the death of Philip Mac Nichol Dalton, Lord of the barony of Rathconrath, in Westmeath.

° *Niall Oge O'Neill*.—This passage, rather carelessly, is abstracted by the Four Masters from the Annals of Ulster. It is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1398. Neale Oge O'Neale brought a great army to Tyroconnell, destroyed all places to Esroe, tooke the spoyles of the Abbey of that towne, and at last some of Donnell's people en-

Sloigheas la Tomás a búic tigeapna gall connacht, la hua cconcobair puas, la cloinn Chatail ócc, 7 la cloinn meic diarmata go pangatar tír oilealla sup lár aircepiot í. Concobair ócc mac Aoda meic diarmata, 7 a braithe do tilleas ón ploḡ iarrin do cuaptuḡas moigi luirecc. Físgal mac diarmata tigeapna moige luirecc do dol in oide rin go mainirtir na búille, 7 a bfuair do biad, 7 do corpur innte do cup ar in mbaille dar ab ainm an cappaḡ dó. Lorcc na fíona do éscmail do cloinn meic diarmata, 7 a línmann dóib. O Ró patáigriot rom an tóraighéet forpa, gluarirt eiré ran tír go pangatar Eathruim mic naoda i tair baúin na rionna. Clann meic diarmata do lorccas tsmrail eachdroma oppa. Concobair mac Diarmata, .i. mac Físgail do marbas doib, 7 rocaide da muintir maille rir, 7 Maolruanaid mac diarmata do gabail, Eadail do denam da neachaib, da narn, 7 da níosolh.

Murchas bán mac Seáin mic Domnaill uí físgail dfgadbar tigeapna na hangaile péccce enigh, 7 oirdeapcail, gaile, 7 gairccid plecta físgura drior a aoiri, do écc iar mbuas naéirige mí ría noclaic, 7 a adnacul i mainirtir leatráta i tcomba a atar, 7 a fínaotop.

Muirir mac Diapair dalatún do marbas la Muirceptas ócc mag eoda-gáin, 7 la brian mac uí cconcobair fáilge.

Gleann da locha do lorccas do gallaibh.

countered with them, where some were killed. Hugh mac Fferall O'Royrek was taken by these of Tyreowen; Neale Oge and his forces returned home without loss and in safety."

^p *An army was led.*—This passage is translated by Mageoghegan in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1398. Thomas Burke, Lord of the English of Connought, and Terlagh Roe O'Connor, Lord of the Irish of Connought, accompanied with Felym mac Cahall Oge O'Connor, and his brothers, Rowrie O'Dowrie, with his forces, Mac Dermott, Teig O'Hara, with his assemblies, repaired to the contrey of Tyreallella, wasted and destroyed all that contrey, both spirituall and temporall, Lands and Islands of Loghs, together with all their holts" [i. e.

strongholds], "and places of fortification. Connor Oge mac Hugh Mac Dermott departed from the said forces and went to Moylorge; Mollronie mac Fferall Mac Dermott, prince of Moylorge, went that night to the Abbey of Boyle, tooke all the victualls he cou'd find there, which he caused to be sent to the Carrick of Loghke, whose track Connor Mac Dermott found, and he followed him to Eaghdroym of Hugh, in the contrey of Tyrebryan; they having entred the church of Eaghdroym aforesaid, he burnt the church over their heads, killed Connor mac Fferall Mac Dermott therein, tooke Mollronie himself, killed many of his people, and bereaved them of all their horses and armour."

^q *The rock.*—It is stated in the margin, in the handwriting of Cucogry O'Clery, that this pas-

An army was led^p by Thomas Burke, Lord of the English of Connaught, and by O'Conor Roe and the sons of Cathal Oge, into Tirerrill, which they entirely plundered. Conor Oge, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, and his kinsmen, afterwards returned from this army to traverse Moylurg. On the same night Farrell Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, went to the monastery of Boyle, and took away all the provisions and other stores which he found in it to the town [i. e. the castle] called the Rock^q. The sons of Mac Dermot, discovering the track of his party, pursued them; and as soon as the others had notice of their being pursued, they proceeded onwards through the country, until they reached Eachdruim Mac n-Aodha^r, in Tir-Briuin na Sinna. The sons of Mac Dermot burned the church of Aughrim over their heads. Conor Mac Dermot, i. e. the son of Farrell, was slain by them, and many of his people along with him; and Mulrony Mac Dermot was taken prisoner. They then took their horses, arms, and armour, as booty^s.

Murrough Bane, the son of John, son of Donnell O'Farrell, a worthy heir to the lordship of Annaly, and the most distinguished of his age of the race of Fergus^t for hospitality, renown, valour, and prowess, died, after the victory of penance, a month before Christmas, and was interred in the monastery of Leath-ratha^u, in the tomb of his father and grandfather.

Maurice, son of Pierce Dalton, was slain by Murtough Oge Mageoghegan, and Brian, the son of O'Conor Faly.

Gleann da loch^w was burned by the English.

sage is extracted from the old Book of Lecan.

^r *Eachruim Mac n-Aodha*, now Aughrim, a parish in the county of Roscommon, lying between Elphin and Jamestown. No part of the old church is now visible, but the grave-yard is very extensive.

^s *As booty*, éicail na benaim, i. e. they seized upon them as spoils of war.

^t *Race of Fergus*, i. e. of Fergus Mac Roigh, the ancestor of the Conmaicne, and many other tribes in Ireland.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 46.

^u *Leathrath*, now Abbeylara, in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Granard, and

county of Longford. There was a primitive Irish church erected here in St. Patrick's time; and about the year 1210, Sir Richard Tuite, then lord of this district, erected a small church here.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Antiquities*, p. 275. No trace of the primitive church now remains here; but there are considerable ruins of the church of the abbey erected by Tuite, from which it would appear that it was a very small establishment.

^w *Gleann da loch*, now Glendalough, a well-known place in the barony of North Ballinacor, in the county of Wicklow, where the ruins of several churches are still to be seen, for descrip-

Muircristach ua concobair do dul i tír Aoda, a ionntúó go hÍr ruaid gan morán éada d'agail don cuairt rin. Aod ua duinnín do b'fíe oppa annrin. Iompuaccaó do tabairt doib fa bel a'á r'fnaig, Each Aoda do lot, Efrín do leaccaó, 7 a marbaó iaraim.

Deapoitte iarla d'f'mumán, f'f' ruairc roibéac, do deapreccnaig do gallaib Éreann, 7 do morán da gaoibéalai 7 naite, 7 i neolur gaoibelcce, i ndán, 7 i Sínéur amaille pe gach foglaim ele da paibe aicce, 7 a écc iar mbuaib naitepige.

Iarla cille napa do gabail don cábaó ua concobair, 7 do marcpluaig duité ó b'ailge, 7 a cúp ar laim murchaib uí Concobair.

Sir Seon iarla dearmumán do bátaó ip in Siuir gar b'f'cc iar ngabhail na hiarlaícta dó. (*Vide* 1399).

Cat do tabairt for gallaib dua b'rain, 7 dua tuatáil. Iarla ómar do marbaó ip in ccaé rin, 7 ár gall imaille rir.

Fionnguala ingh ualgairecc móir uí ruairc b'f' t'f'adán móir uí eaíra dóg.

Dauid ua duib'gionnam ollam cloinne maolpuanaib i Sínéur, biataó coit'c'f'nn compognach, 7 raof duine ealaóna do écc.

tions and illustrations of which the reader is referred to Petrie's Essay on ancient Irish Ecclesiastical Architecture. The name is translated *vallis duorum stagnorum* by the author of the Life of St. Kevin, and the name of the see is latinized *Episcopus Bistagniensis* by Hoveden.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 956, and Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 46. The place has been so called because there are two lakes in the valley; for, in the Irish language, gleann means *valley*, dá, *two*, and loé, *lake*. Hence Ledwich's assertion that Glendalough is an Anglo-Saxon compound, must be regarded as groundless. St. Kevin, or Coemhghin, the original founder and patron of this place, died, according to the accurate Annals of Tighearnach, in the year 618, in the 120th year of his age.

* *Afterwards killed*.—This passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clon-

macnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1398. Mortagh mac Donnell O'Connor, with his forces, went to the Territory of Tirehugh, of Easroe, to hender O'Donnell; they cou'd find no good bootys therein; at their returne were pursued by Hugh O'Dornine, who, with his horsemen, did sett upon them at Bel-atheseanye; Hugh himself fell from his horse, and was not suffered to mount his horse again, the multitudes thronged upon him and killed him. John mac Johnine Roe was also killed in that pursuite."

† *Garrett, Earl of Desmond*.—The obituary of this Garrett is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, in the following words:

"The Lord Garett, Earle of Desmond, a nobleman of wonderful bountie, mirth, cheerfulness in conversation, charitable in his deeds,

Murtough O'Connor [of Sligo] went to Tirhugh, and returned to Assaroe, without gaining much booty by the incursion. Hugh O'Duinnin came up with him there, and routed him [and his people] at Ballyshannon; Hugh's horse was wounded, and he himself thrown off, and afterwards killed^a.

Garrett, Earl of Desmond^v, a cheerful and courteous man, who excelled all the English, and many of the Irish, in the knowledge of the Irish language, poetry, and history, and of other learning, died, after the victory of penance.

The Earl of Kildare was taken prisoner by Calvagh O'Connor and a body of the cavalry of Offaly, and delivered up to Murrough O'Connor.

Sir John, Earl of Desmond, was drowned in the Suir^a, a short time after assuming the earldom.

A battle was given to the English by O'Byrne and O'Toole, in which the Earl of March was slain, and the English were slaughtered^a.

Finola, daughter of Ualgarg More O'Rourke, and wife of John More O'Hara, died.

David O'Duigennan^b, Ollav of the Clann-Mulrony in history, a general and select biatagh, and a man of learning and science, died.

easy of access, a witty and ingenious composer of Irish poetry, and a learned and profound chronicler, and, in fine, one of the English nobility that had Irish learning and professors thereof in greatest reverence of all the English of Ireland, died penitently after receipt of the Sacraments of the holy Church in proper form."

Tradition still vividly remembers this Garrett; it is said that his spirit appears once in seven years on Lough Gur, where he had a castle.

^a *In the Suir*.—This entry is repeated, evidently from a different authority, at the end of the year 1399. In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, it is stated that he was drowned in the river of Sinnen; but this is a mistake, for it appears from the older Irish Annals, Irish pedigrees, and the Anglo-Irish authorities, that John, the son of Garrett Fitzgerald, Earl of Desmond, was drowned this year in the Suir, at the ford of Ath an droichid, at

Ardfinnan, in the south of the county of Tipperary. O'Flaherty adds to this entry, under the year 1399, in H. 2. 11:

"I'm po'gnap.—MS. L. dum agros Ormonie comitis popularetur submersus est in conspectu copiarum a mbel ata an o'poiceo for Siun.—*Mac Fírb*."

^a *The English were slaughtered*.—It is stated in Ware's Annals of Ireland, under this year, that Edmond, Earl of March, the King's Lieutenant, was slain, with divers others, on St. Margaret's day, at Kenlis, in Leinster, by Obren and other Irishmen; and that Roger Grey was then elected Lord Justice of Ireland. The passage is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, as follows:

"A. D. 1398. O'Broyn and O'Tuahall fought against the Englishmen, where they killed the young Earle, with many other Englishmen."

^b *David O'Duigennan*.—This passage is given

Ua concobair ruad ἡ Mac Diarmata do dul pluag lánmór ar cloinn nDonnchaib tise hoilealla go rangattar maḡ tuirpead. Creaca móra do denam doib. Clann nDonnchaib do breac orra, ἡ Muirceiriac mac Domnaill uí concobair cona leirtionol. Iomaircec do éur itcorra. Maíom for ua cconcobair ἡ Sonairle buide mac domnaill cona muirtir do marbað ann.

Tomar mac caíail mic murchaib uí rírgail tigearna na hangaile eal-cuing enḡ ἡ oirdeoir cloinne Rora do marbað ina baile rín ipin ccoillín ccrúbach la gallaib na míde ἡ la barún delbna, iar na tógha i tuisirrup roimeirip ar bélaib a iúirior brácar, .i. Seaan ó rírgail, ἡ Seaan do oirdeac iarrin i tigearnur na hangaile.

Maíom mór adbal la Máḡ cariaḡ ccairpreac for ua Suilleabain, ἡ da mac uí Shuilleabain, Eogan ἡ Concobar do marbað ip in ccairtghaib rin, ἡ rocaide maille ríu.

O ḡriain maol do écc don tñom ip in ngallbachc.

Mac Muirir buide uí mórda tigrina rlebe maipgi, rí coḡaighche dáin, ἡ deoradh Epeann do écc.

Mac uilliam búpc do lopcað Sluccig.

in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

"A. D. 1398. David O'Duigennan, Cowarb of the Virgin, St. Lassar, Mac Dermott's chief Chronicler, and his great favourite, a common house-keeper for all comers of Ireland in general, a reverent attendant of a nobleman, a foot or a horseback, and one that never refused any man whatsoever for any thing he had in his power untill his death, died in his house, and was entered in the church of Killronan."

* *Magh-Tuireadh*.—There were two Magh-Tuireadhs (Moy Tuirrys) in Connaught, famous for battles fought on them between the Firbolgs and Tuatha-de-Danaans, the one near Cong, in the county of Mayo, called the southern, and the other, which is the one here referred to, in the barony of Tirerrill, county of Sligo, and called the Northern Moy-Tuirry. It lies in the parish of Killmacrannny, in the barony of Tirerrill, and is divided into two townlands, one

called Moytuirry Mac Donnogh, and the other, Moytuirry Conlan. Tradition points out this as the site of a dreadful battle between the Tuatha-de-Danaans and Fomorachs, and many giants' graves are shewn, in which the heroes who fought there were interred.

O'Flaherty describes the situation of the Northern Moy-Tuireadh thus, *Ogygia*, p. 176 :

"In confinibus Tir-Olillæ in Sligo et Tir-Tohilla (típu tuacail) in Roscommon agro."

And Charles O'Connor, of Belanagare, who lived for a long time near the place, has clearly and satisfactorily defined its situation in the following words :

"The Fomorians invited back the Belgians to their assistance, and their conjunction produced the second Battle of Moy-turey, near the lake of Arrow (Lough Arrow), but distant from the former Moyturey about fifty miles, and, by way of distinction, called Moyturey of the Fomorians. This place, surrounded by high hills,

O'Conor Roe and Mac Dermot marched with a great army against the Clann-Donough of Tirerrill, until they arrived at Magh-Tuiredh^c, where they committed great depredations. The Clann-Donough and Murtough, son of Donnell O'Conor^d, with all his forces, assembled, came up with them; and a battle was fought between them, in which O'Conor [Roe] was defeated, and Sorley Boy Mac Donnell and his people were killed.

Thomas, the son of Cathal, son of Murrough O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, bond of the hospitality and renown of the race of Ros^e, was slain at his own mansion-seat of Coillin Crubach^f, by the English of Meath and the Baron of Delvin, after he had been elected Lord of Annaly in preference to John O'Farrell, his senior kinsman. John was then installed into the lordship of Annaly.

A very great defeat^g was given by Mac Carthy of Carbery to O'Sullivan, and the two sons of O'Sullivan, Owen and Conor, together with many others, were slain in the conflict.

O'Brien Maol died of the plague in the English Pale.

The son of Maurice Boy O'More, Lord of Slieve-Margy^h, fosterer of the learned and destitute of Ireland, died.

Mac William Burke burned Sligoⁱ.

great rocks, and narrow defiles, was pitched upon probably by the weaker side, but which made the attack is not recorded."—*Dissertations on the History of Ireland*, p. 167. Dublin, 1753.

There are remarkable monuments of the battle still remaining at this place, which, as well as those at the southern Magh-Tuiredh, have been for the first time described by Mr. Petrie, in a paper read before the Royal Irish Academy in 1836.

^d *Murtough, son of Donnell O'Conor*.—This passage is misplaced, because it has been already stated that this Murtough O'Conor was slain at Ballyshannon by the O'Duinnins.

^e *Ros*.—He was the son of Rury, from whom the Clanna-Rury are descended.

^f *Coillin-Crubach*.—This place still retains its name, but is now more usually called Coillin, or Killeen. It is a townland in the parish of Rathreagh, adjoining Foxhall demesne, in the

south-east of the county of Longford.

^g *A very great defeat*.—This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1398. Macarthis gave a great overthrow to the family of the O'Sulleavans, killed O'Sullevan the Bald, and the two sons of O'Sullevan the Great, Owen, and Connor O'Sullevan Bearrie, with many others."

^h *Of Slieve Mairge, Slebe mairge*.—The name is sometimes anglicised Slewmargin, and sometimes Slievemargue, and is that of a barony forming the south-east portion of the present Queen's County. The plain of Magh Ailbhe is described as being immediately to the east of it. See Ussher's *Primordia*, pp. 936, 937.

ⁱ *Sligo*.—This passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1398. Mac William Burke and the

Catal mac Ruaidrí meḡ uíðir do marbað la heoḡan mac néill óicc uí néill.

Art Cúile mac Pílip méḡ uíðir do marbað la teallaé eacóach.

Clann Enrí uí neill, ⁊ clann tSeasáin uí Domnáill, ⁊ pír manach do éionol ploigh ind aighid uí domnáill. Ua Domnáill do cruinnmuccaó a póchraitte ina naghaid don lúe eile, ⁊ a mbúe i núb pórlonpórtaið póp aghaid a céle ḡo po pccarrat po úsoíð ḡan nach ḡnionn noipóiric.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1399.

Αοίρ Cρίορτ, míle, τρί céð, nócat, anaoí.

Sluaigeaó la hua neill (míall ḡ) póp ḡallaib ḡo po cpeaóipḡb, ⁊ ḡo po hionnarbað lair a nḡmóp.

Concobair maḡ capmaic epucc Rata boé uuf domnáill corca baipcino do écc.

Cuulaó (.i. cuulaó puaó) mac neill móir mic Aoða uí neill décc don tḡóm.

Brian ua brian (.i. mac matḡanna) tḡḡna tuaómunan do écc.

Toipḡealbác mac mupchaó (.i. Mupchaó na paiteḡe) uí brian do écc.

Pḡólimið mac cataóir uí concobair tanairi ua pḡailḡe decc (.i. don tḡóm) i tḡigh uí Raighillḡ.

Clann enrí í neill do bol ap ionnpaigíð póp ḡallaib tpaḡabaile. Ro tionoipriot ḡoill ina naghaid ḡo po paipriot póp, ⁊ ḡo po ḡabaó domnáill

sons of Cahall" [O'Connor] "assaulted the castle of Sligeagh, burnt the whole towne, tooke the spoyles thereof, and ransacked it altogether."

* *Art Cuile*, i. e. Art, of the territory of Cuil, now the barony of Coole, on the east side of Upper Lough Erne, in the south-east of the county of Fermanagh.

¹ Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, record that a great plague raged throughout Ireland; and O'Flaherty adds, in the margin of H. 2. 11, on the chronology of the Irish Annals at this period:

"In omnibus fere hinc ad annum 1406, exclusive *Mac Fírb.* et MS. L. uno anno posteriores et (ni fallor) certiores sunt his et O'Mulconry Annalibus."

^m *Corca Bhaiscinn*, a territory in the south-west of the county of Clare, extending from Inishmore, in the mouth of the river Fergus, to Loophead, and from the Shannon to the boundary of the barony of Ibrickan. This territory is well defined in a description of the county of Clare, preserved in a manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, E. 2. 14, in which the name is anglicised Corca Vaskin. It is thus

Cathal, son of Rory Maguire, was slain by Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill.

Art Cuile^a, the son of Philip Maguire, was slain by the people of Teallach Eachdhach [Tullyhaw].

The sons of Henry O'Neill, the sons of John O'Donnell, and the people of Fermanagh, mustered an army against O'Donnell; and O'Donnell, on the other hand, assembled his forces against them; and they remained for some time fronting each other, in two camps; but they afterwards departed without achieving any remarkable exploit¹.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1399.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ninety-nine.

An army was led by O'Neill (Niall Oge) against the English, so that the greater number of them was plundered and expelled by him.

Conor Mac Cormac, Bishop of Raphoe, one of the O'Donnells of Corca-Bhaiscinn^m, died.

Cu-Uladh (i. e. Cu-Uladh Roe), son of Niall More, who was son of Hugh O'Neill, died of the plague.

Brian O'Brien (i. e. the son of Mahon), Lord of Thomond, died.

Turlough, the son of Murrough (i. e. Murrough Raithnighe) O'Brien, died.

Felim, the son of Cahir O'Conor, Tanist of Offaly, died of the plague at O'Reilly's house.

The sons of Henry O'Neill went upon an excursion against the English of Tragh-Bhaile^a. The English assembled to oppose them, and routed them, took Donnell, the son of Henry, prisoner, and killed great numbers of his people.

described by Colgan in a note to the Life of St. Senanus, *Acta SS.*, p. 535 :

"*Corca-bhaschind*.—Est regio maritima Tumorie, seu comitatus de Clare illud nomen sortita a Carbreo Baschaoín, cujus posterí ad multa tempora rerum ibi potiebantur, ut nostri passim tradunt antiquarii."

This territory was divided into two parts, East Corca Vaskin and West Corca Vaskin, of which the former was co-extensive with the

barony of Moyarta, and the latter, with that of Clanderalaw. The O'Donnells here mentioned were chiefs of West Corca Vaskin; the western division belonged to O'Baiscín; but both families were subdued, after the English Invasion, by the Mac Mahons, a branch of the great family of Dal-Cais.

^a *Tragh-Bhaile*, i. e. the Strand of Baile, son of Buan. This was the ancient name of the strand at Dundalk.

mac enri, γ ὄρονς μόν δια μυντιρ do marbadh. Donnall do éor go Saxaib
ir in mbliaðain ar coinn iar ppeimðsð a puaplaiçte.

Seaan ua Ppçail tighna na hangaile, pçr eapçnaib, inntleaçtaç, pçpach
poglamta go noirðercur neimç γ nçgnamta do écc.

Αοð ua Donnchaða tigeapna Eoganaçta loca lñ, O ðpoin, (.i.) çepalc
mac Taidç, γ Toirpðealbac mac maolmuirp meic Suibne pánacc, γ Amloaib
mac Pilip mic amloaib mic duinn çarriacç mész uibir, toirpach muntirp peo-
dachain do écc.

Αοð mag Matçamna do écc iar ndol a púl uaða.

Donnall mac Giollaçora puaið uf paigillig do écc.

Mag aonçupa muirççrtaç écc mac muirççrtaiç moir, tigeapna ua neçðac
do marbad dia fine buððein.

An ççramacð Henriu do pioçabh op Saxaib, 29. September.

baotçalac mac aßðagain paor çoitçionn i pçfineaçur γ i rñnm, γ pçar
tigh naibead naipðeipç, γ Giollananaom mac concobairp meic aßðagain apu
ollaç i pçfineaçurp do écc.

Iapla deapmumian Sñan mac Çearpott do báðac i nat Arða pionain pop
Siuir. (*Vide* 1398).

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1400.

Αοιρ Cpiort, mile, ceçpe çéð.

Αοð ua maolmuaið ticççrpa bççr ccell, Laiçneac mac pççail puaið mic
nonncharð mész eoçagain Donnchað Sionnach tighna muntirp taðçain, γ

^o *His ransom*, i. e. his people having refused to pay the price of his ransom.

^p *Eoghanacht of Lough Leane*.—This territory, which is called of Lough Leane, to distinguish it from other Eoghanaghts in Ireland, comprised the present barony of Maguireby, in the county of Kerry, which verges on Lough Leane, or the lake of Killarney.

^a *Henry IV.*—He was Duke of Lancaster, the eldest son of the famous John of Gaunt, fourth son of King Edward the Third. The election of this prince to the crown in prefer-

ence to the rightful heir, was the origin of those tedious and sanguinary conflicts which afterwards ensued between the houses of York and Lancaster. Henry IV. was crowned on the 13th of October, 1399.

^r *The 29th of September*.—This is the day to which the accession of Henry IV. has been assigned by English historians; but Sir Harris Nicolas says, in his *Chronology of History*, second edition, p. 321, “that it is proved by the *Rolls of Parliament*, containing the record of Richard’s resignation, and of Henry’s acces-

Donnell was sent to England in the following year, after his ransom^r had been refused.

John O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, an intellectual, ingenious, erudite, and learned man, illustrious for hospitality and prowess, died.

Hugh O'Donoghoe, Lord of Eoghanaght of Lough Leane^p; O'Byrne (Gerald, son of Teige); Turlough, the son of Mulmurry Mac Sweeny of Fanaid; Auliffe, the son of Philip, son of Auliffe, son of Donn Carragh Maguire, Chief of Muintir-Feodachain [in Fermanagh], died.

Hugh Mac Mahon died, after the loss of his eyes.

Donnell, the son of Gilla-Isa Roe O'Reilly, died.

Magennis (Murtough, the son of Murtough More), Lord of Iveagh, was slain by his own tribe.

Henry IV.^a was made King of England on the 29th of September^r.

Bœthius Mac Egan, a man extensively skilled in the Fenechus law, and in music, and who had kept a celebrated house of hospitality; and Gilla-na-naev, the son of Conor Mac Egan, Arch-Ollav of the Fenechus Law, died.

The Earl of Desmond (John, son of Garrett) was drowned at the ford of Ardfinnan, on the Suir^a.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1400.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred.

Hugh O'Molloy, Lord of Fircall; Laighneagh, the son of Farrell Roe, son of Donough Mageoghegan; Donough Sinnach [Fox], Lord of Muintir-Tadh-

sion, that the latter became King of England on Tuesday, the feast of St. Jerome the Doctor, i. e. the thirtieth of September, 1399."

^a See note ^r, under the year 1398, p. 761, *supra*. Under the year 1398, the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, record the arrival of Richard II. in Ireland this year, in the following words:

"A. D. 1398. Richard, King of England, arrived in Ireland this year, by whom Art Mac Murrough, King of Lynster, was mightily weakened and brought low. Mac Murrough, upon an

inroad he made, was overtaken by the English of Lynster and Meath, where many of the English armie, and the retained kerne of Mac Murrough, were killed, with the sons of Donnogh O'Doyne, Karroll, and Owen, with their cheifest people, also William Mac Karroll Fitzpatrick was killed there."

But the true date is 1399. A very interesting account of Richard the Second's proceedings in Ireland in this year is preserved in the *Histoire du Roy d'Angleterre, Richard*, a poem written in French by a Frenchman who visited

ταοιρεαὶ εἰςβα, Διαρματ γ ὅριαν δά mac Caétarinnaiḡ mic an tḡionnnaiḡ do écc.

Caipḡlén Dúin iomḡdaim do ḡabáil do mac an abaiḡ uí concḡdair, γ Hoibḡrḡ mac Emainn mic hoibepḡ a bupc do marbaḡ inn, γ Mac mic Emainn uí ceal-laiḡ do bí illaimh ann do leccen amach.

ḡriḡoir mac tanaide uí maolconaire, paol poipbḡe ina ealadain duḡcoir, deaḡhadobair ollaim ḡil muirḡbhaiḡ epide do marbaḡ ḡo εἰḡmaiḡreaḡ daon buille ḡa do láim uilliam ḡairḡ for tochar dúin iomḡdaim i naḡmḡioḡt. Sé ba γ pé pichitḡ do thabairḡ ina epaic iarpin.

Ruaḡḡri mac Airt méḡ aongura tḡḡearna ua neachḡaḡ ulaḡ do marbaḡ lá cloinn conulaḡ uí néill, γ la cathbairr mág aongura a deapbḡathair pen.

Sluaḡ mḡp la Niall óḡ ua Néill hi tḡr conaill ḡur mill mopan do ḡortaiḡ γ darbannaib innḡi. Tangatar cenél cconailḡ ina aḡaiḡ ḡur po picceaiḡ iomairecc etopra ḡo po meabaiḡ for chenél Eḡḡann, γ ḡo po marbaḡ poch-aiḡe óioḡ, γ ḡo po beanaiḡ ech iomḡa óioḡ don chup rin.

Ireland in the King's train, treating of the last four or five months of King Richard the Second's reign. Of this very curious and important little work there are two manuscript copies, one of which is in the British Museum, and the other in the Library of Lambeth Palace. A translation of that portion of the story which relates to Ireland was made by the celebrated Sir George Carew, President of Munster in the latter end of the reign of Elizabeth, and published, in the year 1770, by Harris in his *Hibernica* (p. 49-58). But the entire tract has been recently translated and illustrated with notes, by the Rev. J. Webb, by whom it has been printed in the twentieth volume of the *Archæologia*. The substance of this narrative has been given by Mr. Moore, in his History of Ireland, vol. iii. p. 134-140, and the Editor has not deemed it necessary to abstract it here as it would interfere with the notes to other passages.

¹ *Muintir-Tadhgain*, or Fox's country, now the barony of Killcoursey, in the King's County, as appears from Patent Roll, Chanc. 42 :

"Hubert Fox of Lehinch, Baronie of Killcourseie, *alias* the Foxe his country, gent., commonly called the Foxe, chief of his name, by deed dated 1st May, 1599, to express his zeal and loyalty, surrendered to the Queen all the estate spiritual and temporal within the whole baronie and territory of Kilcourseie, called Moun-terhagan, or the Foxe his Country, &c. &c. with the intent that her Majesty should regrant the same in tail male to him and others of his Kinsmen."

See the Miscellany of the Irish Archæological Society for a curious covenant made between Fox and Mageoghegan, A. D. 1526.

According to the tradition in the country, as recited to the Editor in January, 1838, by Mr. John Daly of Kilbeggan, who was then in the eightieth year of his age, there were latterly three branches of the Foxes in this territory, of which one possessed the estate of Ballymalady, lying between Horseleap and Clara; another, Clogh-an-tsionnaigh, in the same neighbourhood; and a third, Streamstown, in the

gain', and Chief of Teflia; and Dermot and Brian, two sons of Catharnach Mac an-t-Sinnaigh, died.

The castle of Dunamon^a was taken by Mac an-Abbaidh O'Connor. Hubert, the son of Edmond, son of Hubert Burke, was killed in it; and the grandson of Edmond O'Kelly, who was imprisoned in it, was set at liberty.

Gregory, son of Tanuidhe O'Mulconry^w, a man perfect in his hereditary art, and a good materies of an ollav of Sil-Murray, was accidentally killed, by one cast of a javelin from the hand of William Garv [Mac David Burke], who mistook him for another. One hundred and twenty-six cows were afterwards given as an eric [fine] for his death.

Rory, the son of Art Magennis, Lord of Iveagh in Ulidia, was slain by the sons of Cu-Uladh O'Neill, assisted by Caffar Magennis, his own brother.

A great army was led by Niall Oge O'Neill into Tirconnell, and destroyed many fields and much corn. The Kinel-Connell came to oppose him; and a battle was fought between them, in which the Kinel-Owen were defeated, and many of them slain; they were also deprived of many horses on this occasion.

county of Westmeath. The two last estates were confiscated after the civil war of 1641; and the first, Ballymalady, was sold about sixty years ago by Charles Fox, Esq., who was the last estated gentleman of that branch of the family.

In the reign of James I. a Mr. Patrick Fox, of Dublin, afterwards Sir Patrick Fox, who seems to have been active in the service of the crown, had lands granted him in the neighbourhood of Moyroe, in the county of Westmeath; from his son, Nathaniel, the present Fox, of Foxhall, is descended; but the Editor has not been able to get at any satisfactory evidence to prove whether this Patrick, who had been originally a merchant in Dublin, was of the Foxes of Muintir-Tadhgain, or even of the Irish race. D'Arcy Fox, Esq., of Foxbrook, in the county of Meath, is supposed to be the present head of the Foxes of Kilcoursey; but he possesses no portion of the original territory of Muintir-Tadhgain.

^a *Dunamon*.—See note ^r, under the year 1232, p. 264, *supra*. This passage is translated by Mageoghegan as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1400. The castle of Dunoman was taken by the son of the abbott O'Connor. Hobert mac Edmond mac Hobert Burke was killed therein, and the son of Edmond O'Kelly, that was prisoner in the same castle, was sett at liberty."

^w *O'Mulconry*.—This passage is translated as follows by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1400. Gregory, son of Tanye O'Mollchonry, Chief Chronicler of Sillmorey by profession, and a very authentick author in many knowledges, was killed of a blow of a lance by the hands of William Garve Mac David, in the conflict of Donoman aforesaid by chance medle, for which cause the offender was driven to pay 126 Cowes in satisfaction, or Eirricke, of him."

Mac maḡnara mḡs uibir, .i. ḡiollapatraice da ngoirḡi an ḡiolla buide décc ina tḡis ḡsin fo bitin cuirlinne do legeaḡ óó.

Seaan mac ḡilib mic ḡiollaíora puaiḡ uí Raḡillig tḡgearna bḡeipne, aon do bḡearr enec, ḡ uairli da chineaḡ déḡ do bioḡḡ ina iomḡaiḡ i tḡulaig miongáin.

Mac ḡiḡ Saxon do tḡeacht i neḡinn.

Maḡnur mac conconnaec uí Raḡillig aubap tḡgearna Mhuintipe Maol-morḡa [do ecc].¹ bi

Concobar mac Domnaill mic néill ḡairb, mic aḡa, mic domnaill óicc uí domnaill do ḡol ar cḡeic tar ḡliaḡ ḡoir i tḡir cḡonaill, ḡ éḡsin, ḡ eoccan puaiḡ mac ḡuibne do comḡuitim ḡé aḡoile.

Clann Flaiteḡḡraig uí Ruairc do ionnarḡaḡ ar an mbḡipne, ḡ a nḡol ḡo tḡir conuill, ḡ aḡaill do cḡenél cḡonaill do bḡiḡ leo ipin mbḡeipne co nḡeḡḡar cḡeaḡa mḡra ḡor ua puairc ḡ do ḡaḡraḡ leo i tḡir conuill iaibḡide.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1401.

Αόιρ Cḡioḡt, mḡle, ceithḡe chéḡ, a haon.

Maofleachlann ua ceallaiḡ tḡgearna ua maine, ḡear ḡiḡ einḡ ḡaon-nachtaḡ, ḡ Tomár mac ḡip émainn (.i. emann albanaḡ) a buḡc mic uilliam tḡgearna ḡall connacht do écc iar mbuaḡ naithḡiḡe. Da mac uilliam do ḡḡnom tar éir Tomair a búḡc, .i. mac uilliam do denam ḡuilleacc mac Riocairḡ óicc, ḡ Mac uilliam oile do Uateḡ mac Tomair a buḡc, ḡ umla uaiḡ do, mac uilliam cloinne Riocairḡ ar ḡinnḡipeacht.

Domnaill ua maille tḡgearna umail décc iar ḡḡorḡaḡ a aoiri.

Cathal puaiḡ maḡ Ragnaill tairḡeaḡ muintipe heolair do ḡarḡaḡ i nḡḡuim chubḡa la Seappaiḡ mac Maoleaḡclonn mḡs Ragnaill.

¹ *Gilla-Buidhe*, i. e. *juvenis flavus seu luteolus*, the yellow youth.

² *Tulach Mongain*, i. e. Mongan's hill, now Tullymongan, a townland on the east side of the town of Cavan. The hill on which O'Reilly's castle stood, in this townland, is now generally called the Gallows-hill. The foundations of the

castle are now scarcely traceable.

³ *The son of the King of England*.—This should be entered under the next year. Thomas, Duke of Lancaster, son of King Henry IV., arrived in Dublin on the 13th of November, 1401.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Antiquities*, p. 106, and Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, *ad ann.* 1401.

Gillapattrick, the son of Manus Maguire, who was usually called Gilla-Buidhe^a, died, in his own house, in consequence of venesection.

John, son of Philip, son of Gilla-Isa-Roe O'Reilly, Lord of Breifny, the most hospitable and noble of his name, died of a sudden fit, in his bed at Tulach Mongain^b.

The son of the King of England^c came to Ireland.

Manus, the son of Cuconnaught O'Reilly, heir apparent to the lordship of Muintir-Maelmora, died.

Conor, the son of Donnell, son of Niall Garv, son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge O'Donnell, went on a predatory excursion over the mountain^a eastward, through Tirconnell; and he and Owen Roe Mac Sweeny fell by each other's hands.

The sons of Flaherty O'Rourke were banished from Breifny; and they went to Tirconnell, and brought some of the Kinel-Connell with them into Breifny, where they committed great depredations on O'Rourke, and carried away the spoils into Tirconnell.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1401.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred one.

Melaghlin O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, a truly hospitable and humane man, and Thomas, the son of Sir Edmond Albanagh Burke, [i.e.] Mac William, Lord of the English of Connaught, died, after the victory of penance. After the death of this Thomas Burke, two Mac Williams were made, namely, Ulick, the son of Richard Oge, who was elected the Mac William; and Walter, the son of Thomas, who was made another Mac William, but yielded submission to Mac William of Clanrickard for his seniority.

Donnell O'Malley, Lord of Umallia, died, after having attained to a good old age.

Cathal Roe Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, was slain at Druim-chubhra^b, by Geoffry, the son of Melaghlin Mac Rannall.

^a *Over the mountain*, i. e. across the mountain of Barnesmore.

^b *Druim-chubhra*, now Dromcoorha, a townland in the parish of Cill Taitéomairc, or Kil-

Maolruanaid mac Cathail ruaid meḡ pagnaill do marbaid la cloinn an Maoileachlainn cēna a ttopaigeēt a cepeiche.

Concobar anabaid ua ceallaiḡ do ḡabail tigeḡnair uib maine déir a athar.

Carrac locha cé do ḡabail la cloinn fíḡail meic Diarmata. Daime iomda do marbaid, ḡ do bathaid na timcheal, ḡ lucht a comēda da tabairt uatha dāp cēnn comad.

Feolimid mac cathail óig uí concobair do ḡabail la mac uí concobair duinn.

Comne do dñam eidiu ó néill, .i. mall óḡ ḡ ó domnaill Toirpdealbac ag caol uirge ḡ síe do denom doib pe apoile don chur rin.

Coccaid dñige eitir ua ndomnaill iarom ḡ brian mac enpi uí néill, uair tug brian plóg lair ḡo tír conaill, ḡur po ionnroiḡ longport uí domnaill, ḡ po marbaid Mac néill óig mic neill ḡairb mic afoha mic domnaill óig, ḡ maoileaclloinn mac plaitbſtair ḡ uí Ruairc ḡ rochaide oile leo. Do deachaid ó domnaill co na cloinn, ḡ muinir duinnín ir in ló cēna illeanmain brian ḡo puccat fair, ḡ cpeac uí ḡairmleadaig (.i. enpi) poime iar marbaid enpi lair. Ro fígead iomairſḡ ainnur eidiu ua ndomnaill ḡ brian ua néill, ḡ po marbaid brian lair, ḡ po rraoinead por a muinir iar bſḡbail cpeach cenél Moain. Ro marbaid beor rochaide oile imaili fpi brian ap an lathair rin. Soair ua domnaill plán cona muinir co nedalaib aibib iar mbuaid ḡ corccor.

Corbmac mac brianain tasoirec corco acland do marbaid la a bſairib i pell, .i. Concobar Mac Seain meic brianain, ḡc.

Domnall mac Enpi í néill dpuarcelaí ó ḡallaibh.

AOIS CRIOST, 1402.

Aoir Crioſt, mile, ceithre cheo, adó.

Coccaid mor eitir ua néill, ḡ clann enpi í néill, ḡ an tír do millead ap ḡac taeb ſtoppa.

Muirſſſtach ua plannagain aipchideochain oile pinn décc.

togher, near Drumshanbo, in the county of Leitrim.

^c *Conor Anabaidh*, i. e. Conor or Cornelius the abortive. He was so called because he was born

Mulrony, the son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall, was slain by the sons of the same Melaghlin, while in pursuit of a prey.

Conor Anabaidh^e O'Kelly assumed the lordship of Hy-Many after his father.

The Rock of Lough Key was taken by the sons of Cathal Mac Dermot, and many persons were slain and drowned around it. Its ward gave it up for a bribe.

Felim, the son of Cathal Oge O'Conor, was taken prisoner by the son of O'Conor Don.

A conference was held between O'Neill (Niall Oge) and O'Donnell (Tur-lough) at Cael-uisge; and they made peace with each other on that occasion.

A war afterwards broke out between O'Donnell and Brian, the son of Henry O'Neill; for Brian had led an army into Tirconnell, and had attacked the fortress of O'Donnell, and killed the son of Niall Oge, son of Niall Garv, son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge [O'Donnell], and Melaghlin, son of Flaherty O'Rourke, and many others. On the same day O'Donnell, his sons, and Muintir Duirnin, went in pursuit of Brian, and overtook him as he was driving off a prey taken from O'Gormly (Henry), whom he had slain. A fierce battle was fought between O'Donnell and Brian O'Neill, in which Brian was killed by O'Donnell, and his people were routed, leaving the spoils of Kinel-Moen behind them. Many others were slain along with Brian in this engagement. O'Donnell then returned home safely with his people, with great spoils, after victory and triumph.

Cormac Mac Branán, Chief of Corco-achlann, was treacherously slain by his own kinsman, i. e. Conor, the son of John Mac Branán, &c.

Donnell, the son of Henry O'Neill, was ransomed from the English.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1402.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred two.

A great war [broke out] between O'Neill and the sons of Henry O'Neill; and the country was destroyed in every direction between them.

Murtough O'Flanagan, Archdeacon of Elphin, died.

before his time. For his pedigree up to Mainé More, the progenitor of all the Hy-Many, see *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed for the Irish Archaeological Society in 1842.

Coccað eidiu iapla upmuman 7 iapla deapmuman, 7 an da mac uilliam do ðul do congnaim la hiapla upmuman.

Cappac locha cé do gabail la Concobar ócc macc afoa ap cloinn pfrgail meic diarmata.

Pfrgal ua Ruairc aobap tigeapna bpeirne, pfr bpuémor beoða dealbða deigeimig, do marbað ma tīg pén la cloinn cába 7 (a) aónacul i mainirtir Sligig.

Niall óg mac Néill moir mic afoha uí néill (Ri cenel neogain) décc iap mbuaio eimig 7 oirpðscair ongtha 7 aithrige. ðrian mac Néill óig décc iapttam (i. don galar bpsc). *after some of our poets*

Muircheisric mac Donnchaio uí ðubba raoi coitcinn i nuairle, 7 i neineac décc, 7 a aónacul i nApo na magh

Maéa o Scingín do écc don fiolún.

Pilib mac briain móir meg matgaimna tighsina oirgiall décc, 7 Apogal mac briain do gabail tighsinair na déoið.

Cúconnacht mac magnura mic concconnacht uí Raigillig tanairi bpeirne do écc. Una ingín coirpðealbais uí concobair a mathair ríde.

ðrian mac Domnaill uí plaitbirtaig aobap tigeapna cairn geccais décc.

Peolimid mac cathail óig do legeað ap a bpaigdenur.

Mainirtir chuiche i tuadhmuimain i neappuccoideact cille da lua do tocceail do bpaithribh .S. Pponper la Sioba ceam mac conmapa tighsina cloinne cuilein po ðaigh go mað í bað Roimh adhnaithe dó fein, 7 dia cenel.

Aoð pfanchaioh ó domnaill Saor pfachaða do écc.

Coccað mór eittir ua ndomnaill (Toirpðealbac mac neill) 7 ua catain (i. Magnar) go po hindpeað, 7 go po cpeacóirgð oipeact uí catain la hua ndomnaill, 7 gur po lirimilleað an típ uile lair.

^d *The Clann-Caba*, i. e. the family of the Mac Cabs, who are of Danish descent, and were leaders of gallowglasses to the O'Rourkes and O'Reillys of Breifny. To this passage O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "1403, Kal. Jan. Domini O'Roirk Odonis filius 15 dies ante pasch. per clann mic caba occisus suggestione Eugenii O'Rourk."

^e *Galar breac*, literally, the speckled disease.

Mageoghegan translates it, "the pied pox, or little pox."—See note ^c; under the year 1327, p. 536, *supra*.

^f *Fiolún*, a kind of scorbutic eruption.

^g *Carn-Gegach*.—See the Annals of Connaught, in which this place is called Gno beg.

^h *Felim*, the son of Cathal Oge.—He was the son of the heroic Cathal Oge O'Connor, who was the son of Cathal O'Connor, King of Connaught

A war broke out between the Earl of Ormond and the Earl of Desmond; and the two Mac Williams went to assist the Earl of Ormond.

The Rock of Lough Key was taken by Conor Oge, the son of Hugh, from the sons of Farrell Mac Dermot.

Farrell O'Rourke, heir to the lordship of Breifny, a powerful, energetic, comely, and truly hospitable man, was slain in his own house by the Clann-Caba^d, and was interred in the monastery of Sligo.

Niall Oge, the son of Niall More, son of Hugh O'Neill, King of Kinel-Owen, died, after the victory of hospitality and renown, [Extreme Unction and Penance].

Brian, the son of Niall Oge, died of galar breac^e.

Murtough, the son of Donough O'Dowda, a man universally distinguished for his nobleness and hospitality, died, and was interred at Ardnarea.

Matthew O'Scingin died of fiolún^f.

Philip, the son of Brian More Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died; and Ardgall, [another] son of Brian, assumed the lordship after him.

Cuconnaught, the son of Manus, who was son of Cuconnaught O'Reilly, Tanist of Breifny, died. Una, the daughter of Turlough O'Conor, was his mother.

Brian, the son of Donnell O'Flaherty, heir to the lordship of Carn Gegach^g, died.

Felim, the son of Cathal Oge^b, was released from captivity.

The Abbey of Cuincheⁱ, in Thomond, in the diocese of Killaloe, was founded for Franciscan friars by Sheeda Cam Mac Namara, Lord of Clann-Coilein, [who ordained] that it should be the burial-place of himself and his tribe.

Hugh Seanchaidh O'Donnell, a learned historian, died.

A great war [broke out] between O'Donnell (Turlough, the son of Niall) and O'Kane (Manus); and [during this war] O'Kane's tribe was plundered, and the territory^j totally spoiled by O'Donnell.

in 1324.

ⁱ *Cuinche*, now *Quin*, in the barony of Bunratty, and county of Clare, about five miles to the east of Ennis. The magnificent ruins of this abbey still remain in good preservation. According to Sir James Ware, this abbey was not erected till 1433.—See Harris's edition of

Ware's Works, p. 280, and note ^a, under the year 1278, p. 429, *supra*.

^j *The territory*.—*Oireacht-Ui-Chathain*, i. e. O'Kane's tribe, a name which was also applied to the territory which, about this period, comprised the baronies of Keenaght, Tirkeeran, and Coleraine, in the present county of Londonderry.

Aois Críost, 1403.

Aois Críost, míle, ceithre ched, atáí.

Domnall mac ení uí néill do gabail tigeapnaí típe heóghain.

Taóg mac cathail óicc uí concobair do marbað la cloinn toirpdealbais óig uí concobair, 7 deóghan mac an abaid uí concobair for machaire na naileac, 7 a adnacal hi tumba Domnall mic cathail a ífnathap.

Concobair an abaid mac Maoileachlainn uí ceallais tigeapna ó maine, Nathair neime a chimó 7 na ngaoideal ap chfna do écc iar nonccad 7 iar naitrige, 7 a adnacal i mainirir eoin bairde hi tair maine.

Fionnguala inghn toirpdealbais mic alda mic eoghain uí concobair bfn Maoileachlainn uí ceallais (tigeapna ua maine) do écc iar ndeigbeathaid.

Sluaigead la hua cconcoair ndonn, 7 la Muircfstaac bacach mac domnall (tigeapna Shigig) i nuachtar connacht dar gabrat neart ap riol nanmchada. Tiaíaitt i cclonn Riocaird ara haite do congnaím le huilleac mac Riocaird i naghaid maineach gur chuirfett a tairén oppa diblinib.

* *Machaire-na-nailech*, the field of the stones. This name is now obsolete.

¹ *The tomb of Doennll*.—O'Flaherty writes in H. 2. 11, between the lines: "rectius i tumba caíail mic domnall a ífnathap.—O' *Mulconry*."

² *Donnell, son of Cathal*.—This is a mistake for Cathal, son of Donnell; for the grandfather of this Teige was Cathal O'Conor, King of Connaught, who was the son of Donnell O'Conor, Tanist of Connaught in 1308, and the ancestor of the O'Conors of Sligo.

³ *Monastery of John the Baptist*.—This monastery was situated at Rindown, or St. John's, on Lough Ree, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See note ^x, under the year 1199, p. 120, *supra*.

^o *Tir-Many*, i. e. the country of Mainé Mor, the ancestor of the O'Kellys. This territory is more usually, but less correctly, called Ui Maine, anglice Hy-Many.

^p *They acquired dominion over Sil-Anmchadha*.

—Mageoghegan renders this phrase: "which country they possessed themselves of."

^q *Ulick*.—De Burgo in his *Hibernia Dominicana*, explains the name Ulick thus:

"Eum (Gulielmum de Anaghkeen) vocabant Hiberni Uliog nomine scilicet composito ex vocalis Uliam et oge significantibus Gulielmum juvenem seu juniorem per syncope autem Willog aut Ulog apud Hibernos et Ulick et Ulic apud Anglos."

Sir William de Burgo of Annaghkeen, the first Mac William Eighter, was the first who was called Ulick.—See the *History of Galway*, p. 55.

^r *Obtained sway over both*.—The construction of the original is inelegant and faulty. The meaning is, that they obtained sway over the O'Maddens and O'Kellys, the two great families of the Hy-Many. The whole passage should stand as follows:

"O'Conor Don and the chief of the O'Conors of Sligo (Murtough Bacach, the son of Donnell),

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1403.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred three.

Donnell, the son of Henry O'Neill, assumed the lordship of Tyrone.

Teige, the son of Cathal Oge O'Connor, was slain on Machaire-na-nailech^k, by the sons of Turlough Oge O'Connor [Don], and by Owen, the son of the Abbot, O'Connor, and was interred in the tomb^l of Donnell, son of Cathal^m, his grandfather.

Conor Anabaidh, the son of Melaghlin O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, the Serpent of his tribe, and of all the Irish people, died, after Extreme Unction and Penance, and was interred in the monastery of St. John the Baptistⁿ in Tir-Many^o.

Finola, the daughter of Turlough, son of Hugh O'Connor, and the wife of Melaghlin O'Kelly (Lord of Hy-Many), died, after a virtuous life.

An army was led by O'Connor Don and Murtough Bacagh, the son of Donnell (Lord of Sligo), into Upper Connaught, by which they acquired dominion over Sil-Anmchadha^p. They afterwards proceeded to Clanrickard, to assist Ulick^q, the son of Richard [Burke], against the Hy-Many; so that they obtained sway over both^r.

marched into the upper part of Connaught, with an army, by which they subdued the O'Maddens of Sil-Anmchy; after which they proceeded to Clanrickard to assist Mac William (Ulick, the son of Richard) against the O'Kellys and subdued them also; so that they reduced the two great families of Hy-Many to obedience on this occasion."

The passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1403. O'Connor Donn, and Mortagh Backagh mac Donnell, Lord of Sligeagh and the territory thereof, with their forces repaired to the Lands of Owen mac Murrough O'Madden, which contrey they possessed themselves of, and from thence they went to Clann Rickard to assist Ulicke mac Rickard Burke, against the O'Kellyes of Imaine" [whom they also sub-

dued]; "from thence they returned to their houses without any loss or accidentall mischance."

In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the construction of the language of this passage is much more correct than that of the Four Masters. The literal translation of it is as follows:

"A. D. 1404. An army was led by O'Connor Don, and Murtough, the son of Donnell O'Connor, into Hy-Many and Sil-Anamchy, to compel O'Madden by force to submit to them. O'Madden came into their house and submitted to O'Connor [Don] as his lord. They then proceeded into Clanrickard to assist Mac William and to make war on O'Kelly, and they obtained sway over O'Kelly on this occasion, and then returned in safety to their houses."

Muirchírtac bácaé mac Domnaill mic Muircheartaig tigearna ioch-
tair connacht do écc (i. in pfoġmar) i ccaiplén Slíccig.

Coccaó dísige eidir breifneachaib 7 clann ndonnchaib dar marbáó
tomaltach ócc mac tomaltair méġ dorchaib deoóflair cheneóil duachain
don aicme rin, 7 Muirchírtach óġ ó héliġe brughaid cedach conáich, 7c.

Maolmorá mac coñcondacht mic ġiollaíora ruaid uí Raġillig do ġabail
tíġhnair muintire Raġillig.

Maġnur mac Conmaige uí catáin tigearna ciannaéta do écc.

Felim mac domnaill mic Muircheartaig uí concobair do écc.

Cúulaó mac ġiollaíatraicc meic catmaoil do marbáó (i. i pfiull) ma
oiréctur dá dáoimib fin.

Corbmac mac Donnchaib méġ captaig do écc.

O ceinneitig Donn do marbáó la clóinn Philip uí ceinneitig,

AOIS CRIOST, 1404.

AOIR CRIOPT, mile, cethre ched, a cŧhair.

Tomár bairéó eppcop oile fino raóí epeann i neacena 7 i nairé eolur
diaóá, do écc, 7 a adnacal in Aíríg locha con.

Concobair ócc mac aóha meic Diarmada tigearna muiġe luirġ, bŧitir ap
beoóáct do ecc (i. i. in pfoġmar), 7 Tadhġ mac aóha meic diarmada do
ġabail tigearnaip.

^a *Died.*—It is added in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that he was succeeded by Brian, the son of Donnell. This Brian was the half brother of Murtough Bacagh; Meave, the daughter of O'Rourke, being the mother of the former, and Raghnaill, the daughter of O'Donnell, that of the latter.—See Pedigree of the O'Conors in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74.

^c *The last chief, deoóflair.*—The particle deoó when thus prefixed, denotes *last*, as in the Book of Ballymoté, fol. 6, Sardanapalur deoóflair Aŧapóá, "Sardanapalús, the last sóvereign of the Assyrians."—See the Editor's Irish Grammar, part ii. chap. vi. p. 277.

^d *Brughaidh Cedach*, i. e. the centurion Brughaidh, or farmer. The ancient Irish farmer was so called, because he was bound by law to keep one hundred labourers, and one hundred of each kind of domestic animals.—See col. 921 of the Leabhar Buidhe of the Mac Fírbíse of Lecan, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, in which distinct reference is made to this law. See also *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 238, note ^b.

^e *Thomas Barrett.*—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, the obituary of this prelate is given as follows:

"A. D. 1404. Thomas Barrett, Bushop of

Murtough-Bacagh, the son of Donnell, who was son of Murtough, Lord of Lower Connaught, died¹ in autumn, in the castle of Sligo.

A war arose between the Breifnians and the Clann-Donogh, in which Tomaltagh Oge, the son of Tomaltagh Mac Dorcy, the last Chief of Kinel-Duachain of that family, and Murtough Oge O'Healy, a wealthy brughaidh cedach², &c., were slain.

Maelmora, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Gilla-Isa Roe O'Reilly, became Lord of the Muintir-Reilly.

Manus, son of Cooley O'Kane, Lord of Kienaghta, died.

Felim, son of Donnell, the son of Murtough O'Conor, died.

Cu-Uladh, son of Gillapatrik Mac Cawell, was treacherously slain at an assembly by his own people.

Cormac, the son of Donough Mac Carthy, died.

O'Kennedy Don was slain by the sons of Philip O'Kennedy.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1404.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred four.

Thomas Barrett³, Bishop of Elphin, the most illustrious man in Ireland for wisdom and profound knowledge of divinity, died, and was interred at Airech Locha Con⁴.

Conor Oge, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, a bear in vigour⁵, died in Autumn; and Teige, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, assumed the lordship.

Olfynn, a very reverend and noble prelate, and full of all good qualities belonging to his function, died in the Spring of this year, and was interred in Derry of Logh Con. The families of Barretts, Cusacks, and Mac Quillans of the Roote, are Welshmen, and came from Wales to this land."

⁴ *Airech Locha Con*, now Errowa. A peninsula, extending into Lough Con, in the parish of Crossmolina, barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo.—See note ⁴, under the year 1172, p. 3, *supra*, and also note under the year 1413,

infra.

⁵ *A bear in vigour*.—The word *beirip* is explained "a bear, a fierce wild beast," by O'Brien, in his Irish Dictionary; and in the Tale of Deirdre, the three sons of Uisneach are called *tre peibio Slieib Cuillinn*, *tri beirpeada beoda*, and *tri leomun leapa Connradh*, i. e. three hawks of Slieve Gullion, three vigorous bears, and three lions of the Fort of Conradh." See *Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Dublin*, p. 116. The comparison of heroes to bears would shew a low state of classic feeling in the

Corbmac mac diarmada do marbhad ar pluaghad i cloinn Riocaird in iompuaccad lá marcpluag cloinne Riocaird agur tuadhmunan.

Ingean uí Choncobair fáilgiz bñ giollapatreice uí mórda do écc.

Maidm atha duib la giollapatreice ua mórda tigearna laoiri for gallaib, i corcoratar daoine iomda. Eóail each, arm, 7 évead do dñom oppa.

Iarla upmunan ceann cpoðachta gall epeann do écc.

Donnchad bán ua maolconaire allam ríl Muirpeadaiz i Sínehar do écc.

Giolladuibin mac cruicín ollam tuadhmunan le rínear, 7 le Seinn décc.

Cearball ó dálaiz ollam corcomodruad, Domnall mac Donnchada uí Dhalaiž da ngoiréi bolg an dana, Flann mac Seain uí domnallain ollam ríl muirpeadaiz i noán, Uilliam ua deoradán ollam laizín i mbreicinnar, Nualad ingín Domnaill mic Muirpestraiz uí concobair bean Feargail mic corbmaic meic Donnchad, 7 Donnchathaiz mac Muirpeadaiz még rínlaoich brugaib cédaé conáiz do corco aclaínn, 7 lairfeap gada do Ruaidrí ó concobair do ríž conaét déž.

Eogan mac Murchada mic caéair uí concobair do marbhad la hiarla cille dapa.

Antriu bairid do marbhad la huið murchada.

Cogað deirge eirir maž cártaiz 7 ua Suilleabain buide. Toirpdealbác meiré mac mathgamna do beir ina loingreoir ag maž carptaiz an tan rin. bpeiré dó ar ua Súilleabain ar fairrge, 7 ar cloinn diarmada még carptaiz badar ag cuidiugað le 7 nažaib még cártaiz. Ua Suilleabáin do batad don dul rin dó, 7 domnall mac diarmada még carthaigh do gáail.

Matgamain mac conmara do écc for Sligib na Roina.

writer; but the probability is that the original meaning of the word was lost sight of, and that it is employed by modern Irish writers in the sense of vigorous hero. The passage is translated as follows by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1404. Connor Oge mac Hugh Mac Dermott, prince of Moylorge, a desperate and hardy man of his hands; died between Mychaelmas and Hollentide, and Teig mac Hugh Mac Der-

mott was established in his place at Hollentide."

² *Cormac Mac Dermot*.—this passage is translated by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"Cormack Mac Dermota was killed in a hoasting in Clann Rickard by some of the horse-men of Clanrickard, in September this year."

³ *Head of the process*.—Mageoghegan translates this passage as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

Cormac Mac Dermot^a was slain upon an incursion into Clanrickard, in a conflict with the cavalry of Clanrickard and Thomond.

The daughter of O'Conor Faly, and wife of Gillapatrik O'More, died.

The victory of Ath dubh was gained by Gillapatrik O'More, Lord of Leix, over the English, where many persons were slain, and great spoil was taken in horses, arms, and armour.

The Earl of Ormond, head of the prowess^a of the English of Ireland, died.

Donogh Bane O'Mulconry, Ollav of Sil-Murray in history, died.

Gilla-Duivin Mac Curtin, Ollav of Thomond in music, died.

Carroll O'Daly, Ollav of Corcomroe; Donnell, the son of Donough O'Daly, who was usually called Bolg-an-dana^b; Flann, the son of John O'Donnellan, Ollav of Sil-Murray in poetry; William O'Doran, Ollav of Leinster in judicature^c; Nuala, daughter of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Conor, and wife of Farrell, the son of Cormac Mac Donough; and Donncahy, the son of Murray Mac Shanly, a wealthy brughaidh cedach [farmer] of Corco-Achlann, and chief servant of trust^d to Rory O'Conor, King of Connaught, died.

Owen, the son of Murrough, son of Cathaoir O'Conor [Faly], was slain by the Earl of Kildare.

Andrew Barrott^e was slain by the O'Murphys.

A war broke out between Mac Carthy and O'Sullivan Boy. Turlough Meith^f Mac Mahon, who was at this time Mac Carthy's chief maritime officer, came up at sea with O'Sullivan and the sons of Dermot Mac Carthy, who were aiding O'Sullivan against Mac Carthy; and he drowned O'Sullivan, and made a prisoner of Donnell, the son of Dermot Mac Carthy, on this occasion.

Mahon Mac Namara died on his way to Rome.

^a A. D. 1404. The Earle of Ormonde, head of the chivallrie of all Ireland, died."

^b *Bolg-an-dana*, i. e. the budget of poetry.

^c *Judicature*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise he is called "chief professor of the Brehon law with the Mac Murroghs of Lynster."

^d *Láinfeap gráda*, means the chief servant of trust to an Irish king.

^e *Barrott*.—The name *bapóib* is to be distin-

guished from *bapéo*. The former was that of a sept of Welsh origin located in the south of Ireland, and the latter of one in Connaught.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 335, note ¹. The O'Murroughoes, or O'Murphys, who slew this Barrott, were seated in the east of the county of Wexford, where they are still numerous.

^f *Turlough Meith*, i. e. Turlough, or Terence, the Fat or Gross.

Μαοιλεαχλαinn mág oipeécταιγ ταιοipeac muintipe poðuibh do ecc.

Donnchað mac caémaoil ταιοipeac an da cenel peapaðhaiγ do marbað
la Mág uiðip^{an} ^{don}

Peðlimið mac aßa uí tuatáil tigeapna ua Muiríðhaiγ do écc.

Catal mac Taidγ meic donnchað aðbar tigeapna ua nAilealla do écc.

Taióleç mac donnchað uí dubða, γ Tuatál mac Maóilschlainn uí
domnalláin aðbar ollamhan fil Muirpeaðhaiγ i ndán, γ Taidγ mac baßegalaiz
meic aßagaín aðbar ollamhan ioétar éonnaét i ppenecur, laioipíðe ina
ttriur do écc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1405.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, cñthpe céd, acúicc.

Slóigeað la Taidγ mac aodha meic diarmada tigeapna maize luiγ
diarrað a tigeapnaiγ ap pñochte concobair mic taichliγ, γ for lucht aipciγ
apcña, amail po buð dual opior a ionaio do gñér. Muintipe aipciγ do
tappaing uí concobair ðuinn, cloinne muirécñtaiγ muimniγ, γ cloinne pñigail
meic diarmada cuca i naðaið meic Diarmada. Cpuinnigíð i ccoinne apoile
go loc labain i ccpiç aipciγ. Pñthar deabaio ðopna. ðuipir mac diarmada
γ Donnchað mac meγ Domnaill (a Conpabal) cona muintipe diðlimið i túp
an laoi for an ccumupcpluaγ ccñthapða batap ina aghaið gup po marbað
mopán da ppoðaoiñið don puathop pin. Giðð tuc pñ eiγin opianlac an
maðma aγaið ap an ionað in ap dócha laiγ mac Diarmata do beit co ttiγ
upcñop do pñiγhitt nduaiðpiγ ndoeaðpána da ionnpoiγið, gup beanaptaiγ go
cñit coiñðípeac ina bpaγaið ðó go ttopchaiγ (no gup ecc) Mac Diarmata
taidγ uiπíðe a ccionn tpeçtmuine ina eiγh pñin. Ruaiðpi mac aodha meic
Diarmada do gabail tigeapnaiγ maize luiγ iappin.

Maγnup mac aßha uí uγinn do écc.

Αοoh ua hainliγi, Tαιοipeac cénel doðta do écc. γ a aðnacal i ccluan
coippte.

¹ *The Hy-Muireadhaigh*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Tooles, who were originally seated along the river Barrow, in the south of the present county of Kildare; but, at the period of this Felim, they were seated in the Glen of

Imaile, in the county of Wicklow.—See note ^c, under the year 1180, p. 51–54, *supra*.

² *The man in his station*, i. e. the head of the Mac Dermots, or Chief of Moylurg.—See note ², under the year 1297, pp. 468, 469, *supra*, for

Melaghlin Mageraghty, Chief of Muintir-Rodiv, died.

Donough Mac Cawell, Chief of the two Kinel-Farrys, was slain by Maguire.

Felim, the son of Hugh O'Tuathail, Lord of the Hy-Muireadhaigh¹, died.

Cathal, the son of Teige Mac Donough, heir to the lordship of Tirerrill, died.

Taichleach, the son of Donough O'Dowda; Tuathal, the son of Melaghlin O'Donnellan, intended ollav of Sil-Murray in poetry; and Teige, the son of Bæthius Mac Egan, intended ollav of Lower Connaught in law,—the three died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1405.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred five.

An army was led by Teige, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, against the descendants of Conor, the son of Taichleach [Mac Dermot], and all the other people of Airtech, to demand chiefry from them, as was always due to a man in his station^b. The people of Airtech drew O'Conor Don, the Clann-Murtough-Muimhneach, and the sons of Farrell Mac Dermot, [to their assistance] against Mac Dermot. They all assembled [and met] at Loch Labainⁱ, in the territory of Airtech, where a battle was fought between them. In the early part of the day Mac Dermot and Donough Mac Donnell, his constable, with the forces of both, routed the fourfold mixed army^k opposed to them, and killed many of their common people in the conflict. But a certain man of the soldiers of the routed part turned towards the spot where he thought that Mac Dermot was, and cast at him a terrific irresistible javelin, which struck directly in his throat, so that Mac Dermot (Teige) died of the wound a week afterwards in his own house. Rory, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, then assumed the lordship of Moylurg.

Manus, the son of Hugh O'Higgin, died.

Hugh O'Hanly, Chief of Kinel-Dofa, died, and was interred in Cluain Coirpthe^l.

the exact boundaries of the territory of Airtech.

¹ *Loch Labain*.—This name would be anglicised Lough Labaun, but the Editor could not find it in the territory of Airtech.

^k *Fourfold mixed army*, cum arcploig cfech-

apba, "the fourfold mixed host," i. e. an army composed of the combined forces of four different tribes.

^l *Cluain-Coirpthe*.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "In margine Sinanni fluvii sub patrocinio

Ríordóir buiteileir da ngóiréi cor cruaid do mairbáid la mac pachta uí mórda.

Cogaí ag mac murchada re gallaib, go ttaimic deiríde an cóntae riabáid do creaclorgaí lair im cíchiorlaí, 7 im díreart diarmada.

Rírdet maí Ragnaill aóbar tairíú na neolaraí do écc tre ainmírair óil.

Ua concobair ciarraige Diarmaic mac donnchada do mairbáid la Mac Muirí ciarraige.

Inígn Domnaill uí brian, bín Pilib mic mathgáinna duinn uí chinneibíú do écc.

Giollananaom mac Ruaidrí uí cianáin ollam Seanchair fear manac do

S. Brendani" [*recte* Berachi].—"O'Mulconry."

This place is now called Kilbarry, and is situated in the parish of Termonbarry, near the Shannon, in the east of the county of Roscommon. Archdall, and from him all the topographical Irish writers have asserted that Cluain Coirpthe, where a monastery was founded by St. Bearach, in the latter end of the sixth century, is the church of Clooncraff, which Archdall places in the barony of Athlone, in the county of Roscommon; but this assertion of Archdall's, which has led so many others astray, involves a double error, for Cluain Coirpthe is not Clooncraff, and Clooncraff is not in the barony of Athlone. Cluain Coirpthe is described by the old writers as in the desert or wilderness of Kinel-Dofa, and on the brink of the Shannon; and this is sufficient to prove that it could not be Clooncraff, which is not in Kinel-Dofa, nor on the brink of the Shannon. The situation of St. Bearach's great monastery in O'Hanly's country of Kinel-Dofa, is still well known to the natives of that territory, who point out its ruins in the townland of Kilbarry, near the brink of the Shannon, and about two miles to the north of the small village of Termonbarry-Bridge, in the district of Kinel-Dofa, or O'Hanly's country, in the east of the county of Ros-

common. The ruins yet remaining, which are very interesting to the architectural antiquary, will be described in the second volume of Petrie's work on the ancient Irish ecclesiastical architecture, and need not be described here; but it may be necessary to remark that their situation near the brink of the Shannon, in the wilderness of Kinel-Dofa, is enough to shew that they occupy the very situation ascribed to Cluain-Coirpthe by the old writers.—See note ^d, under the year 1238, pp. 294, 295, *supra*; and a letter describing the ruins, written by the Editor from Strokestown, on the 19th August, 1837, and now preserved at the Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park, Dublin.

^m *Cos-cruaidh*.—Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, calls him "Richard Butler, surnamed Hardfoote."

ⁿ *Faghtna*.—This name is usually latinized Festus.

^o *Contae Riabhach*, i. e. the grey country. This was the usual appellation for the county of Wexford in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. This passage is translated by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1405. There arose great dissensions and wars between Mac Morogh, of Lynster,

Richard Butler, who was usually called Cos-cruaidh^m, was slain by the son of Faghtna^a O'More.

Mac Murrough waged war with the English; during which the Contae Reagh^c, together with Carlow^p and Disert-Diarmada^q, were plundered and burned.

Richard Mac Rannall, heir to the chieftainship of Muintir-Eolais, died of a surfeit^r in drinking.

O'Connor Kerry (Dermot, the son of Donough) was slain by Mac Maurice of Kerry.

The daughter of Donnell O'Brien, and wife of Philip, the son of Mahon Donn O'Kennedy, died.

Gilla-na-naev, the son of Rory O'Keenan, Ollav of Fermanagh in history,

and the English, whereof ensued the burning, wasting, and destroying of the county of Kildare, Catherlagh, and Desert Martin."

Mageoghegan, however, is wrong in making Contae Riabhach the county of Kildare, for we learn from Fynes Moryson, who was in Ireland in the latter end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, that the county of Wexford was "called by the Irish County Reogh."—See his History of Ireland, edition of 1735, vol. ii. p. 361. This name for it is now obsolete; but it is sometimes called by the inhabitants of the county of Kilkenny, an *contae gallba*, by which they mean the anglicised or English-speaking county; but the present general Irish appellation for it is *contae locha Garman*, i. e. the county of Loch Garman, the ancient Irish name, first for the bay, and afterwards for the town of Wexford.

^p *Carlow*, *ceithioplac*, i. e. the town of Carlow, which was a strong English town at this period. The name *ceithioplac*, which is said by tradition to denote the quadruple lough, *quadriplex lacus*, is anglicised Katherlough by old English writers.

^q *Disert-Diarmada*, i. e. the desert or hermitage of St. Dermot, now Castledermot, in the south of the county of Kildare, where Sir Hugh de Lacy erected a strong castle. The name is

variously anglicised Tristerdermot, Tristledermot, and Castledermot.—See note ^r, under the year 1186, p. 71, *supra*.

^r *Surfeit*, &c.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "The *cinmeapapóact oil uirge beata*."

The passage is given by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1405. Richard Magranell, Chieftain of Moyntyreolas, died at Christmas by taking a surfeit of *aqua vitæ*. Mine author sayeth that it was not *aqua vitæ* to him, but *aqua mortis*."

This is the first notice of *uirge beata*, *aqua vitæ*, *usquebaugh*, or whiskey, in the Irish Annals. The English writers of the reign of Queen Elizabeth considered the Irish *usquebaugh* better than the *aqua vitæ* of England. Fynes Moryson speaks of it as follows:

"And the said Humidity of Air and Land making the Fruits for Food more raw and moist; hereupon the Inhabitants and Strangers are troubled with Looseness of Body, the Country Disease. Yet for the Rawness they have an excellent Remedy by their *Aqua Vitæ*, vulgarly called *Usquebagh*, which binds the Belly, and drieth up Moisture more than our *Aqua Vitæ*, yet inflameth not so much."—*History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 366.

écc go hobban 1 ctiḡ mic neide uí maolconaire, 1 ccairppe gabra, 7 a aḡnacal imairtuir lḡraḡa.

Feapḡal mac corbmaic meic Donnchaḡ aḡḡar ccairḡ uā nailealla do écc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1406.

AOIS CRIOST, míle, cḡthre céḡ, aḡé.

Comarba cainḡḡh do écc.

Uā concobair donn, .i. Toirpḡealḡach óḡ mac aḡḡa mic toirpḡealḡaḡ, etceḡera, tuir cḡaḡḡḡe 7 coranta enḡ 7 oirpḡearcair connacht do mairḡaḡ la caḡal dub mac uí concobair ruāḡ, 7 la Seāan mac Hoibert mic emainn mic hoibert mic Sḡr ḡauiḡ a buir (ḡar mathair beanmumān inḡean mic feḡlimiḡ) 1 ctiḡ Ríocairḡ mic Seāain buide mic emainn mic hoibert ir in cḡeaccan la ccaḡ feḡici 1 cloinn connmāḡḡh, 7 Sḡan mac hobḡr do ḡuicim lá hua cconcobair ar an laḡair rin.

Maolruanaḡ mac ccaḡ meic Donnchaḡ ctiḡḡna cḡpe hoilealla do écc ina ctiḡ rin, iar mbuaḡ naḡḡḡe, 7 a aḡnacal 1 mairtuir na búille.

Maiḡm ḡḡmair la mupchaḡ uā cconcobair ctiḡḡarna uā bḡailḡe (cona mac an calbaḡ maille rin, 7 go cclloinn uí concobair ruāḡ, .i. cathal dub, 7 ccaḡ go mbuiḡm mairḡḡuāḡ immarāon riú iar nḡol ar ccairḡ ḡóib co huiḡ

* *Cairbre-Gabhra*.—This was the ancient name of the barony of Granard, in the north of the county of Longford, the mountainous portion of which barony is still called Sliabh Chairbre.

† *The Coarb of St. Canice*.—This entry is so indistinct that it is impossible to determine the locality to which it is to be referred. The Coarb of St. Cainnech, or Canice, generally means the Abbot of Aghaboe, in the Queen's County; but it sometimes means the Coarb of the churchlands of Termonkenny, in the barony of Keenaght, in the now county of Londonderry, of which St. Canice was the patron.—See note c, under the year 1206, p. 149, *supra*, where the Coarb of St. Canice is placed in the north of Ireland. See also an entry under the year 1090,

in the first part of the Annals of the Four Masters.

“ *Cregan*, now Creggauns, a townland in the parish of Kilbegnet, barony of Ballimoe, in the north-east of the county of Galway.

“ *Fidhici*.—This was the name of a wood adjoining the said townland of Creggauns. This passage is given by Mageoghegan as follows, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

“ A. D. 1406. Terlagh Oge mac Hugh mac Terlagh, that reigned 22 years joynť King of Connoght with O'Connor Roe, was killed by Cahall Duffe O'Connor Roe's son, and by John mac Hobert mac Edmond mac Hobert mac David Burke (who was sonne of Benwone, daughter of Ffelym O'Connor) in the hōuse of

died suddenly in the house of Neidhe O'Mulconry, in Cairbre-Gabhra¹, and was interred in the monastery of Leath-ratha [Abbeylara].

Farrell, the son of Cormac Mac Donough, heir to the chieftainship of Tirerrill, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1406.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred six.

The Coarb of St. Canice² died.

O'Connor Don (Turlough Oge, the son of Hugh, son of Turlough, &c.), Pillar of the support and protection, of the hospitality and renown, of Connaught, was slain by Cathal Duv, the son of O'Connor Roe, [assisted] by John, the son of Hubert, son of Edmond, son of Hubert, son of Sir David Burke, whose mother was Beanmumhan, grand-daughter of Felim, in the house of Richard, son of John Bóy, son of Edmond, son of Hubert, at Cregan³, beside Fidhici⁴ in Clann-Conway⁵; and John, the son of Hubert, fell by the hand of O'Connor on the same spot.

Mulrony, the son of Teige Mac Donough, Lord of Tirerrill, died in his own house, after the victory of penance⁶, and was interred in the Abbey of Boyle.

A great defeat was given by Murrough O'Connor, Lord of Offaly, with his son Calvach, and the sons of O'Connor Roe, namely, Cathal Duv and Teige (who had come to Offaly, with a troop of cavalry, on a visit⁷), to the English of Meath,

Rickard mac Shane mac Edmond mac Hobert, called the Kregan adjoyninge to Ffáe Ike, in the country of Clyn Conway."

"Terlagh O'Connor was the third Kinge of Connoght that was slain in Clann Conway, viz., Connor mac Rory mac Terlagh More; Rory mac Cahall mac Connor Roe mac Mortagh Moyneagh, who was son of Terlagh, monarch of Ireland; and, lastly, Terlagh Oge O'Connor, as before I have declared."

⁵ *Clann-Conway*, a territory on the west side of the Suck, in the barony of Ballinacree, and county of Galway. It was the original country of the O'Finaghtya, the chief of whom was re-

garded as the Senior of the Sil-Murray; but shortly after the English invasion of Ireland it came into the possession of a branch of the Burkes, the head of whom took the Irish title of Mac David.—See note¹, under the year 1232, pp. 264, 265, *supra*.

⁶ *After the victory of penance*.—This passage is translated by Mageoghegan as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1406. Mulrony Mac Teigue Mac Donnogh, Prince of Tireallealla, after good penance, died in his own house, and was buried in the Abbey of Boyle."

⁷ *On a visit*, i. e. they lived with him for

fairgi) for gallaib na miðe, 7 for eogan mac an abaid uí concobair coccitir ñongbala connacht immaille ppir. Co nðeacadar na pluag rin diblinib 1 nuachtar geirille 7 co nðeacaid mac an Abaid cona copugad ceithirne buððein go cluain immurroir go baile an giolla buide mic maolcorra go pucc oppa annrin an calbac mac Murchada uí Choncobair 7 Cathal mac uí concobair puaid Serpear marcac, 7 Eoghan gona muinir ag denom éðala an baile. Baói oigñ ón ccalbac ua cconcobair ar iaract ag fñ an baile rin ag denom lenna, 7 ar bñairin an calbaig cuige óð aread do páid. Ag-rin toigñ acc an cceitir a calbaig, 7 puasraim duit é. Gabaim lair irin ionad ina bñuil pé ol an calbac. Baói in toigñ annrin for muin óglaoic do lucht paraihte an baile, 7 tug an calbach ó concobair upchor aithearad do cloic tapla ina láim docum an óglaoig sup po ammair an toigñ, sup bñ puaimm 7 potrom an oigñ (iar mbéim na cloice do) bloirg bñðhgað omnaighthead a croidhe gac aoin daor na foghla sup gabrat bñiread caca pochétour. Leantar go lánactlam iad go ttagad oirleach 7 athcumma oppa.

some time, to assist him against his enemies. Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, translates it thus:

“Cahall Duff and Teige O’Connor, with their followers and dependants, whom the said Murrough entertained, as well to offend the English of Meath, as also to defend himself and his Country from them.”

^a *Cluain-immurrois*.—This, which was the name of a townland in the parish of Killeigh, near Geshil, in the King’s County, is now obsolete.

^b *Took to flight*.—The construction of the original of this part of the passage, which borders very closely upon the ridiculous, will be seen in the following literal translation:

“The cauldron was then on the back of a youth of the plunderers of the town, and the Calvagh O’Connor made a successful shot of a stone, which happened to be in his hand, in the direction of the youth, so that he aimed the cauldron, so that the noise and report of the cauldron, after being hit by the stone, struck a sudden dis-

mayng panic into the heart of every one of the plundering party, so that they took to flight.”

The whole passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan’s translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

“A. D. 1406. Murrough O’Connor, prince of Affalie [Offaly], with his sonnes and kinsmen, and alsoe with the helpe of the two sonnes of the Kinge of Connoght, Cahall Duff and Teige O’Connor, with their followers and dependants, whom the said Murrough entertained, as well to offend the English of Meath as to defend himself and his country from them, gave a greate overthrow to the Abbott O’Connor’s sonne, and his retained kearne of Connaght. The said Abbott’s sonne, with his route of kearne, went to a place in the upper partes of Gesell, called Clon-Imor-rosse, to the towne of one Gilleboye Mac Moylecorra (from whence it had been better for themselves to have stayed), for they were overtaken there by Calogh mac Murrough O’Connor, with Cahall O’Connor, and the number of six horsemen onelye, who finding the said Con-

and to Owen, the son of the Abbot O'Connor, who had the retained kerns of Connaught with him. Both of these armies repaired to the upper part of Ges-hill; and Owen, the son of the Abbot, with his own band of kerns, went to Cluain-immurrois^a, and to the town of Gillaboy Mac Maoilcorra, where Calvagh, the son of Murrough O'Connor, and Cathal, the son of O'Connor Roe, attended by six horsemen, came up with Owen and his people as they were collecting the spoils of the town. The proprietor of this town had a cauldron, which he had borrowed from Calvagh, for brewing beer; and on seeing Calvagh coming towards him, he said: "There is thy cauldron with the kerns, O Calvagh! and I order it to be given to thee." "I accept of it where it is," said Calvagh. The cauldron was at this time on the back of a young man, one of the plunderers of the town; and Calvagh O'Connor flung a stone, which he happened to have in his hand, successfully at him, and which, striking against the cauldron, produced such a noise and sound as struck a sudden terror and panic in the hearts of all the plunderers, so that they instantly took to flight^b. They were swiftly

naghtmen spoyleinge the said Gilleboye of all his goods, and amongst other things, one of the said Kearne tooke a greate cauldron, that Callogh before lent to the said Gilleboye to brew with-alle, which Gilleboye seeinge one of the kearne carry from out of his house, in presence of Callogh, said, 'there is your Cauldron, take itt, and discharge mee of my loane,' which Callogh willingly accepted, saying, 'I take it as a sufficient satisfaction of you;' and suddainly one of Callogh his people flung a stone, and hitt the cauldron, att the greate sound thereof, the kearne broke out of their places, and fled as fast as they could, where at last the abbott's sonne was killed upon the bogge adjoininge to the towne; and of their men and kearne they lost no less than 300 persons betweene that place and Clonarice, in Krigh-ne-Kedagh in Affalie, beinge hottly pursued by the inhabitants of Affalie to that place; besides the loss of their men, they also lost one of the Relickes of Saint Patrick, which before remained att Elfyynn, untill it was lost by them that day, which was coumpted to

be the chiefeat relicke of all Connaght. This discomfiture was given on Satturday the tenth day of Julye this yeare."

On this passage Mageoghegan has the following note, incorporated, as usual, with the text:

"Bryan O'Connor, that lost Affalie by his attainer, was descended of the said O'Connor lineally, viz., Bryan was sonne of Cahire, who was sonne of Conn, who was sonne of Callogh, who was sonne of the said Murrough."

This Murrough O'Connor Faly was the eleventh in descent from Donslevy, the son of Brogarvan, King of Offaly, who was slain at the memorable battle of Clontarf in the year 1014. His pedigree is given as follows, by Duaid Mac Firbis and others: Murrough, son of Murtough of the Rock, who was the son of Murtough of Dublin, the son of Murtough of Kilkenny, who was the son of Maelmorna, the son of Murtough, who was son of Donough, the son of Cuaifne, who was son of Murtough, who was son of Congalagh, who was son of Donslevy mac Brogarvan, who was slain at Clontarf.

Μαρβταρ mac an abbaio uí concobair for an mónaig alla éuaio don baile annrín, 7 noéar lúga ina trí céo 1 neapbadoha eioir gallaib, 7 gaoidealaib, óthá rin go cluain Aíne 1 ceirich na ccédach. Ar don toirc rin do benaó aipmíonn Connacht, .i. an buacach Patraig do bioó 1 noile rin do gallaib.

Ταὸς mac donnchaio uí bñr taoiréach tpe bñuim na rionna décc.

Níall o gairmleadohaig aóbar taoirig cenél Moein do écc.

Μαργρετ ingñ Τοιρδελβαig mic eoγann meic ruibne bñn tSfain mic doínnail mic neill uí doínnail do écc.

Αὸς mac donnchaio mic Μυρχήσταιγ uí concobair do marbaó la a bñaiérib fñn lá Μαγναρ mac donnchaio, 7 la hΑὸς mbuióe mac donnchaio.

Mac Conmara taoiréac élonne cuiléin do écc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1407.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mñle, ceitħpe céo, aSeacht.

Μυρχήστac (.i. mac mic maine) ua ceallaiγ Aipdeppcop connacht, paó 1 neccna, 1 nñneaó, 7 1 epabaio déγ.

Seaan mac taióγ uí Ruairc aóbar tigeapna bñeipne deγ 1 muiγ luipγ, 7 a aónacal 1 noipum leathan.

Mac Taióγ mic mathgamna duinn uí éinnediγ tigeapna upmumman uach-tapaig do marbaó la hua cceapbail.

Μαιóm la gallaib for gaoidealaib na mumman óú inap marbaó taióγ ua cñrbail tigeapna éle, pñíeam coitcñn do clapaib epenn eipíde.

^c *Cluain-Aine*, i. e. Aine's, or Hannah's lawn, meadow, or bog-island, near the hill of Croghan, barony of Warrenstown, in the north of the King's County, and this shews that Colgan is wrong in placing Crioich na g-cedach in the barony of Athlone, in the county of Roscommon.

^d *Buacach-Phatraic*.—*Quære* was this a conical cap, or mitre, of St. Patrick's? *Buac* signifies a cap. Mageoghegan does not translate this word; his words are: "They also lost one of the Reliques of St Patrick, which before remained at Ellfynn, untill it was lost by them on that day,

which was coumpted to be the chiefest relique of all Connaught."

^e *A battle was gained by the English*.—According to Ware's Annals of Ireland, with which MS. L. and *Mac Fírb.*, as quoted by O'Flaherty in H. 2. 11, agree, this battle was gained at Callan, in the county of Kilkenny, by Stephen Scroope (deputy to the Lord Thomas of Lancaster, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland), assisted by the Earls of Ormond and Desmond, and the Prior of Kilmainham, who slew O'Carroll and eight hundred others. On this occasion, as the Anglo-Irish annalists gravely inform us, the sun

pursued, slaughtered, and vanquished. The son of the Abbot O'Connor was slain on the bog north of the town; and their loss was not less than three hundred persons, both English and Irish, in the route from thence to Cluain-Aine^c in Crioich-na-g-Cedach. It was on this expedition that the chief relic of Connaught, namely, the Buacach-Patraig^d, which had been preserved at Elphin, was taken from the English.

Teige, son of Donough O'Beirne, Chief of Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna, died.

Niall O'Gormly, heir to the chieftainship of Kinel-Moen, died.

Margaret, the daughter of Turlough, the son of Owen Mac Sweeny, and wife of John, the son of Donnell, son of Niall O'Donnell, died.

Hugh, the son of Donough, son of Murtough O'Connor [of Sligo], was slain by his own kinsmen, assisted by Manus Mac Donough and Hugh Boy Mac Donough.

Mac Namara, Chief of Clann-Cuilein, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1407.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seven.

Murtough, grandson of Maine O'Kelly, Archbishop of Connaught, a man eminent for his wisdom, hospitality, and piety, died.

John, the son of Teige O'Rourke, heir to the lordship of Breifny, died in Moylurg, and was interred in Drumlane, [in the county of Cavan].

The son of Teige, son of Mahon Don O'Kennedy, Lord of Upper Ormond, was slain by O'Carroll.

A battle was gained by the English^e over the Irish of Munster, in which O'Carroll, Lord of Ely, general patron of the literati^f of Ireland, was killed.

stood still for the warlike Prior of Kilmainham, as for Joshua of old, while the Englishmen were riding six miles (a full hour, no doubt), which was much marvelled at by all!

^f *Of the literati*, or *clerics*.—The word *clerici* does not, as might be supposed, signify the clergy or priests, but the poets, Brehons, minstrels, and other classes of that description. Mageoghegan, in whose time the word was per-

fectly understood, translates this passage as follows:

"A. D. 1407. The English of Ireland, with Scroope, the King's Deputy, gave an overthrow to the Irish of Mounster, by whom Teige O'Kervell, prince of the territorie of Elye, was slain. This Teige was deservedly a man of greates accompt and fame with the professors of Poetrye and Musicke of Ireland and Scotland, for his

Maíom éille hachaid la hua econcobair puad la cloinn Maoileaclainn uí cellaig 7 la Mac diarmata pop mac uilliam cloinne Riocair, 7 pop cathal mac Ruaidri uí Choncobair (dia po goipead ainm níg connacht deir uí Choncobair duinn do marbad) gur bpipead forpa diblinib gur gabad Catal ó concobair, 7 uilliam a búrc, 7 Remann mac hoibsr, 7 ó hsidm iar marbad moráin da muintir let pop let. Ro marbad ann Ragnall mac domnaill óicc mec domnaill, 7 Seaan ballac mac mec Henpi. Ro faccaibpiot eich 7 éirtead iomda ip in maíom rin.

Brian mac Domnaill mic Muirceartaig uí Concobair, 7 clann ndonnhaid po goirpfe an gairm níg ri do chathal mac Ruaidri pop capn ppaóic dia ttiobcaibpfe co machaire connachte gur po bpiirpfe caplen tobair tuillpce.

Eogan mac cathail mic aeda bpiirpfe mic cathail puad uí concobair do écc, 7 a adnacal imaintir na búille.

Conmac Ua pfrghail do écc.

Catal mac uí concobair failgig do marbad la cloinn feorair.

Aod mag aghura tigeanna ua nechad do marbad da bpiirpfe rin, 7 dá aipce.

Sluaigead la hua ndomnaill Toirpdealbac mac neill i ccairppe go po cpeachad cpioc cairppe lair.

Aod Mág uíor do gabail la Niall ua ndomnaill, 7 la Catal ua puairc, 7 Magnur soganac mág uíor, 7 a mbpiet diompraighid uí domnaill, 7 O domnaill do légaod Aoda ap plánaibh Eogan uí neill 7 Meg uíor.

liberality extended towards them and every of them in generale.”

⁸ *Cill-achaidh*.—This place was in Hy-Many, and is probably that now called Killiaghan, in the parish of St. John's, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon. To this passage O'Flaherty adds in the margin of H. 2. 11 :

“In festo S. Joannis Baptistæ domino Mac William de Clanrickard invadente ditionem domini O'Kelly. Cathaldus filius Roderici O'Connor, Wilielmus Burk, aóbp mic Uilliam Cloinne Ricair, Raymundus mac Hobert, copiarum præfectus, et O'Hein sunt capti.—*Mac Fírb*.”

^b *John Ballagh*, i. e. John the Freckled.

ⁱ *Coats of mail*, éirtead.—Mageoghegan usually translates this word by “shirts of mail.”

^k *Had inaugurated*.—The narrative is here transposed; for the breaking down of the castle of Tuls, and the inauguration of Cathal, the son of Rory O'Connor, had occurred before the battle of Cill-achaidh. The passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

“A. D. 1407. The overthrow of Killeachye was given this year by O'Connor Roe, and by the sonnes of Melaghlen O'Kelly, and by Rorye Mac Dermot, prince of Moylorge, to Mac Wil-

The battle of Cill achaidh^f was gained by O'Connor Roe, the sons of Melaghlin O'Kelly, and Mac Dermot, against Mac William of Clanrickard, and Cathal, the son of Rory O'Connor (who, after the killing of O'Connor Don, received the name of King of Connaught). Cathal O'Connor, William Burke, Redmond Mac Hubert, and O'Heyne, were taken prisoners, after the loss of many persons on both sides. Among the slain were Randal, the son of Donnell Oge Mac Donnell, and John Ballagh^h, son of Mac Henry. Many horses and coats of mailⁱ were left behind them after this defeat.

Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor [of Sligo], and the Clann-Donough, were they who had inaugurated^k this Cathal King on Carn fraoich^l [on a former occasion], when they visited Machaire Chonnacht, and when they also destroyed the castle of Tobar Tuillsce^m [Tulsk].

Owen, son of Cathal, who was son of Hugh Breifneach, who was son of Cathal Roe O'Connor, died, and was interred in the monastery of Boyle.

Cormac O'Farrell died.

Cathal, the son of O'Connor Faly, was slain by the Clann-Feoraisⁿ.

Hugh Magennis, Lord of Iveagh, was slain by his own relatives and tribe.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Turlough, the son of Niall) into Carbury, and he plundered that territory.

Hugh Maguire and Manus Eoghanagh Maguire were taken prisoners by Niall O'Donnell and Cathal O'Rourke, and brought before O'Donnell, who liberated Hugh on the guarantees of Owen O'Neill and Maguire.

liam Burke, of Clann-Rickard, and to Cahall mac Rorye O'Connor, who was called Kinge, instead of Terlagh O'Connor Donn, that was killed by Cahall Duffe (as before is declared). The forces of Mac William and Cahall mac Rorie were put to flight, themselves were both taken, and many of their people slaine and taken therein.

"The castle of Tobbor Tulske was [had been] taken and broken down before" [on a former occasion] "by Bryan mac Donnell mac Murtagh, and by the familie of the Mac Donnoghes; and Cahall mac Rorye was by them conveyed to Carnfroighe, to be created King of Connaght."

This last paragraph should have been entered

immediately after the death of Turlough Oge, the son of Hugh. Dr. O'Connor has not a word about these transactions in his *Memoirs of the House of Conor*.

^f *Carn fraoich*.—See note^a under the year 1225.

^m *Tobar-Tuillece*, i.e. the well of Tulsk, a village in the barony and county of Roscommon. This well is still in existence, and lies near the bridge of Tulsk, at the foot of an old rath. There are ruins of an old castle and monastery at the village of Tulsk, but not immediately at this well, so that it looks probable that the castle of Hugh was removed from its original site.

ⁿ *The Clann-Feorais*, or Berminghams of

Āod mac Āip̄e meġ aňġura tġearna ua neachd̄ach do iond̄arbađ la cloinn Conulađ í néill, 7 la a b̄rātair p̄s̄in, .i. Mac muir̄c̄s̄taiḡ óicc meġ aonġura ar a t̄ir buđd̄s̄in i ep̄ic̄ mec an t̄rabaois̄iḡ, 7 iat̄t̄ dia l̄h̄main ip̄ in t̄ir rin ġo po r̄raoínead̄ lair̄p̄iun̄ p̄orra, 7 ġo po m̄arb̄ Mac Ģiollamuire.

Āod ua plait̄b̄s̄taiḡ tġearna iat̄eap̄ connact̄ do écc iap̄ ceian̄ aoir̄.

Eoġan ó dōcap̄taiḡ ađbap̄ taois̄iḡh Ārda m̄ođhap̄ do écc.

ĀOIS CRIOST̄, 1408.

Āoir̄ Cr̄is̄ot̄, m̄ile, ceth̄pe ch̄eđ, a hoch̄t̄.

Iap̄la cille d̄apa do ġabail do mac R̄iḡ Saġan.

Sluaġeāđ la ġallaib̄ Ātha ch̄iat̄ m̄ mac R̄iḡ Saġan ġo laiḡnib̄. Ĥier̄in D̄iúid̄ do m̄arb̄ađ p̄or an pluaġeāđ rin, 7 ba m̄oir̄eap̄bađ̄ eip̄iđe.

Tom̄ar mac Ĥoib̄ep̄d̄ mic Ēmainn mic Ĥoib̄ep̄d̄ do m̄arb̄ađ d̄aon up̄chop̄ p̄oġha la ġiollananaom̄ mac uilliam ġall̄ba uí t̄aioġ.

Maġnur maġ Sam̄pađ̄áin do m̄arb̄ađ don baot̄h̄an mac ġiollap̄uađ̄ d̄up̄cap̄ do chuaille.

M̄ilip̄ d̄alat̄ún do m̄arb̄ađ lá a b̄rāt̄er̄ib̄ buđd̄eín. Ā mac do m̄arb̄ađ iap̄ rin la Shioch̄t̄ Chāt̄ail uí p̄s̄iḡail, 7 a chap̄len do b̄rīpeāđ̄.

Feap̄ġal mac Conconnact̄ uí p̄s̄iḡail do écc.

Leinster, were located in the barony of Carbury, in the county of Kildare; and the monastery of Mainistir Fheorais, near Edenderry, in the King's County, was founded by them.

° *Mac Gilla-Muire*.—This is the famous plunderer called Mac Adam Mac Gilimori by the Anglo-Irish annalists, who assert that he was never baptized (for which reason he was called Corbi), and that he destroyed forty churches. In the year 1407 he took Patrick Savadge prisoner; and, though he had received two thousand marks for his ransom, he afterwards put him and his brother, Richard, to death:—See Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, anno 1407.

° *The son of the King of England*.—Mageoghegan, in the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, has at the beginning of this year :

"Prince Thomas, the King of England's son, came to Ireland this year."

In Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, it is stated that the Lord Thomas of Lancaster, the King's son, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, landed at Carlingford on the morrow after Lammas day, and that in the following week he came to Dublin, and arrested the Earl of Kildare who was coming to him with three of his family.

° *He was a great loss*, ba m̄oir̄eap̄bađ̄ eip̄iđe. This passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, as follows :

"A. D. 1408. The King's sonne with his forces marched to the Province of Leinster. Hodgin Tuite, a man of greate worth was lost of that hoastinge."

Hugh, the son of Art Magennis, Lord of Iveagh, was banished by the sons of Cu-Uladh O'Neill, and his own kinsman, i. e. the son of Murtough Oge Magennis, from his own country into the territory of the Savadge; and they pursued him into that territory, but he defeated them, and slew Mac Gilla-Muire^c on this occasion.

Hugh O'Flaherty, Lord of West Connaught, died at an advanced age.

Owen O'Doherty, heir to the chieftainship of Ardmire, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1408.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eight.

The Earl of Kildare was taken prisoner by the son of the King of England^p.

An army was led by the English of Dublin, under the conduct of the son of the King of England, into Leinster. Hitsin Tuite was slain upon this expedition, and he was a great loss^a.

Thomas, the son of Hubert, son of Edmond, son of Hubert, was slain with one cast of a javelin by Gilla-na-naev, the son of William Gallda O'Teige.

Manus Magauran was killed by the blow of a pole, thrown at him by Baethan Mac Gilroy^r.

Myles Dalton^s was slain by his own near kinsmen; and his son was afterwards slain, and his castle demolished, by the descendants of Cathal O'Farrell.

Farrell, the son of Cuconnaught O'Farrell, died.

^r *Mac Gilroy*.—This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1408. Magnus Magawran was killed by Boyhanagh Mac Gilleroe, by a throw of a staff of a hedge."

The name Mac Gilla ruaidh is now anglicised Mac Elroy, which is that of a numerous sept in Fermanagh.

^s *Myles Dalton*.—This is the last entry in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clon-

macnoise, in which it is given as follows:

"A. D. 1408. Miles Dalton was killed by his own Brother, and the race of Cahall O'Fferall," [who] "killed his sonne, and tooke his Castle too."

The other old translations of Irish annals accessible to the Editor are, 1st, a part of the Annals of Lecan, from 1443 to 1468, translated in the year 1665, for Sir James Ware, by the celebrated Irish antiquary, Duaid Mac Firbis. Of this the autograph is preserved in the Library

Conor, the son of Ivor O'Hanly, was slain by the people of Corco-Achlann and the Kinel-Dofa themselves[†], on the bog of Cluain na-g-Cailleach[‡], on Lá na-m-Bruach-n-Dubh[§] (and that was a hard day to the sons of Ivor O'Hanly, and to Cathal Duv O'Conor), and was interred at Roscommon.

Owen O'Rourke and the sons of Donn Magauran went into Tirconnell, to make war against the Breifnians.

Mac Brian O'g-Cuanach was treacherously slain by the English, and by Breicleigheach[¶].

Teige O'Grady, Chief of Kinel-Dunghaile, died.

John Cam O'Shaughnessy was slain by the son of O'Loughlin while playing on the green of Cluain Ramhfhoda[‡].

O'h-Echeidhein[§] was slain by the O'Dalys on the plain of Moinmoy.

Mac Gilla-Muire[¶] was treacherously slain at Carrickfergus by the Savadges.

Mac Murrough waged war with the English, in which he was victorious.

O'Conor Faly carried on a great war against the English, and he plundered and carried off great spoils from them.

Mac Ward of Cuil-an-Urtain[‡], Ollav of Hy-Many, died.

The castle of Ballindoon [in the county of Sligo] was erected by Conor, the son of Teige Mac Donough.

The castle of Cuil-Maoile [Coloony] was erected by Murrough, the son of Cormac Mac Donough.

road, is a townland in the parish of Drumcliff, lying immediately to the east of the town of Ennis, in the county of Clare. We learn from the *Caithreim Thoirdealbhaigh*, or wars of Turlough O'Brien, that Donough Cairbreach O'Brien was the first who erected a fortress of earth at this place. According to tradition, he had also a stone castle here which stood near the bridge of Clonroad; and this seems borne out by a passage in these Annals at the year 1553; where it is stated, that Donnell and Turlough O'Brien made a nocturnal incursion into Cluain-Ramhfhoda, against their brother, Donough More, and burned that town, and slew many persons; and that Donough went into a tower, which was in the town, to defend himself.

[†] *O'h-Echeidhein*.—He was a poet, and was killed by the O'Dalys through envy.

[‡] *Mac Gilla-Muire*.—This was Hugh Mac Gilmurry, or Mac Gilmore. Ware says, in his Annals of Ireland, that he was slain within the church of the Friars Minor, which church he himself had previously injured by breaking down the glass windows, to possess himself of their iron bars, through which his enemies, the Savadges, now entered upon him.

[§] *Cuil-an-Urtain*, now Cooloora, or Cooloor-tan, a townland in the parish of Abbey-Knockmoy, barony of Tiaquin, and county of Galway. See Ordnance Map of that County, sheet 44. And also *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, note ^d, p. 72.

AOIS CRIOST, 1409.

AOIS CRIOST, míle, cethre céo, anaoí.

Órian mac Slain uí Íghra eppcop achaid conaípe do' ecc iar mbuaíoh ongta 7 aitérige.

Mac níg Saxon do págbail epeann, 7 lapla cille dapa do leigean dó pia na imteét.

Achtaoipeac do óenom do Maoileaclainn mop mag eochagain, 7 feargail ruad mac feargail ruaid mic donnchaid do óiríneadh ina ionad.

Cof Rirdeirb a búpc do bpipead la coin baof ina pios do buain dó, 7 a écc treimídríde.

Cpeach beoil lece la Tigeapnan ua Ruairc ap ua ndomnaill, 7 pop cáthal ua Ruairc, 7 pop Eoghan ua Ruairc. Ua domnaill 7 cenel conaill do beith i poplongport alla tall don earr, Catál, 7 eogan don taob abur don earr csetna go tteuccrom an cpeach uata díblinib.

Poplongport do denam dua cconcobair ruad 7 dua cceallaig i ttimcell Ropra comain dia po millpíot apbanna an baile 7 na mainiripe, 7 po cuirpeat na bpiépe ap in mainirip díscle pcel do poctain anonn don cairlén.

Sluaí mop la Órian mac Domnaill mic Muircheartaig uí Concobair, 7 la Mac donnchaid típe hoilealla, 7 la cloinn tigeirnáin uí Ruairc gur po chuipíste coptur 7 lón i ccaiplen Ropra commain daimídeoin pír cconnaét ó phiaí ruar, 7 iate in aoin tiónól ara ccionn do coir 7 beach. Agus tangadap tap a naip an oídce pín ipín Aipm, 7 apnamapac dia ttióigib.

Muintip chuipín do denam mapbta pop apoile, .i. Seaan 7 Connla do mapbad la Diarmait mac Muircheartaig uí chuipín i ttió uí Duibhionnain baile coillte fogair. Diarmait do dul iarrin go teac Choncobair épuimm

^b *On one side.*—Literally: "O'Donnell and the Kinel-Connell were encamped on the yonder side of the cataract, and Cathal and Owen on the hither side of the same cataract." It is difficult to know which side is meant by *yonder* or *hither* in this sentence, because the passage seems to have been copied by the Four Masters from the Annals of Connaught, the compiler of

which would call the north side of the cataract the yonder side; while, if the language had been composed by the Four Masters themselves, at Donegal, the yonder side would be the south side of the cataract. The cataract here referred to is the celebrated Eas Aodhe Ruaidh, now Assaroe, or the Salmon Leap, at Ballyshannon.—See note ^a, under the year 1194, p. 99, *supra*.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1409.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred nine.

Brian, the son of John O'Hara, Bishop of Achonry, died, after the victory of [Extreme] Unction and Penance.

The son of the King of England left Ireland, having liberated the Earl of Kildare before his departure.

Melaghlin More Mageoghegan was deprived of his chieftainship, and Farrell Roe, the son of Farrell Roe [Mageoghegan], installed in his place.

The leg of Richard Burke was broken by a greyhound that rushed against him, while running at full speed; and he died in consequence.

The plundering of Belleck [was accomplished] by Tiernan O'Rourke against O'Donnell, Cathal O'Rourke, and Owen O'Rourke. O'Donnell and the Kinel-Connell were encamped on one side^b of the Cataract, and Cathal and Owen on the other; and he carried off the prey from both parties.

O'Connor Roe and O'Kelly pitched a camp around Roscommon, on which occasion they destroyed the corn of the town and of the monastery, and drove the friars out of the monastery, lest intelligence [of their doings] should reach the castle.

A great army was mustered by Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor [of Sligo], by Mac Donough of Tirerrill, and by the sons of Tiernan O'Rourke; and they placed provisions and stores in the castle of Roscommon, in despite of the men of Connaught from the mountain upwards^c, all of whom, both horse and foot, had assembled together to oppose them. On the same night they returned to Airm^d, and on the next day to their own houses.

Muintir-Cuirnin committed slaughters on each other, i. e. John and Conla were slain by Dermot, the son of Murtough O'Cuirnin, in the house of O'Duigennan of Baile-Coillte-foghair^e; and Dermot went afterwards to the house of

^c *From the mountain upwards*, i. e. that part of the inhabitants of Connaught dwelling southwards of the Curliu mountains.

^d *Airm*.—Now *Arm*, a well-known townland in the parish of Kilkeevin, in the fiscal barony of Castlereagh, and in the north-west of the

county of Roscommon.

^e *Baile-Coillte-foghair*.—This place retains its name to the present day among those who speak the Irish language, but it is anglicised Castlefore, which is the name of a small village in the barony and county of Leitrim, which, according

mic ταιὸς υἱ Ῥuaipe α ἐῖςfina γ α ἐομάλτα buðéin. Concobar dá gabail po éstéoir i ccionnaid α mighníoma, γ α éairbert uaidh do muintir Ruairc γ do muintir chuipnín, γ α beir i mbraighdenur ara haithle go cfin coicéidiri γ mac Seadin ui chuipnín dá marbað iarain.

Muircheartach mac asbhagáin ollam breitheamán fear tteatba faoi foirceti fígna ina ealaðain feirin do écc.

Maelpeclainn mac Maelpuanaid mec donnchaíð, γ Sfan buide a bratair do ionnraighið Thaidg mic Maoilpuanaid mic gillcipir mec donnchaíð i maig luirg, γ Taidg do gabail doib. Tionól an típe do bhré forpa, γ deabaíð do éor stoppa, γ raigst do chup i Maoileclainn mac mec donnchaíð, γ α écc ar a lop.

Coccað mop eittir ua mbriain cona cloinn γ clann briain ui briain. Do pala stoppa gur po ppaofíndh for ua mbriain, γ po gabað mac lapla cille dapa do pala ina fappað γ Diarmait, γ po hiondarpbað ó briain arin mumain móir amach la cloinn uí briain.

Mag cáptais cluapach, .i. Domnall mac fíngin mic donnchaíð mic diarmata pínair do écc.

Fíngin mac mecon mic Fíngin uí eideppceoil do ecc.

O hñoirpceóil écc do écc.

Muircheartach mac giollaulltain faoi fínchaða do ecc.

Eiccneac ó duinnín aobap ollam dñmumán do écc don plaig.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1410.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mίle, ceithpe chéð, α uech.

Domnall ua néill tigeapna típe heoghain fear go ngairin píg α cénóil do gabail la briain mag maégamna mar nap éubar, γ α éabairt ar cómtaib deogan ó néill, γ eogan dia éor dia iomcóimeet go Mag uidi.

Raghnall mag Raghnall taoipeac muintipe heolair do ecc iap nongab γ

to tradition, was the seat of the O'Duigennans, who kept a bardic school here in ancient times.

^f Received a javelin.—The literal translation of this sentence is as follows: "A gathering of the country overtook them, and a battle was

fought between them, and a javelin was put into Melaghlin, the son of Mac Donough, and he died in consequence of it."

^g Mac Carthy Cluasach, i. e. Mac Carthy of the long ears.

Conor Crom, the son of Teige O'Rourke, his own lord and foster-brother; [but] Conor immediately took him prisoner for his evil deed, and delivered him up to the O'Rourkes and the O'Cuirnins; and he was kept in confinement for a fortnight afterwards, when he was killed by the son of John O'Cuirnin.

Murtough Mac Egan, Chief Brehon of Teffia, a learned and profound adept in his own profession, died.

Melaghlin, the son of Mulrony Mac Donough, and John Boy, his kinsman, made an incursion into Moylurg against Teige, the son of Mulrony, son of Gilchreest Mac Donough, and took him prisoner. A muster of the territory came up with them; and a battle ensued between both parties, in which Melaghlin, the son of Mac Donough, received a javelin^f, which caused his death.

A great war [broke out] between O'Brien and his sons and the sons of Brian O'Brien. They came to an engagement, and O'Brien was defeated; and the son of the Earl of Kildare, who happened to be along with him, was taken prisoner, as was also Dermot [O'Brien]; and O'Brien was banished from the province of Munster by the sons of [Brian] O'Brien.

Mac Carthy Cluasach^g, i. e. Donnell, the son of Fineen, son of Donough, son of Dermot Reamhar, died.

Fineen, the son of Maccon, son of Fineen O'Driscoll, died.

O'Driscoll Oge died.

Murtough Mac Gilla-Ulltain, a learned historian, died.

Eigneach O'Duinin^h, intended ollav of Desmond, died of the plague.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1410.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ten.

Donnell O'Neill, Lord of Tyrone, a man who had the title of King of his tribe, was taken prisoner by Brian Mac Mahon, as was not becoming, and by him delivered up, for a reward, to Owen O'Neill; and Owen sent him to Maguire, to be held in custody.

Rannall Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, died, after [Extreme] Unction

^h O'Duinin.—This name, which was that of a family of hereditary poets in Munster, is now anglicised Dinneen, in the county of Cork, where it is very common.

iar naitirige, ⁊ Cumreac mág Ragnaill do éir 1 ttaoirigeēt ina deoid, ⁊ a écc ríde hi ecionn coicetigiri iar rin.

Feblimíó cleirac mac Ásda mic feblimíó uí concobair do écc.

Taóg carpac mac toirpdealbair duinn uí concobair do écc.

Maoileachlainn mac eogain uí Ruairc do marbað la conallchaib.

Carplén duin ceptemcannain do bloðað bríairib cairpre ⁊ do breipneachaib.

Tomár mac Maolmúire meccraib ollam tuadmumian le dán do écc.

Saób ingín Concobair uí briain bín uatir a búrc do écc.

Copbmac óg mág cártairig dég 1 ngeimeal mág cártairig móir ag á bratair.

Taóg mac Maoileaclainn mic uiliam mic Donnchaib muinnig uí ceallairig tigeapna ó maine, plaitéar deapcach daomachtaic do écc iar mbuaib naitirige.

Taóg mac uiliam mic concobair mec branáin ttaoirac copco aclainn do écc lá Samna ina tíg péin 1 ccoillib móir cluana ríncha iar nongab ⁊ iar naitirighe ndiongmala, ⁊ a adnacal 1 manirir na mbatair 1 Rorr commain 1 nomdaib a athair ⁊ a rínathair.

Donnchaib mac Maoileaclainn uí ceallairig do gabail tigeapnair for uib maine 1 ndeoid Taóg.

Cuir céb bó do breit do cloinn uí concobair duinn o muinir uí concobair ruaid (1 timcheal na Samna) o Ráit brenainn.

Toirpdealbair ⁊ Taóg da mac uí maoilmuaib, ⁊ Domnall mac mic hoibcín uí maoilmuaib do marbað la cloinn Mhaoilugra.

Maoileaclainn móir mac rírgail mic rírgail mic Muiréirairig móir mág eochagain tigeapna denél riachach do écc iar mbuaib nongta ⁊ naitirige.

Domnall mac copbmaic uí eagra adair tigeapna luigne décc.

O briain do écc 1 tuadmumain iar ndenaim rída rria a bratirib, i. le cloinn briain uí briain.

Carlen mairge bríairig do gabail la gallaib míde ⁊ lar in lurtir ar ua rírgail.

ⁱ *Coille-mor-Cluana Seancha*, now Kilmore, near Cloonshannagh, a townland in the parish of Bumlin, in the territory of Corca-Achlann,

near Strokestown, in the county of Roscommon.

^k *Rath Brenainn*, i. e. Brenann's, or Brendan's Rath, now Rathbrennan, a townland in the pa-

and Penance; and Cumscragh Mac Rannall was installed in the chieftainship after him; but he died in a fortnight after.

Felim Cleireach, the son of Hugh, son of Felim O'Conor, died.

Teige Carragh, the son of Turlough Don O'Conor, died.

Melaghlin, the son of Owen O'Rourke, was slain by the Kinel-Connell.

The castle of Dun-Cremhthannain was demolished by the men of Carbury and Breifny.

Thomas, the son of Mulmurry Magrath, Ollav of Thomond in poetry, died.

Sabia, the daughter of Conor O'Brien, and wife of Walter Burke, died.

Cormac Oge Mac Carthy died in captivity [in which he was kept] by his kinsman, Mac Carthy More.

Teige, the son of Melaghlin, son of William, son of Donough Muimhneach O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, a charitable and benevolent chief, died, after the victory of penance.

Teige, the son of William, son of Conor Mac Branan, Chief of Corco-Achlann, died on Allhallow's Day in his own house at Coille-mor-Cluana-Seancha¹, after [Extreme] Unction and praiseworthy Penance, and was interred in the Friars' monastery at Roscommon, in the tomb of his father and grandfather.

Donough, the son of Melaghlin O'Kelly, assumed the lordship of Hy-Many after Teige.

Five hundred cows were carried off, about Allhallow-tide, by the sons of O'Conor Don, from the people of O'Conor Roe at Rath Brenainn².

Turlough and Teige, two sons of O'Molloy, and Donnell, the grandson of Hopkinn O'Molloy, were slain by the Clann-Maoilughra [i. e. the O'Dempsys].

Melaghlin More, the son of Farrell, son of Farrell, son of Murtough More Mageoghegan, died, after the victory of [Extreme] Unction and Penance.

Donnell, the son of Cormac O'Hara, heir to the lordship of Leyny, died.

O'Brien returned to Thomond, after having made peace with his kinsmen, the sons of Brian O'Brien.

The castle of Magh Breacraighe¹ was taken by the English of Meath and the Justiciary from O'Farrell.

rish of Roscommon, barony of South Ballintober, and county of Roscommon.—See Ordnance Map of that County, sheet 39.

¹ *Magh Breacraighe*.—See note ², under the year 1295, p. 464, *supra*.

Domnall mac aśa uí plaibéirteag tigeapna iaptau connaēt do marbađ la cloinn brian uí plaibéirteagh ina oipeachtur fein.

Sluaigeađ la hua ndomnall Toirpdealbāc i mbreipne uí ruairc go po cpeađloirceađ an tīr lair. Ruccrat fir breipne i ttopaigeaēt fair. Ro rigibh eḡal stoppa go po rpaóineađ for an tóir dú in po marbađ śan mac Eoḡain uí ruairc go rocaibib ele imaille fir, 7 ruccrat cenél cconail an cepeich.

AOIS CRIOST, 1411.

AOÍR CRIOST, míle, ceḡpe céđ, a dech, a haon.

Cpoch naomh Raťa both do tepirrin pola tap a epéctuib ḡalpa. 7 tśomanna iomā do fóiribin lair an bfuil hīrin.

Domnall mac concobair uí brian tanairi tuasomūan do marbađ lár an mbappaē mór.

Eoḡain mac murcāda uí madađán tigeapna řil nanmāda décc.

Maolmórda mac conconnaēt mic ḡiollaioḡa ruaid uí Raḡallaiḡ tigeapna breipne do écc.

Cobēach ua madađán ađbar tigeapna epide ar a ducaib řin décc.

Muircērtach mac conulađ uí néll pioḡamna cenel eoḡain décc.

O Suilleabán mor do ḡabail 7 do ḡallađ, 7 a mac do marbađ la domnall (.i. domnall dub) ua Suillebán i pell.

Tomár mac śan iapla dśrūmūan vīnoarbađ a hepinu lá Semur mac ḡearóio.

Maolpeađlainn mac brian meḡ tigeḡnán tanairi teallaiḡ dúncāda décc.

^m *Breifny O'Rourke*.—This territory originally comprised the whole of the county of Leitrim, and the baronies of Tullyhaw and Tullyhunco, in the north-west of the county of Cavan; but in the year 1585, it was found by Her Majesty's commissioners at Cavan, that the two latter baronies were tributary to Sir John O'Reilly.—See the Carew Collection of Manuscripts, preserved in the Library at Lambeth, No. 614, p. 162.

ⁿ *The holy Crucifix*, literally, the holy Cross. This was probably a representation of the cru-

cifixion done in wood; for the allusion to its wounds clearly shews that it exhibited a figure of Christ crucified. This passage is also to be seen in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster as follows:

"A. D. 1411. Cpoch naomh patha both ofśrehan pola dá epéctuib an bliadaim ři, 7 teḡmanna 7 eplainti imba dśoipuibin di."

"A. D. 1411. The holy Cross of Raphoe showered out blood from its wounds this year; and many distempers and diseases were relieved by it."

Donnell, the son of Hugh O'Flaherty, Lord of West Connaught, was slain by the sons of Brian O'Flaherty, at a meeting of his own people.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Turlough) into Breifny-O'Rourke^m, and plundered and burned the country. The men of Breifny pursued and came up with him; and a battle was fought between both parties, in which the pursuers were defeated; and John, the son of Owen O'Rourke, and many others, were slain; and the Kinel-Connell bore off the prey.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1411.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eleven.

The Holy Crucifixⁿ of Raphoe poured out blood from its wounds. Many distempers and diseases were healed by that blood.

Donnell, the son of Conor O'Brien, Tanist of Thomond, was slain by Barry More.

Owen, the son of Murrough O'Madden, Lord of Sil-Anmchadha, died.

Maelmora, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Gilla-Isa O'Reilly, Lord of Breifny, died.

Cobhthach O'Madden^o, heir to the lordship of his own territory, died.

Murtough, the son of Cu-Uladh O'Neill, Roydamna^p of Kinel-Owen, died.

O'Sullivan More was treacherously taken prisoner, and blinded, and his son killed, by Donnell Duv O'Sullivan.

Thomas, the son of John, Earl of Desmond, was banished from Ireland by James, the son of Garrett^q.

Melaghlin, the son of Brian Mac Tiernan, Tanist of Teallach Dunchadha [Tullyhunco], died.

The Four Masters were very industrious in collecting passages of this description, and yet they either did not know of, or did not wish to put on record, a very sublime miracle gravely recorded by the Anglo-Irish chroniclers of this period, namely, that the sun stood still for a full hour in the year 1407, while Stephen Scroope and the warlike Prior of Kilmainham were slaughtering O'Carroll and his followers,

at Callan, in the county of Kilkenny.—See note ^b, under that year.

^o *Cobhthach O'Madden*.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, that this Cobhthach was intended Bishop of Clonfert: *abbap eppcoip cluana fearca.*"

^p *Roydamna*, *proxiomna*, i. e. *materies regis*.

^q *James, the son of Garrett*.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, from MS. L. and *Mac Fírb*, that

Concobair ua cataraig airéindeac fearainn muintire cataraig i ndáin-
inir, 7 Iohaner mac rgholoige airéindeac a fearainn fín i nor airtir décc.

Muirceartaic mídeac mac briain uí feargail tigearna an éalaó ir an
angaile fear naé ar himdeargab ríam décc.

Concobair mac giolla mocuda uí fuillebain do marbaó da bpráirib fín
i pfiull.

Manripter eanaigh dúin do loyccaó.

Domnall doirdiola o bléain raóí fínchaó do ecc.

Diarmait mac giollanora meó epaie ollam tuadmuman le dán do écc.

Domnall mac catail uí ruairc do ecc.

Taíleac buide ó hígpa do ecc.

Síppiam na míde do gabail la hua cconcobair pfaile, 7 fuarlaccaó mór
do bín ar.

Mág cáptaig mór do iondarpbaó la huib Sulleabain.

Maolmuire mac Suibne do gabail la hua ndomnall tpe ionnlaó 7 coap-
coraóite apoile dia muintir.

Taog (.i. Caoc na moiceirge) mac diarmata meó captaig aóbar tig-
earna ósruman do marbaó i pfiull la feidlimíó mac diarmata méó cáptaig.

Mac maígnara tpe tuatail 7 a mac do marbaó la cloinn Ruairí meó
maígnara.

this James was the son of Gearoid Iarla, and
the paternal uncle of Thomas.

¹ *Mac Sgoloige*, i. é. son of the farmer. This
surname is now very common in Fermanagh,
but anglicised Farmer.

² *Caladh in Annaly*.—The callow, or strath,
of Annaly; a large district lying along Lough-
Ree, in the barony of Rathcline, and county of
Longford. For a list of the townlands in this
territory, the reader is referred to an Inquisi-
tion taken at Ardagh on the 4th of April, in the
tenth year of the reign of James I. The name
of this territory is still well known and its
limits pointed out by the natives of the barony
of Rathcline; and the inhabitants of the barony
of Athlone, on the west side of Lough Ree,
seldom call the barony of Rathcline by any

other name than "the Callow."

³ *Conor, the son of Gilla-Mochuda*.—This
Conor is the ancestor of the family of Mac Gil-
licuddy, commonly called "Mac Gillicuddy of
the Reeks," in the county of Kerry, which is a
branch of the O'Sullivan More family. His pedi-
gree is given as follows in a copy of Keating's
History of Ireland, in the possession of the Edi-
tor. Conor, son of Gilla-Mochuda, who was son
of Dunlang, the son of Gilla-Mochuda, who was
son of Gilla-Mochuda Caech, the progenitor of
the family of Mac Gilla-Mochuda, who was the
son of Donnell More O'Sullivan of Carrig-Finvoy,
the common ancestor of the families of O'Sulli-
van More, O'Sullivan Beare, Mac Gillicuddy,
Mac Crehin, Mac Fineen Duff, and Mac Laurence.
The name Gilla-Mochuda, which has been very

Conor O'Casey, Erenagh of the lands of Muintir-Casey in Devenish, and Johannes Mac Sgoloige', Erenagh of his own lands at Ros-airthir [Rosorry, in Fermanagh], died.

Murtough Midheach, the son of Brian O'Farrell, Lord of the Caladh in Annaly', a man who had never been reproached, died.

Conor, the son of Gilla-Mochuda' O'Sullivan, was treacherously slain by his own kinsmen.

The monastery of Annadown [in the county of Galway] was burned.

Donnell Doidhiola O'Beaghan, a learned historian, died.

Dermot, the son of Gilla-Isa Magrath, Ollav of Thomond in poetry, died.

Donnell, the son of Cathal O'Rourke", died.

Taichleach Boy O'Hara died.

The Sheriff of Meath was taken prisoner by O'Conor Faly, and he exacted a great price for his ransom.

Mac Carthy More was banished by the O'Sullivans.

Mulmurry Mac Sweeny was taken prisoner by O'Donnell, in consequence of the accusations and complaints of some of his own people.

Teige (i. e. Caech na Moicheirghe'), the son of Dermot Mac Carthy, heir to the lordship of Desmond, was treacherously slain by Felim, the son of Dermot Mac Carthy.

Mac Manus" of Tir-Tuathail and his son were slain by the sons of Rory Mac Manus.

common in the family of O'Sullivan, signifies "Servant of St. Mochuda," from the custom in the family of placing their children, when being baptized, under the tutelage of St. Mochuda of Lismore.

"Donnell, the son of Cathal O'Rourke.—To this entry O'Flaherty adds the following phrase, in the margin of H. 2. 11: "Initio prosperitatis et ætatis.—MS. L."

"Caech na Mocheirghe, i. e. the purblind or one-eyed man of the early rising.

"Mac Manus.—He was the head of a branch of the O'Conors who were seated in the north-east of the barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon. The territory of Tir-Tuathail still

retains that name, and comprises all the parish of Kilronan.

O'Flaherty changes this passage in H. 2. 11, so as to make it read as follows:

"Mac Maḡnusa tise tuathail .i. físgat, 7 a mac .i. aob do mapad la cloinn Ruaidrí Mic Maḡnusa .i. Eogan cam [co na beap-bhairib], 7 Mac Maḡnusa do gairm don eogan céona.—MS. L. et Mac Fírb."

[Mac Manus of Tir-Tuathail, i. e. Farrell, and his son, i. e. Hugh, were slain by the sons of Rory Mac Manus, i. e. Owen Cam [and his brothers], and the same Owen was styled Mac Manus.]

ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΤ, 1412.

Αοίρ Χριοτ, mile, cetre cēd, a dec, a dō.

Dealb Muire aēa truium do denam miopbal niomda.

Domnall mac néill uí domnaill décc.

Αοδ mac enpí uí neill do élud a hat eliat iar mbfít do dec mbliadna illam̃ γ tucc fór móran do bpaiguib oile lair ap an elúd rin pa mac Mész uiðir, γ pa mac uí néill .i. mac a deipbraéar pín, γ ba ap pon í neill do coib-pium i mbpaigósnar, γ iar nélud dō po meapcebuaidpead an coiccead uile ag tobaé í néill ap eoğan ua neill, γ ap ua ndomnaill, γ ap Mağ uiðir, γ ap oipgiallaib.

Τιγεαρnan ócc mac τιγεαρnan mór̃i aóðar τιγεαρna bpeipne decc iar pan peipead bliadain epioeat a aoiri a mí appil do ponpað.

Σύconbaet mac τιγεαρnain taoipeac tealaiğ dúnchaða do mapbað la pspaið manaé ina eiğ pín hi ceppaáain mec τιγερνnain ap gphir oioce, γ tuca-tar ár psp, ban, γ lñam̃, γ po loipcepfe an baile uile, γ ciağaitt iapam̃ tar a naip.*

Donnchað mac domnaill mec gille findéin décc.

Ριοcapð baipéo do teaet ap cpeç go cúl éspnaða, γ daoíne uaipe an típe do bpeit fair, γ a chup gup an muaið, γ a bathað fuippe go pochaioib dia muintir immaile ppup do bátað γ do gaáal.

Eda léir γ mac iapla cille dapa do cométuim pé apoile i ccill moceallóg.

* *The Image of Mary.*—This passage is also given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster as follows: *Annals of Ulster*.

"A. D. 1412. Dealb Muire aēa truium do denam miopbuile mór pa bliadain.ri."

"A. D. 1412. The Image of Mary at Ath-Truim wrought great miracles in this year."

† *In demanding O'Neill*, i.e. the English demanded of Owen O'Neill to re-deliver O'Neill into their hands; for Owen was the person who had taken him prisoner, and caused him to be delivered up to the English for a reward.

‡ *Cruachan-mhic-Tighearnain*, i.e. Mac Kiernan's round hill. It is now called Croaghan;

it lies about six furlongs to the north-west of the town of Killyshandra, in the barony of Tullyhunco, and county of Cavan. According to the tradition among the Mac Kiernans, who are numerous in the barony, the head of the Mac Kiernans had his residence in Croaghan, now occupied by Mr. Carson, till about the year 1641, when the chief of the family and several of his brothers were taken and hanged by the English. This was also the place where O'Rourke was inaugurated prince of Breifny.

* *Coolcarney.*—A district in the barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo, comprising the parishes of Kilgarvan and Attymas.—See note †,

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1412.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twelve.

The Image of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary^a of Ath-Trim wrought many miracles. Donnell, the son of Niall O'Donnell, died.

Hugh, the son of Henry O'Neill, made his escape from Dublin, after having been imprisoned for ten years; and he took with him on the occasion many other prisoners, among whom were the son of Maguire and the son of O'Neill (i. e. the son of his own brother); and it was for the sake of O'Neill that he had gone into prison. After his escape, the entire province was thrown into disturbance, in demanding O'Neill^b from Owen O'Neill, O'Donnell, Maguire, and the Orielians.

Tiernan Oge, the son of Tiernan More [O'Rourke], heir to the lordship of Breifny, died, in the sixty-third year of his age, in the month of April.

Cuconnaught Mac Tiernan, Chief of Teallach Dunchadha [Tullyhunco], was killed by the people of Fermanagh, in a nocturnal assault, in his own house at Cruachan Mhic-Tighearnain^c. And they massacred men, women, and children, and burned the whole town, and then returned [home].

Donough, the son of Donnell Mac Gillafinnen, died.

Richard Barrett came upon a preying excursion into Coolcarney^a; but the gentlemen of the country overtook him, and drove him into the River Moy, in which he was drowned; and many of his people were also drowned, and others were taken prisoners.

Eda Leis^b and the son of the Earl of Kildare fell by each other at Cill-Mocheallog^c.

under the year 1225, p. 225, *supra*. O'Flaherty adds to this passage, in H. 2. 11: that Barrett was driven on horseback into the Moy, and that "multæ lorice hie partæ, et filius Odonis O'Dowd vulneratus.—*Mac Fírb.*"

^b *Eda Leis*.—Henry of Marlborough calls him Odoles, A. D. 1412, and says that he was a knight. His name was Hugh Lacy. In the pedigree of Piarus Og De Les, of the county of Limerick, given by Duaid Mac Fírbis, in his

Genealogical Work (Lord Roden's copy), p. 825, the name Eda occurs in the fifth generation after Sir Hugh L. Thus: "Eda De Les, son of Maurice, who was the son of John, son of John, son of Nicholas, who was the son of William [Gorm], who was the son of Sir Hugh De Lacy, by the daughter of Roderic O'Conor, monarch of Ireland."

^c *Cill Mocheallog*, i. e. the church of St. Mocheallog, now Kilmallock, in the county of

Coccað eirip ua ndomnaill γ ua ccaáin γ clann tpeaain uí domnaill, Táimcc epá ua catháin γ clann tpeaain cona rocpaide hi ttip conaill, γ po marbað ceépi píp déz do muinrip uí domnaill leó im mac peolunio uí domnaill γ im caat mac paḡnaill uí buigill.

Móp pluaḡ lá brian mac domnaill mic muirceaptauḡ uí concobair im luḡnapað i ngailengaib apéur. Appide i cloinn cuain, hi cfa hi conmaicne éúile cólað, γ puc leip clann Muirip na mbriḡ cona ccaopaiḡeaat ip in epic pín. Ro éionóilpfe clann uilliam búpc, uí plaiéberpauḡ, muinrip máille, baipédaḡ, ḡailenga, γ ḡoirdealbaiḡ apa cind, agur ní éuccrat pín uile tpeioð ná taáap óó, γ do loipcc brian a cepioáa da namdeóin, Cia do mill a nguirp, γ cia do loipc a longpopta, .i. caipén an bapraiḡ, leé inpi, baile loáa mfpcca, γ páḡbair clano muirip cona ccaopaiḡeaat ina ttip pín, γ puair pít o na ḡallaib γ ó na ḡaióðelaiḡ pín don éup pín, γ tainic féin plán dia éiḡ iappín.

Sluaḡeað oile lá heoḡan mac domnaill mic muirceaptauḡ uí concobair co macaire connaat po toḡairm cloinne toiprdealbaiḡ uí concobair ḡup millpfe cuio cloinne mic peolunio don macaire γ puccrat bú, γ bpaḡoe leó iap pín.

Saðb ingín tḡeapnáim uí Ruairc bñ emaim mic tomáip mic caat uí pepḡail décc.

Limerick. Dr. Lanigan, in his Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 30, speaks as if it were not certain that Cill Mocheallog was the present Kilmallock; but it is its Irish name among the natives at the present day, as is universally known in Munster.—See Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at the 7th of March, and 22nd of December, and the Feilire or Festilog of Aengus, at the 24th of March, in which this saint is called Mochelloc of Cill Dachelloc (*mo*, my, and *do*, thy, having been frequently prefixed to the names of Irish saints, in token of respect and veneration), in Uibh Cairpre, in Munster. The territory of Ui Cairpre, or, as it is more generally called, Ui Cairbre Aobhdha, which was the original country of the O'Donovans, comprised the barony of Coshma, and the plains on

the west side of the River Mague down to the Shannon, in the county of Limerick.—See note^m, p. 45.

^d *Clann-Maurice-na-m-Brigh*, i. e. the Clann-Maurice of Brees. This was the name of a sept of the Fitzgeralds, after whom the present barony of Clanmorris, in the county of Mayo, was called. They were called *na-m-Brigh*, i. e. of Brees, from a castle of that name which was the principal fortress in the territory.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 482.

^e *Creaghts*.—These were the drivers of the prey, and, according to tradition, they were armed with clubs and meadoges, or large knives, with which they made battle when overtaken by their pursuers. They were commanded by officers as well as the kerns and gallowglasses.

A great war [broke out] between O'Donnell [on the one side], and O'Kane and the sons of John O'Donnell [on the other] ; and O'Kane and the sons of John came with their forces into Tirconnell, and slew fourteen of O'Donnell's people, as also the son of Felim O'Donnell, and Cathal, the son of Randal O'Boyle.

A great army was led by Brian, son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor [of Sligo], about Lammas, first into Gaileanga, and thence into Clann-Cuain, Ceara, and Conmaicne Cuile Toladh, into which latter territory he brought the Clann-Maurice na-m-Brigh^d and their creaghts^e. The Clann-William Burke, the O'Flahertys, the O'Malleys, the Barretts, the inhabitants of the barony of Gaileanga, and the Costelloes, assembled to oppose them; but all these [numerous as they were] did not [venture to] give him either skirmish or battle, although Brian, in despite of them, burned their territories, destroyed their corn-fields^f, and burned their fortresses, viz. Caislen-an-Bharraigh^g of Leth-inis^h, and Baile-Loch-Meascaⁱ. He then left the Clann-Maurice, with their creaghts, in their own territory; and he obtained peace from the English and Irish on this expedition, and returned home in safety.

Another army was led by Owen, the son of Donnell^k, son of Murtough O'Connor, at the instance of the sons of Turlough O'Connor, into the Plain of Connaught, and devastated that part of the plain belonging to the grandsons of Felim, and took away many cows and prisoners afterwards.

Sabia, the daughter of Tiernan O'Rourke, and wife of Edmond, the son of Thomas, son of Cathal O'Farrell, died.

^f *Destroyed their corn-fields.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is “do geapp a nguine uile, i. e. he cut down all their corn-fields.”

^g *Caislen a Bharraigh*, i. e. Barry's castle, now Castlebar, the head town of the county of Mayo. This town is called Castle-Barry by Downing, in his Short Description of the County of Mayo, written about the year 1680, in which he remarks, that “this castle did formerly belong to the Burkes, but first of all after the English Invasion it is said to have belonged to the Barrys, of whom it took its name.”—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 160, note ^v.

^h *Leth-inis*, now Lehinch, a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Kilcommon, in the territory of Conmaicne Cuile Toladh, or, as it is now called, the barony of Kilmaine, in the south of the county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 492, and map to the same work.

ⁱ *Baile-Loch-Measca*, i. e. the town of Lough Mask, now Loughmask Castle, in the parish of Baile an chala, in the territory of Conmaicne Cuile Toladh, or barony of Kilmaine.—See *Genealogies, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 478.

^k *Owen, the son of Donnell.*—This Owen is the ancestor of O'Connor Sligo.

Ruaidrí mac caitil uí ríghail do marbhad i macairí cuircne durbúr
roighe.

An cuiccead henní do rioḡad or ḡaxaib .20. marpa.

Sluaigead la ḡrian ua cconcobair i tír naḡda, ḡo po loircc ḡo murbad, ḡ
ḡo po marb coilín mac Coilín i mbel átha rínaigh.

Mág bradaig taoireac cúile ḡriḡdín, Maḡnur mág raḡnaill, Mac Loc-
lann uí ruairc, ḡ Cuabá mág ḡormáin do écc.

ΑΙΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1413.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, cetpe céo, a dech, atri.

Henrí baired do ḡabáil la Mac baiteín (.i. Roibepo) hi tteampall airig
loca con, ḡ a breit ar eccin iar ráruccad an baile. ní raibe mac baiteín én
oibce naḡ tteiccead naom an baile (tiḡearnan airig) i nairlinge cuicce aḡ
iarrad na bradad ḡo bpuair a haireacc po déoid, ḡ tuc mac baiteín cet-
paimé fearaínn do tiḡearnán airig ḡo brat i néraic a rárαιḡce.

Concobair ua doḡarraig taoireac arda mioḡair, ḡ tiḡearna inri heoḡain
rír lán dḡéle ḡ deineac coitcín ppi tpuagaid ḡ boḡtaib do écc.

¹ *Machaire Cuircne*.—This is the ancient name of a district coextensive with the barony of Kilkenny west, in the county of Westmeath.

^m *Henry V*.—This entry is placed under the wrong year; for Henry IV. died on the 20th of March, 1413, and was succeeded by his son, Henry V.—See Chronology of History by Sir Harris Nicolas, second edition, p. 322. Sir Richard Cox, who had better materials for determining the dates of the succession of the English kings than the Four Masters, places the death of Henry IV. under the year 1412, so that we need not be surprised at finding an error of this nature in a compilation made in the monastery of Donegal.

ⁿ *Murvagh*.—There are two places of this name in the barony of Tirhugh, in the county of Donegal; but the Murvagh here alluded to is

that situated in the parish of Drumhome, to the south-west of the town of Donegal.—See note ^b, under the year 1272, p. 417, *supra*.

^o *Cuil-Brighdein*.—This was the ancient name of the district around Stradone, in the county of Cavan.—See note ^x, under the year 1348, and note under the year 1378.

^p *Cu-abha Mac Gorman*.—He was chief of Ibrickan, in the county of Clare. This family was first seated in Hy-Bairrche, near Carlow, in Leinster, but they were driven from this territory about the period of the English Invasion, when they settled in the district of Ibrickan, in the west of the county of Clare, under the auspices of O'Brien, King of Thomond. Maóilin Oge Mac Brody, in a curious poem on Thomond, says, that after the expulsion of this family from their original territory of Hy-Bairrche in Lein-

Rory, the son of Cathal O'Farrell, was slain by the cast of a javelin in Machaire Chuirene¹.

Henry V.^m was made King of England on the 20th of March.

An army was led by Brian O'Connor into Tirhugh; and he burned the country as far as Murvagh^a, and slew Coilin Mac Coilin at Ballyshannon.

Mac Brady, Chief of Cuil-Brighdin^c, Manus Mac Rannall, the son of Loughlin O'Rourke, and Cu-abha Mac Gorman^p, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1413.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirteen.

Henry Barrett was taken prisoner in the church of Airech-Locha-Con^a by Mac Wattin (i. e. Robert), who carried him away by force, after profaning the place. [But] Mac Wattin^r passed not a night in which the saint of the place (Tighearnan of Airech) did not appear to him in a vision, demanding the prisoner, until he obtained his request at last; and Mac Wattin granted a quarter of land to Tighearnan Airich for ever, as an eric for having violated him^s.

Conor O'Doherty, Chief of Ardmire, and Lord of Inishowen, a man full of generosity and general hospitality to the wretched and the poor, died.

ster, a party of them proceeded to Ulster, and another migrated westwards, with their cattle, to Doire Seanliath, in Uaithne Cliach, in Munster, where they greatly multiplied; whence they afterwards removed into the country of the O'Briens, and settled in the territory of Hy-Breacain, where Mac Brody says they had been for the last four hundred years, supporting poets and feeding the poor. According to a pedigree of this family, given in a manuscript in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, the Cu-abha, whose death is above recorded in the text, was the ninth in descent from Murtough, the son of Donough Mac Gorman, the first of this family who settled in Ibrickan. The late Chevalier Thomas O'Gorman, was the first of this family who changed this name from Mac

Gorman to O'Gorman; and all the respectable branches of the family have since adopted this unauthorised change.

^a *Airech-Locha-Con*, now Errew, on the west side of Lough Con, in the parish of Crosmolina, barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiach-rach*, pp. 12, 239.

^r *Mac Wattin*, i. e. the son of little Walter. This was an Irish name assumed by the head of the Barretts of Tirawley.

^s *As an eric for having violated him*, *ṛ n-epaic a pápaighe*, literally, “in eric of his profanation.” This is a technical mode of expressing “in atonement for his having profaned St. Tighearnan's sanctuary.”—See note ¹, under the year 1224, p. 207, on the profanation of the

Τυαταλ ó máille do ðul ap congímáil hī ccúiceað ulað, 7 a bñé bliaðain innte 7 aḡ roað dia éiḡ luét peét long im péil colaim éille, Ro éiriḡ anpað na mapa éiar ðóib, 7 po puadaigeað iad laim ðsar pé halbain gur po báideað pé longa cona pfoiruib ðibride im óá mīac tyatail uí máille, im ðonnchað mac eoḡain connactaiḡ mec Suibne, im ðomnall ballac mac mec ruibne gur, 7 óá píct ap óá céð immaile ppiú, 7 tyatál péin do tēct i ttip ap eiḡin i nalbain.

Caetal mac eoḡain uí madaðáin tiḡearna pil nanmchaða déḡ.

Tomár óḡ ua Raḡallaiḡ 7 clann cába do ðol ap ionnroigib ipin miðe, 7 loirḡéi 7 aipḡne do ðenam ðóib innte. Ḥoill do bñé oppa. Maḡamain mac cába, loclainn mac cába, 7 ḡronḡ mór dia muirip do mapbað. Ḥa do bñn hī ccoir éomáir óicc, 7 a bñé bacac ó rin amac.

Corbmac mac Taiðḡ mic Ruaiðri uí concobair décc an .ui. Al. man.

Toirpðealbac mac uí concobair failḡiḡ do éḡ do earḡar.

Ḥebind ingñ Ruaiðri, mic tomaltaiḡ, mec ðonnchað bean eoḡain, mic ðomnall uí concobair décc.

Luimneac uile eitip éloic 7 cpann do lopceað lá haon mnaoi.

Maiðm la Mac Murchaða (.i. Airt mac Airt éaomanaḡ) tiḡearna Laiḡñ ap ḡallaið na contaé riabca, 7 poctaiðe mór do mapbað, 7 do ḡabail ðioð.

Maiðin mop la hua mbpaim ap ḡallaið aḡa cliaḡ map an ccéðna eitip mapbað 7 ḡabail.

Colla mac taiðḡ uí éeallaiḡ aðbar tiḡearna ua maine, Maoileaclainn mac Maḡnara mec ðomnall O meacair taoipeac ó ccaipín, 7 Mac aḡðaḡain upmumain paoi i ppeinschur, iattpiðe uile do écc.

O ploinn taoipeac pil maoilepuain do mapbað la mac Muirpḡetaḡ ui ploinn.

crozier of St. Colman of Kilmaedunagh; also note ^b, under the year 1225, p. 239: "cú dia pum pápaíoir, a Ceb?"

^c *Military service*, ap congímáil.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is, "ap buannaḡt," i. e. on Bonnacht. The retained kerns, or Gallowglasses, of the Irish chiefs were called their Bonnacht-men.

^d *Conte Reagh*.—Fynes Moryson says that this was the name by which the county of Wexford was known to the Irish: "The third County of Wexford (called by the Irish County Reogh) was of old inhabited by the Menapii, where at the town called Banna (now Bannow) the English made their first descent into Ireland."—Vol. ii. p. 26.—See ^e note ad an. 1405.

Tuathal O'Malley went, to be employed on military service^t, to the province of Ulster, where he remained one year ; on his return home with seven ships and their crews, about the festival of St. Columbkille, a storm arose on the western sea, which drove them [northwards] to the right towards Scotland, where six of the ships, with all their crews, were sunk, among whom were the two sons of Tuathal O'Malley, Donough, son of Owen Connaughtagh Mac Sweeny, Donnell Ballagh, the son of Mac Sweeny Gearr, and two hundred and forty others. Tuathal himself, with much difficulty, effected a landing in Scotland.

Cathal, the son of Owen O'Madden, Lord of Sil-Anmchadha, died.

Thomas Oge O'Reilly and the Mac Cabes went upon an excursion into Meath, and committed acts of conflagration and depredation there. The English overtook them, and Mahon Mac Cabe, Loughlin Mac Cabe, and a great number of their people, were slain. Thomas Oge O'Reilly received a javelin in the leg, in consequence of which he was lame ever afterwards.

Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Rory O'Conor, died on the 6th of the Calends of May.

Turlough, the son of O'Conor Faly, died of a fall.

Bebinn, the daughter of Rory, son of Tomaltagh Mac Donough, and wife of Owen, the son of Donnell O'Conor, died.

All Limerick, both stone and wooden buildings, was burned by one woman.

A victory was gained by Mac Murrough (Art, the son of Art Kavanagh), Lord of Leinster, over the English of Contæ Reagh^u; and great numbers of them were slain, and [others] taken prisoners.

A great victory was likewise gained by O'Byrne over the English of Dublin, some being killed, and others taken prisoners.

Colla, son of Teige O'Kelly, heir to the lordship of Hy-Many; Melaghlin, the son of Manus Mac Donnell; O'Meagher, Chief of Hy-Cairin^w; and Mac Egan of Ormond, a man learned in the Fenechus^x, all died.

O'Flynn, Chief of Sil-Maelruain, was slain by the son of Murtough O'Flynn.

^w *Hy-Cairin*, now the barony of Ikerrin, in the north of the county of Tipperary, in which the O'Meaghers, or Mahers, who are of the same race with the O'Carrolls of Ely, are still nume-

rous and respectable.

^x *Fenechus*, i. e. the ancient laws of Ireland, commonly called the Brehon laws by English writers.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1414.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, ceitri céo, a dech, a cftair.

Domnall ua heógan beganach loáa hegne de g an .3. non. october.

Mairtín Sllicig do loíccad lé coindill i neappaí na bliadna ro.

Clann enpí uí néill do ionnroigib eógan mic neill óig uí néill, 7 eógan do gabáil dóib hi ngeall rir ua néill do hioí illaím an tan rin ag eógan, 7 á léigean amac díblímb i naígaib apoile, 7 a tígeapnur ffin do gabáil dua néill .i. domnall.

Maidm mór lá murchad ua cconcobair tígeapna ua ppailge 7 lá feargal ruad mag eóagan tígeapna cenél riachad mic nell por gallaib mibe hi ccill écáin in po marbad barún na rcpíne 7 dponz mór do paopclandoib 7 daopclannaib immaile ppur, 7 in po gabad mac barúin Sláine ar a bprít cftíre céo décc marz, in po gabad dona darpurpéc ganolige 7 an líon oile ar a pprít dá céo décc marcc cén mo tá luac lífra 7 impíbe.

Αοδ mac catail uí concobair décc.

Μάγ cάρτχαίγ cairbreac .i. domnall mac domnall do écc.

Iapla deapmuman do éeact i nepinn, 7 paíanaíγ iomda do éabairt lair do millead muman.

Iapla upmuman do toct i nEíinn o Ríg Saían.

^a *Dean, beganac.*—This word is written Deaccanach by O'Brien in his Irish Dictionary, who explains it "a dean;" but O'Reilly writes it déaganac, and explains it "deacon."

^a *A great defeat.*—Ware states in his Annals of Ireland, under this year, that the English of Meath were discomfited by O'Connor and the Irish, on the Feast of St. Gordian and Epimachus; and that Thomas Manravard, Baron of Skrine, and Christopher Fleming and John Dardis were taken prisoners, and many others slain.

^a *Cill-Echain.*—This is probably the place called Killeagha, in the barony of Fore, near Oldcastle, in the county of Meath.

O'Flaherty adds from *Mac Fírb.*, in H. 2. 11, that the Prior of St. John's, of Ath Truim, and

nine priests were slain on this occasion.

^b *Dardis the Lawless.*—This might also be read gepolige, i. e. of the severe law. The name Dardis is still extant in Meath. There is a monument to this family in the churchyard of Killoolagh, or Cill-Uailleach, in the barony of Delvin, in the county of Westmeath, which exhibits the following inscription:

"Underneath this stone are interred the remains of William Dardis, formerly of Carlins-town, in the county of Westmeath, Esq., as also those of Catherine Dease of Turbetstown, alias Dardis, who died on the 11th of March, 1797, and at whose desire this monument has been erected.

"Several of the Dardis family, late of Gigans-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1414.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fourteen.

Donnell O'Howen, Dean^r of Lough Erne, died on the third of the Nones of October.

The monastery of Sligo was burned by a candle in the Spring of this year.

The sons of Henry O'Neill attacked Owen, the son of Niall Oge O'Neill, and took him prisoner as a hostage for the liberation of O'Neill, who was then the prisoner of Owen. Both were set at liberty, the one [being given in exchange] for the other; and O'Neill, i. e. Donnell, [re]assumed his own lordship.

A great defeat^a was given to the English of Meath by Murrough O'Connor, Lord of Offaly, and Farrell Roe Mageoghegan, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach mic-Neill, at Cill-Eochain^a, where the Baron of Skreen, together with a great number of nobles and plebeians, were slain, and where the son of the Baron of Slane was taken prisoner, for whose ransom fourteen hundred marks were obtained. Dardis the Lawless^b was also taken prisoner, together with a number of others, for whose ransom twelve hundred marks were obtained, besides [the usual fines called] Luach-leasa and Luach-impidhe^c.

Hugh, the son of Cathal O'Connor, died.

Mac Carthy Cairbreach^d, i. e. Donnell, the son of Donnell, died.

The Earl of Desmond came to Ireland, bringing with him many of the Saxons, to devastate Munster.

The Earl of Ormond^e came to Ireland from the King of England.

town, county of Westmeath, are likewise buried here. R. I. P."

^a *Luach leasa* literally means "reward of welfare," and *luach impidhe*, "reward of intercession." It appears from a letter written by Sir John Davis, to the Earl of Salisbury, that the ecclesiastical officer called herenach paid a fine called Loughinipy, to the bishop on the marriage of every of his daughters.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 144, 145.

^d *Mac Carthy Cairbreach*.—In a fragment of an old medical Irish manuscript, in the Library

of Trinity College, Dublin [H. 5, 27], the exact date of his death is given. It is stated that the work was translated from Latin into Irish by John O'Callannan, with the assistance and instruction of his own tutor, Master Pierce O'Huallahan; that it was commenced at Kilbrittan, in the life-time of Donnell Reagh Mac Carthy, but while he was on his death-bed, and finished at Ros-Oilithri [Roscarbery], immediately after his death, namely, on the day before the festival of St. Brendan, in the year of Christ fourteen, four hundred and one thousand.

^e *Earl of Ormond*.—He was James Butler,

John Zarlæ .i. pŕí ionaid níg raxan do tŕaŕt i nŕinn fear na tucc caður nó tŕímann do tŕaŕt, ná deacclair, ná dealadain an méo gur a páimic aŕt a ceur pŕí puacŕt, faigŕe, 7 ŕorŕa. A pŕe no aig mall mac aŕda uí uigind i nuirneach miŕe, 7 po hairgeaŕ Semur diŕit 7 muintir an níg la hanpí dalatŕn, 7 tucc bó ra mboin dona hoirgnib rin do muintir uiginn, 7 po ioŕlaic i econnacŕaib iad iappin. Ro aŕpŕat iapaŕn muintir uiginn im mall John Zarlæ, 7 ní paibe beó iap ran aŕp rin aŕt cúicŕ pŕaŕtŕmaine namá an tan puair báŕ do nŕim na naŕp, 7 aŕe rin an dapa pŕorŕt pŕib do ponad pŕp mall ua nuiginn, .i. clann conomaiŕ do lethad aŕŕe cŕeice néill hí cladaino, 7 John Zarlæ do écc.

Concobar mac Seppŕaŕd uí plannagáin aŕbar tŕoirig cloinne caŕail décc an pŕeŕad lá pŕa paŕain.

Eochaŕd máŕ matŕgáimna tanaŕp oirŕiall do ŕabáil lá bŕian maŕ matŕgáimna 7 la gallaibh.

Mupchaŕ na haŕngura tŕigearna cloinne colŕan décc.

Aŕt Caománaŕ aŕbar pŕoŕ laŕŕn do écc.

fourth Earl of Ormond, commonly called the White Earl. He was Lord Justice of Ireland in 1407, and afterwards in 1440.

^f *John Stanley*.—According to Ware's Annals of Ireland, John Stanley, the King's Lieutenant in Ireland, landed at Clontarf on the 1st of October, 1413, and departed this life on the 18th of January following. Cox says that he died at Ardee, on the 6th of January, 1413. These writers make no allusion to the poetical miracle wrought upon him by O'Higgin.

^g *Uineach*, now the hill of Usnagh, situated in the parish of Killare, barony of Rathconrath, and county of Westmeath. There is a very large rock on this hill, called Ail-na-mireann by Keating, who says it was the point at which the four provinces met, before Meath was formed. This is the fourth place in Meath at which the monarch Tuathal Teachtmhar erected royal forts and established fairs, games, &c.

^h *Out of the preys*, do na hoirgnib rin, i. e. of, or out of these preys, i. e. the preys taken

from James Tuite and the King's party.

ⁱ *Do leacŕad*, to spread, or scatter; but it is most generally used in these Annals in the sense of to disable, discomfit, or overpower, as at the year 1429: "oŕt mŕp daŕine do tŕabŕit ap fearaib bŕeifne eiŕp leacŕad 7 marbŕad; i. e. A great loss of men was brought on the men of Breifny, both by disabling and killing."

For some curious notices of the belief in poetical miracles in ancient times in Ireland, the reader is referred to the Statute of Kilkenny, edited for the Irish Archæological Society by Mr. Hardiman, p. 55, note ^j. Reginald Scot, in his Discoverie of Witchcraft, states that "the Irishmen will not sticke to affirm that they can Rime either man or beast to death."—Book iii. c. xv. p. 35. An aŕp is a poem in which the subject is not only lampooned, but imprecated and cursed. Many specimens of such poems are still extant; but the bitterest the Editor has ever seen is the one composed for the celebrated Dr. Whaley of Dublin, astrologer and almanac

John Stanley^f, the Deputy of the King of England, arrived in Ireland, a man who gave neither mercy nor protection to clergy, laity, or men of science, but subjected as many of them as he came upon to cold, hardship, and famine. It was he who plundered Niall, the son of Hugh O'Higgin, at Uisneach^g, in Meath. Henry Dalton, however, plundered James Tuite and the King's people, and gave the O'Higgins out of the preys^h [then acquired] a cow for each and every cow taken from them, and afterwards escorted them to Connaught. The O'Higgins, with Niall, then satirized John Stanley, who lived after this satire but five weeks, for he died of the virulence of the lampoons. This was the second poetical miracle performed by this Niall O'Higgin, the first being the discomfitureⁱ of the Clann-Conway the night they plundered Niall at Cladann^k; and the second, the death of John Stanley.

Conor, son of Geoffrey O'Flanagan, heir to the chieftainship of Clann-Cathail, died six days before Allhallowtide.

Eochy Mac Mahon, Tanist of Oriel, was taken prisoner by Brian Mac Mahon and the English.

Murrough O'Hennessy, Lord of Clann-Colgain^l, died.

Art Kavanagh, heir to the kingdom of Leinster, died.

maker, about the year 1691, by Ferdoragh O'Daly, whose brother the Doctor is said to have caused to be prosecuted and hanged. The poet first describes the wicked practices of the astrologer, whom he describes as in league with the devil, and who, since he began to view the moon and the planets, had, with his basilisk eye, destroyed their benign influence, so that the corn-fields, the fruit trees, and the grass, had ceased to grow; the birds had forgotten their songs, except the ominous birds of night, and the young of animals were destroyed *in utero*. He then begins to wither this astrologer with imprecations, calls upon various diseases of a violent nature to attack him, and calls down upon him the curses of God, the angels, the saints, and of all good men. Dr. Whaley, however, does not appear to have melted before this *Aoir* of O'Daly, for he lived

to a great age, and composed more effectual lampoons against the Irish, than the bards, who were then certainly not in the zenith of their power, had composed against him. His almanacs throw much light on the history of the ferocious times in which he flourished.

^k *Cladann*.—This was the name of a townland on the west side of the river Suck, in the territory of Clanconway and county of Galway; but the name is now obsolete.

^l *Clann-Colgain*, a territory in ancient Offaly, which was co-extensive with the present barony of Philipstown, in the King's County. O'Huidhrin, who died in 1420, thus writes of this territory, which he makes one of the seven tuaths of *Ui Failghe*:

“*Taoiriuch oile ar aienib dam
O'haengura ar elap Colgan,*

Mulrony, the son of Farrell Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, died.

O'Driscoll More was treacherously slain by the crew of a merchant's ship.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1415.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifteen.

Edmond Mac Finnvar, Prior of Inis-Mor-Locha-Gamhna^m, died on the 27th of April.

Lord Furnival^a came to Ireland as Lord Justice. Leix, O'More's territory, was devastated by him, and he took the castle of the son of Faghtna O'More. He carried off great preys of cows, horses, and small cattle, from the people of Oriel; and he spoiled and plundered Mic na m-Breathnach^o, and hanged Garrett, the son of Thomas Caech, of the Geraldine blood. He also plundered a great number of the poets of Ireland, namely, O'Daly of Meath (Dermot), Hugh Oge Magrath, Dubhthach Mac Keogh the learned, and Maurice O'Daly. In the ensuing Summer he plundered O'Daly of Corcumroe, i. e. Farrell, the son

county of Longford. On this island there is an old church called Teampull Choluim Cille, i. e. St. Columbkille's church, which was the original church of the parish of St. Columbkille, near Granard.

^a *Lord Furnival*, was Sir John Talbot of Halhamshire, who was Lord Furnival by courtesy, through his wife, having married the eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Neville, by Joan, the sole daughter and heiress of William, the last Lord Furnival. This great warrior was constituted Lord Lieutenant of Ireland on the 24th of February, 1413, and landed at Dalkey in September, 1414. He remained in Ireland for six years, during which time he was active in reducing the Irish chiefs, making of each successive chief, that fell into his hands, a tool and scourge for the subjection of his fellows.—See Original Letters illustrative of English History, edited by Sir Henry Ellis, second series, vol. i. letter 19. In Henry of Marlborough's Chro-

nicle of Ireland, the following notice of the departure of this Lord Lieutenant from Ireland is given under the year 1419:

"On the feast day of *Mary Magdalen*, the Lord Lieutenant, *John Talbot*, went over into England, leaving [as] his Deputy there the Archbishop of Dublin" [Richard Talbot], "carrying along with him the curses of many, because hee being runne much in debt for victuall and divers other things, would pay little or nothing at all."—See also Ware's Annals of Ireland, in which nearly the same words occur under this year.

^o *Mic na m-Breathnach*, i. e. the sons of the Welshmen. These must have been the Welshes of the Welsh mountains, or Sliabh Breathnach, in the west of the county of Kilkenny, as it does not appear that he ever went into the baronies of Tirawley, Erris, and Ross, in the counties of Mayo and Galway, where the other Welsh tribes of Ireland were seated.

doircaimodruaib .i. fírfail mac taidg mic aongura ruaid. Ro airce bpuicéan dá cocca immaíaire cúirene, ní híd amáin aet ní tuce tírmanh do naom iná do neimead in fad do baos in érin.

Cpeac mór do denaib dua máille .i. aed for diarmaid ua máille, 7 diarmaid do gabáil uilén uí máille, 7 aod do dul i marmóracét diarmada, fírtar iomairíge tiorra, 7 ro marbað aod ua máille tigeapna umail annsin lá diarmaid 7 a mac concobar, 7 mac tomáir uí máille. Ro marbað ann dha domnall mac diarmada uí máille. Ro fear oipeacarr umail pé phoet aoda ó rin amac, 7 gabaid diarmaid tigeapnar.

Tomaltac ruad mac concobar mic muirgíra décc.

An clapac ua cobtaig faoi pé dán, 7 ne daonnaet décc.

Diarmaid mac diarmada mic concobar mic tomaltac mec diarmada do marbað la cloind uí concobar duinn, 7 a adnacal i mainistir aea da laarg.

Cataoir mac donnchada uí feargail do écc.

Aed mac donnchada uí ceallac décc.

Tomaltach mac taidg uí binn do marbað i ngeir oide la feargal mac diarmada mécc Ragnaill hi cluain ríte i mbaile eili hi tig mec an donnánaig, 7 ingín loclainn uí áinligi do loiccað ann beor an .ui. iour ianuairi.

Concobar mac briain mic uilliam méeg eoagáin do marbað i ceill cuairpíge.

^p *Bruighean-da choga*, now called in Irish *Órpuigean mór*, and anglicised *Breenmore*, or *Brinemore*. It is situated on a conspicuous hill in the townland of Breenmore, in the parish of Drummaney, and in the territory now locally called *Cuireneach* by the old natives, but in all legal documents and maps, the barony of *Kilkenny West*, in the county of *Westmeath*. It is a fort of earth two hundred and four paces in circumference, and containing within it the ruins of a castle, the erection of which tradition ascribes to the *Dillons*, who were lords of *Cuireneach* from the period of the English Invasion till *Cromwell's* time. This castle is now a heap of crumbled ruins; but it is said that a considerable portion of it was standing about seventy-nine years since.

This castle is shewn on Petty's printed map of *Westmeath*, under the name of *Brinemore*, which is placed midway between *Athlone* and *Ballymore Lough Sewdy*. There was originally a circle of large standing stones around the fort, from which it might, perhaps, be inferred, that this *Bruighean* was used for sepulchral or religious purposes, as well as for defence. For some historical accounts of this place, see *Duald Mac Firbis's* *Genealogical work* (*Lord Roden's* copy), p. 402; *O'Flaherty's Ogygia*, part iii. c. 81; and the curious historical tale, entitled *Togail Órpuighe na coga*.

The territory anciently called *Cuirene*, or *Machaire Chuirene*, and now locally *Cuireneach*, comprised the entire of the present barony of

of Teige, son of Aengus Roe. He plundered Bruighean-da-Choga^p in Machaire Chuirene. And not only this^q, but he gave no protection to either saint or sanctuary while he abode in Ireland.

A great prey was taken by O'Malley, i. e. Hugh, from Dermot O'Malley. Dermot [in retaliation] took O'Malley's Island^r, upon which Hugh went in pursuit of Dermot; and a battle was fought between them, in which Hugh O'Malley, Lord of Umallia, was slain by Dermot and his son Conor, and also the son of Thomas O'Malley, and Donnell, the son of Dermot O'Malley. The chieftainship of Umallia was thenceforth wrested from^s the descendants of Hugh; and Dermot assumed the lordship.

Tomaltagh Roe, the son of Conor, son of Maurice [Mac Dermot], died.

The Clasach O'Coffey, a man eminent for poetry and humanity, died.

Dermot, son of Dermot, son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot, was slain by the sons of O'Conor Don, and was interred in the monastery of Ath-da-laarg [the Abbey of Boyle].

Cahir, the son of Donough O'Farrell, died.

Hugh, son of Donough O'Kelly, died.

Tomaltagh, the son of Teige O'Beirne, was slain by Farrell, the son of Dermot Mac Rannall, in a nocturnal attack at Cluain Sithe^t, in Baile Ella, in the house of Mac an-Donnanaigh; and the daughter of Loughlin O'Hanly was burned there also, on the sixth of the Ides of January.

Conor, the son of Brian, son of William Mageoghegan, was slain at Cill-Cuairsighe^u.

Kilkenny West, and that part of the parish of Forney lying on the south side of the River Eithne, or Inny.

^q *And not only this*, ní beaó amám.—This is the Irish mode of expressing, *in short, in a word, or in summe*, as the old English writers phrased it.

^r *O'Malley's Island*, i. e. Clara, or Clare Island, in Clew Bay, which still belongs to Sir Samuel O'Malley, whose grandfather purchased it from the Earl of Clanrickard.

^s *Was wrested from*, literally, "the chieftainship of Umallia thenceforth parted with the race of Hugh."

^t *Cluain-Sithe*, now Cloonshee, a townland in the parish of Clooncraff, situated to the east of the town of Elphin, in the county of Roscommon. It lies between Lough O'Doonra, Lough O'Conallan, and the Clooncraff River. The name Baile-Elle does not now exist; but it was evidently the name of a large ancient Irish townland, or ballybetagh, of which Cloonshee was a subdivision.

^u *Cill Cuairsighe*, now Kilcoursey, near the village of Clara, in the territory of Muintir-Tadhgain, or barony of Kilcoursey, in the north of the King's County.

Coccað eittir lúigneachaið fíin, 7 toðar doib fíi apoile, 7 bñípeað for an lúct for 7 daoine do mārbað doibh, 7 Ape mac í fígra do gabáil go ro cpochað leó hé aga ttið.

Clann diarmata duib úí flaitébfírtaið do mārbað 7 do gabáil da mbraité-
nib fíin, 7 lar in ngiolla nduib ua flaitébfírtaiðh.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1416.

Αοίρ Cρίορτ, mile, ceítepe céo, aoeé, aré.

Adam lexio eppcop apðachaið, bñatari gallda epide do lopccað í páit eppuicc, 7 concòbar mac feargail mic Conconnact úí fírfíail do toða lá coraið apðachaið ina ionaib.

Deaccanac Cille hAlað (.i. ó hainmce) do écc.

Muirgífr ua coineóil comarba droma cliað do lopccað na tigi fén lá fog-
laðaið.

Tomár mac ino óccleaié aipcínveac cille hoipíð, 7 apð maigírtir condaét
í nolið do écc iar mbuaið naítepiðe.

Lucár ua tpeaðai aipcínveac cille fearcca décc iar ndígbíethaib.

Mairírtir pliccíð do cumðac (iar na lopccað fearct píam) lá bñian bñ-
tai a mac diarmata mec donnchad.

Formlaið inígn néill móir úí néill bñ Seain úí ðomnaill do ég.

Apðgal mac bñian móir með matgamna tigeapna aipgíall do écc.

Ape caománað (Rí laígen) mac aipe caománaíð mic muirceaprtaið
caománaíð mic muirir caománaíð, fca., aon Roða gaoídeal epeann ino
eneac 7 in íngnom do écc iar mbuaið naítepiðe ina longpoit buðóin.

* *Adam Lexid.*—He is called Adam Lyns in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 253, where it is stated that he died in June, 1416, without any allusion to the place or manner of his death.

To this passage O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11:

"Minimè hospitalis, do lopccað í páit eppuicc initio Autumni.—*O'Mulconry.*" Ordinis prædicatorum.—*Hen. Marleburg. apud Camd. Brit.*"

* *Rath Easpuig*, now Rathaspick; a pa-

rish near Rathowen, in the county of Westmeath.—See Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, Feb. 16: "Aoð glar earpog Raé na n-earpog a n-iarinníde." There is a small rath, or earthen fort, called Raé na nearbog, and sometimes Raé earbuig, in this parish, on the brink of Lough Glyn, where tradition says three bishops were interred, from which circumstance the name is said to have been derived. There is no church at the place so called at present.

A war broke out among the people of Leyny; they gave battle to each other, and the inhabitants of the eastern part [of the territory] were defeated, and some of them killed; and Art, the son of O'Hara, was taken prisoner, and hanged by them at their own house.

The sons of Dermot Duv O'Flaherty were partly slain and partly taken prisoners by their own kinsmen, and by Gilladuv O'Flaherty.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1416.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixteen.

Adam Lexid^m, Bishop of Ardagh, an English friar, was burned at Raithe-aspuig^r; and Conor, the son of Farrell, son of Cuconnaught O'Farrell, was elected in his place by the Chapter of Ardagh.

The Dean of Killala (i. e. O'Hainmche) died.

Maurice O'Coineoil, Coarb of Drumcliff, was burned in his own house by robbers.

Thomas Mac an-Oglaigh, Erenagh of Cill-Oiridh^r, and chief Professor of Law in Connaught, died after the victory of penance.

Lucas O'Trevor, Erenagh of Cill-Fearga^s, died, after spending a virtuous life.

The monastery of Sligo was re-erected (having been burned some time before) by the Friar Brian^s, the son of Dermot Mac Donough.

Gormlaidh, the daughter of Niall More O'Neill, and wife of John O'Donnell, died.

Ardgal, the son of Brian More Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died.

Art Kavanagh^b (King of Leinster), the son of Art Kavanagh, who was son of Mortogh Kavanagh, son of Maurice Kavanagh, &c., only choice of the Irish of Ireland for hospitality and activity at arms, died in his own fortress, after the victory of penance.

^r *Cill-Oiridh*, now Killerry, in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.—See note ^b, under the year 1333, p. 550, *supra*.

^s *Cill Fearga*, now Killargy, a parish in the barony of Dromahaire, and county of Leitrim.

^s *The Friar Brian*.—To this passage O'Fla-

herty adds, in H. 2. 11:

“ Qui divino amore captus sæculo renunciavit religionem ingressus. MS. L.”

^b *Art Kavanagh*.—See his death again entered under the year 1417, p. 829; and O'Flaherty's remarks on the chronology in note ¹.

Cúmeaða mac Sflain mec conmapa aðbar ταιοριγ cloinne cuiléin do écc.

Ionnroigið lá mac Siúrtain Dexepra cona bpaiprib for cloinn Seacm uí fgra, ua hfgra flin, 7 τοιρρδεαλβαc cappac mac domnaill mic muirceap-ταιγ uí concobair, 7 mapcfluaγ cappppe do eacemáil pé τοιρρεαc na flona rin mec Siurcáin, 7 ua hfgra do mapbað, 7 maγnar mac donnchað mic muirceapταιγ uí concobair, 7 mac aοða mec donnchað, 7 τοιρρδελβαc cappac mac domnaill do lot. Mac Siurcáin do denam cpeac na cpiçe iarpin, 7 an tpi uile do eionól, 7 do ðul na τοραιγεαc. Spaoimteap leo for mac Siurcáin, 7 po mapbað é, 7 aéð ua Ruaðáin, 7 ua Ruaðáin feipin, ða mac tomair mec maolip, 7 mac ðuapcain (.i. τιγεapna cýla nfiuð) do mapbað ann ðeóp co poçaiuib oile cñ mo éate.

Coccað eitip fearaib manac 7 pip breipne pá ciop catail mic aοða uí Ruairc, 7 catail allfié mancáç an tan rin. Tuccað ppaimeað for muin-τιρ aοða mēg uiðip 7 catail uí Ruairc lá Taðγ 7 lá domnaill ua Ruairc in po mapbað taðγ mac fearγail uí Ruairc 7 naonðap imaille ppi, 7 po bñað aoin eac ðecc uiob ðon cyp rin.

Ionnroigið oile do eabairt lá haoð mbuibe 7 lá taðγ ua Ruairc 7 la mág caba for muinτιρ peoðacáin, 7 pip manach o loc epne piap do breith porpa. Rucc opna ðin catail ua Ruairc 7 eoγan ua Ruairc, 7 po fuilngfop clann uí Ruairc an tanbpoplann rin nó go pangattap a cceann a ngalloclac po págaibpft a cceilec ina fpcomair. Ro iompaiofpft ðiflínib iapom ppi an tópaiγ, 7 po mapbað leo Donnchað 7 Sflan ua Ruairc, 7 ða mac maolcailonn mic plaitbeapταιγ uí Ruairc, 7 po mapbað oçtap 7 ða piçit imaille ppiú do fearaib manach.

Domnaill mac τιγεapnain móip uí Ruairc do ecc do γalap breac, 7 ba hfpbaið móip do γaipteπian connacé oibeað an pip hipin.

Thainne inγñ flaitbfietaγ uí Ruairc ðecc.

^c *Concerning the rent*, pa ciop.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the phrase is pá cúip, *for the cause of*, which is evidently the true reading.

^d *West of Lough Erne*.—The territory of Muintir-Pheodachain is on the west side of Upper Lough Erne, in the barony of Clanawley.

^e *Overwhelming numbers*, an tanbpoplann. It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, which was transcribed in Fermanagh. "that the sons of O'Rourke were in great distress on this occasion on the mountain of Sliabh da chon" [near Derrygonnelly], "but that they bore up against the hardship until they arrived

Cu-meadha, the son of John Mac Namara, heir to the chieftainship of Clann-Cuilein, died.

An attack was made by Mac Jordan de Exeter and his kinsmen upon the sons of John O'Hara. O'Hara himself, and Turlough Carragh, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor, with the cavalry of Carbury, met the van of this army of Mac Jordan : and O'Hara was killed ; and Manus, the son of Donough, son of Murtough O'Connor, the son of Hugh Mac Donough, and Turlough Carragh, were wounded. After this Mac Jordan plundered the country, [but the people of] the whole territory assembled together, and went in pursuit of him ; and Mac Jordan was defeated, and slain, together with Hugh O'Rowan, and O'Rowan himself, the two sons of Thomas Mac Meyler, Mac Duarcán, Lord of Cul-neiridh, and many others.

A war [broke out] between the people of Fermanagh and the men of Breifny, concerning the rent^c of Cathal, the son of Hugh O'Rourke, who at this time sided with the men of Fermanagh ; and the people of Hugh Maguire and Cathal O'Rourke were defeated by Teige and Donnell O'Rourke [in a conflict], in which Teige, the son of Farrell O'Rourke, and nine others, were slain ; and eleven horses were taken from them on that occasion.

Another incursion was made by Hugh Boy and Teige O'Rourke, and by Mac Cabe, into Muintir-Pheodachain. The people of Fermanagh, [dwelling] west of Lough Erne^d, came up with them, as did also Cathal O'Rourke and Owen O'Rourke. The sons of O'Rourke sustained the attacks of the overwhelming numbers^e that pursued them, until they arrived at the place where they had left their gallowglasses in ambush ; both parties then turned upon their pursuers, and slew Donough and John O'Rourke, and the two sons of Melaghlin, the son of Flaherty O'Rourke, together with forty-eight of the men of Fermanagh.

Donnell, the son of Tiernan More O'Rourke, died of *galar breac*^f. The death of this man was a great loss to Gairbhthrian Connacht^g.

Grainne, daughter of Flaherty O'Rourke, died.

at the place where they had planted the Mac Cables, their retained Gallowglasses, in ambush, when both parties, suddenly uniting, turned upon their pursuers, and routed them," &c.

^f *Galar breac*, i. e. the speckled disease, i. e. the small-pox.

^g *Gairbhthrian Connaught*, i. e. the Rough third of Connaught.

Ταὺς ὅcc mac ταῖς μισαῖς mec διαρινάδα γαλλ τιḡεapna αιpτιḡ do éḡ i
nδιαῖς pele nichil i ττιḡ na mβpαταp i ποp cοmáin, ἡ α ἀδnacal ip in mainιpτιp.

Τσιmpall inpi μοip loc ḡile do loṛccað, ἡ pεpεpτα uí cuipnin imon leαδap
nḡeapn muιnτιpe cuipnín ḡo pεóδαῖς iomða oile ap cεana.

Semur mac Ριpδσιpδ mec peopair do ecc.

Σfan mac ḡoipδelb do δol ap cpeich ποp émann an mαcαιpe, cpeac móp
do, ἡ epfin do mapbað δasñ upcōp pαῖḡde iap ccup na cpeíce ποp δaιnḡñ.

Σfan ó cñδoubain Peapḡún Τίpe pαchpαc μuαῖde do ecc.

Peiðlimið mac aóδα uí concobair do mapbað la cloimn uí concobair
δuimn.

Cpeαcα mopa do δenain la hémann a δupc ap Mac peópair, ἡ Mac
peopair do ḡabáil la hemann, ἡ α cyp ḡo baile locha mίpcca.

Sicñ do δénain dua domnaill ἡ do brian ó concobair ppi apoile.

Μaiðm mop do εαδαιpε la hua econcobair pπαlḡe ποp ḡallaῖς na miðe,
ἡ éδαλα mopa do bñn διοð do bpaῖḡoið, δεαcαῖς, ἡ δñδofñ.

Saxain iomða do τεcτ i nEpinð.

Μaiðm do εαδαιpε do Mhac mupchaða ap ḡhallaῖς na condae pαbca,
ἡ pεcτ pícιc τεcc do mapbað ἡ do ḡabáil διοð, ἡ píc do δenain ppiṛ apαδa-
pαc, ἡ bpaῖḡde do εαδαιpε δó.

^b *Teige Oge Mac Dermot Gall.*—O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11. that he was succeeded in the lordship of Airteach by Muirgeas Caech Mac Dermot Gall, and quotes *Mac Fírb.*

ⁱ *Inis mor*, i. e. great island. This island is still so called by the natives when speaking Irish, but Church-island has become its English name. In an old map of parts of the coasts of Mayo, Sligo, and Donegal, preserved in the State Papers Office in London, it is called Enishmoor, and placed in the north-east part of Lough Gill, in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo, and close to the boundary of the county of Leitrim.

^j *Screaptra uí Chuirnin*, i. e. O'Curnin's manuscripts. Colgan renders τεαc pεαpεpτα by *Bibliotheca*, in his translation of a passage from the Annals of the Four Masters, A. D. 1020, in his *Trias Thaum.*, p. 298; and Ma-

geoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, translates it, *library*. The literal translation is, house of the manuscripts. Sometimes the word pεαpεpτα would seem to be employed by the old writers in the sense of Scriptures (i. e. the Bible), like the Latin *Scripturæ*; but the Editor is of opinion that, in this instance of pεαpεpτα Uí Cuipnin, it means manuscripts in general. O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, that goblets, a tympan, and a harp, were also burned on this occasion, (cuipn cum-oiḡ tiompan ἡ claiṛpeac), and quotes *O'Mulconry*.

^k *Leabhar Gearr*, i. e. the Short Book. The Editor has not been able to determine what book this was. In a memorandum in *Leabhar na h-Uidhri*, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, it is stated that it was restored to

Teige Oge^b, the son of Teige Roe Mac Dermot Gall, Lord of Airteach, died, a short time after Michaelmas, in the Friars' House at Roscommon, and was interred in the monastery.

The church of Inis Mor^d, in Lough Gill, was burned; and Screaptra ui Chuirnin^d, and the Leabhar Gearr^k of the O'Cuirnins, as well as many other precious articles, were burned also.

James^d, son of Richard Mac Feorais [Bermingham], died.

John Mac Costello set out upon a predatory expedition against Edmond [Mac Costello] of the Plain, and carried off a great prey; but he himself was slain by an arrow, after depositing the prey in a fastness.

John O'Canavan, Parson of Tireragh of the Moy, died.

Felim, the son of Hugh O'Conor, was slain by the sons of O'Conor Don.

Great depredations were committed by Edmond Burke upon Mac Feorais [Bermingham]; and Mac Feorais was taken prisoner by Edmond, and sent to Ballyloughmask^m [to be there confined].

O'Donnell and Brian O'Conor made peaceⁿ with each other.

A great defeat was given by O'Conor Faly to the English of Meath; and he took from them considerable spoil, consisting of prisoners, horses, and armour.

Many Saxons came to Ireland.

A victory was gained by Mac Murrough over the English of Contæ Reagh [the county of Wexford], of whom he killed or took prisoners three hundred and forty^o; and on the following day a peace was made with him, and hostages were given him.

O'Conor of Sligo, in the ransom of O'Doherty, after it had been in the possession of the O'Donnells during the reign of ten successive lords of Carbury.

^d James, son of Richard Mac Feorais.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, that he died of the plague in Meath "peste in Midia obiit," and quotes "*Mac Fírb*."

^m *Ballyloughmask*, now Loughmask castle, situated on the east side of Lough Mask, in the barony of Kilmaine, and county of Mayo.—See note ^k, under the year 1271, p. 414, *supra*, and

also *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrack*, note ^k, p. 202.

ⁿ *Made peace*, literally, "a peace was made by O'Donnell and Brian O'Conor with each other."

^o *Three hundred and forty*.—O'Flaherty remarks in the margin of H. 2. 11, that according to the Annals of Lecan, the number slain on this occasion was only 140, but that, according to Mac Fírbis, it was 340, and that Mac Murrough obtained "*innuera spolia*" on this occasion.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1417.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seventeen.

Art, the son of Art, son of Murtough, son of Maurice, Lord of Leinster^a, a man who had defended his own province against the English and Irish from his sixteenth to his sixtieth year; a man full of hospitality, knowledge, and chivalry; a man full of prosperity and royalty; the enricher of churches and monasteries, by his alms and offerings, died (after having been forty-two years in the lordship of Leinster) a week after Christmas. Some assert that it was of a poisonous drink which a woman gave to him, and to O'Doran, Chief Brehon of Leinster, at Ros-Mic-Briuin^a, that both died. Donough, his son, assumed his place after him.

Master John, Parson of Devenish, died.

Dermot Lávderg^r, the son of Art Kavanagh [i. e.] the son of the King of Leinster, died.

Rory (i. e. the O'Dowda), the son of Donnell, son of Brian, son of Taich-leach, Fountain of the prosperity and wealth of Tireragh, died in his own town^a, after the festival of St. Bridget (at the end of the first month of Spring); and Teige Reagh, his brother, assumed his place^r.

Rory, the son of Murrough O'Flaherty; Rory, the son of Dermot Duv

Kavanaghs, called *Sliocht Diarmada lámóeipg*, for their progenitor, according to all the pedigrees of the Kavanaghs, was the son of Gerald Kavanagh, and the cousin-german of the celebrated Art Kavanagh, who died in this year, that is, he was the son of Gerald, who was the son of Murtough Roe, the grandfather of Art, King of Leinster.

^a *In his own town.*—According to the list of the chiefs of Hy-Fiachrach, given by Duald Mac Firbis and in the Book of Lecan, he died at Dun Neill, which was a castle in the parish of Kilmacshalgan, barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo.

^r *Assumed his place.*—According to a note in the margin, in the handwriting of Cucogry

O'Clery, the historical Book of Lecan was written [i. e. compiled] in the time of this Teige: "*Re linn an tathg rin do pcpioabó leabap oipir leacam.*" O'Flaherty translates the obituary of this Rory O'Dowda, from *Mac Firbis*, as follows, in H. 2. 11: "*Rodericus O'Dowd (de quo supra) Rex Hyfiachrie et Hyamalgad, vir magnificus, opulentus, prudens, et strenuus; patrie defensor invitis Anglis, et Hibernis; Qui hostium muros et castella evertit, sibi que ac posteris ditionem, pulsus exteris vindicavit, erga templa et monasteria edificantes beneficus, hospites et peregrinos benignus, et clerum ac literatos munificus; 37 annos, &c. ut supra.*—*Mac Firb.* Liber apud Lecan scriptus (ut supra).—*Ibid.*"

uÍ plaitebteaiḡ, ἡ ré pír décc ósÍ plaitebíteaiḡ imaille ppiú do bátað for cuan umail.

Tomar mac mec muirir ciarraige do marbað lá Sémur mac iarla dearmuman.

Matá mac cononnaét uÍ pÍrḡail tigeapna maige tpeaḡa do écc.

Cormac ballac mac pÍrḡail mic cononnaét uÍ PÍrḡail do marbað lá gallab.

Coccað mór eitir ua neill ἡ cenel cconaill, ἡ inoioiḡið do thabairt dua néill ar neachtain ua domnaill dia forlongport ir in oioche i capn glar eitir Ráth both ἡ domnach mór ἡ bpeit forpa ina ccodlað, ἡ ua pichit each do bÍn díob, ἡ edala mópa déiofoh darrm, ἡ dedach dpaḡhbaíl díob, EinpÍr décc eitir marbað ἡ ḡabail do buain díob, ἡ Neachtain buðdein do tépnud do topað a calmatair a lḡnaíma ἡ a eiriomail.

Una inḡn domnaill uÍ néill bean Néill óiḡ uÍ néill do écc.

Coccað mór i laiḡmib eitir ḡallab ἡ ḡaioḡealaib.

ΑΙΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1418.

Αίoir Cριορτ, mÍle, cetpe céð, adech, a hochet.

An tceppcob ua hÍoirpceóil, ἡ Maccon ua heioirpceoil (a deapbpaḡair) tigeapna corca laíḡe, ἡ diarmaid mac mÍḡ cápteaiḡ cluapraiḡ tanairi ua cairpí décc.

^u *Bay of Umallia*, Cuan Umail, i. e. Clew Bay, lying between Upper and Lower Umallia, to the west of the town of Westport, in the county of Mayo.

^w *Carn-glas*, between Raphoe and Donaghmore. —This place has lost its ancient name. According to the Annals of Cloonenagh, as quoted by Keating, it was on the boundary between the diocese of Ardstraw and Raphoe, from which it is quite evident that it is the hill now called the Tops, which is situated on the boundary of the diocese of Derry and Raphoe, and between Raphoe and Donaghmore. Donaghmore church stands to the right of the road as you go from

Stranorlar to Castlefinn, within one mile of the latter.

^x *Corca-Laighe*.—This was anciently applied to a very extensive territory in the county of Cork, but the name is now, and has been for centuries, applied only to a comparatively small district in the south of the county of Cork. In the Regal Visitation Book of 1615, the following parishes are placed in it, viz.: “Myross, Glanebarahane” [now Castlehaven], “Tullagh, Creagh, Kilchoe, Aghadowne, and Cleere.”

^y *Hy-Cairbre*.—This was the name of a tribe originally seated along the River Maigue, in the county of Limerick, whence they were driven

O'Flaherty, and sixteen others of the O'Flahertys, were drowned in the bay of Umallia^u.

Thomas, the son of Mac Maurice of Kerry, was slain by James, the son of the Earl of Desmond.

Matthew, son of Cuconnaught O'Farrell, Lord of Magh Treagha, died.

Cormac Ballagh, the son of Farrell, son of Cuconnaught O'Farrell, was slain by the English.

A great war [broke out] between O'Neill and the Kinel-Connell. O'Neill made a nocturnal assault upon the fortress of Naghtan O'Donnell at Carn-glas^w, between Raphoe and Donaghmore; and, finding those within it asleep, he took away from them forty horses, and obtained [other] great spoils, consisting of armour, arms, and apparel. Eleven men were either killed or taken prisoners; but Naghtan [O'Donnell] himself made his escape, by force of his valour, prowess, and bravery.

Una, the daughter of Donnell O'Neill, and wife of Neill Oge O'Neill, died.

A great war [broke out] in Leinster between the English and Irish.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1418.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eighteen.

The Bishop O'Driscoll, Maccon O'Driscoll (his brother), Lord of Corca-Laighe^x, and Dermot Mac Carthy Cluasach, Tanist of Hy-Cairbre^y, died.

by the Fitzgeralds some few years before 1201, when they settled in the territory afterwards called Cairbre, in the south-west of the present county of Cork, to which they gave their tribe name. The principal family of the Hy-Cairbre on their removal from the plains of Limerick were the O'Donovans; as appears from the original Annals of Innisfallen, preserved in the Bodleian Library, Rawlinson, 503, in which it is distinctly stated that, in the year 1201, Auliffe O'Donovan, was the king or chief leader of the Hy-Cairbre, then seated at Kinneigh in the county of Cork. As this passage is sufficient to prove the period at which the Hy-

Cairbre first appear out of their original locality, the Editor is tempted to give it here as it stands in the original MS. :

A. D. 1201. Sluagcaib mopaibul la hulliam
7 la gallaib aipchena gu ppigraib muman uli
.i. im Mupéptaib ua bpiain 7 im conchobur
puab im donnachao capbpeacum alur multir
i nberumam, gur cupit a ppichu pae mup-
graigi mitcaini, go deapnpat apgni mopa ann,
7 appain doib go ceann eich gor pababap
peactmam ann 7 go deapnpat chpeacha mopa
7 na lupcat apbeanna imba gahc inab imma
piactatap 7 ono po mapbaib amlaib ua don-
nubam pi ua capbpi leo 7 do po mapbaic

Ἦρεαῖα μόρα ἡ αἰρνε δο δέναν λά μάλλ υα νδομναίλλ αρ υα νέίλλ, ἡ α δίοῦρ ταρ βαννα ραιρ ηι ἑσὴν μέε υιδίλιν.

Αἰρνε μόρα δο δέναν λά Ὀρδο ρυρnumail ρορ αἶδ mac αἰρτ μέε αον-
γυρα τῖεαρνα υα νεαῖδαῖ ulað. Μαε αονγυρα .i. αἶδ, ἡ mac υί nell βυῖδε
δο δολ ἡ ετοραιγεαῖτ ḡall ἡ α ἑρεαῖ, Ro ρραοίνρεαδ ρορρα ιαρ βράεβάνλ
να ἑρεαῖ. Ro μαρβαð ἡ ρο ḡabað λίον ὀρίμν δονα ḡallaib don ἑυρ ριν λά
μαε αονγυρα.

Ὀρπαν ballaῖ mac αἶδα mic ρεðlimið υί ἑονῑοβαἰρ ρῑρ ná ρο ἑρ νεαῖ
ριαῖ im naῖ ní nó βιαð ina ἑυμῑανε δέεε, ἡ α αἶnacal ἡ Roρ commáin.

Εῶεαν mac τῖεαρναῖν μῑορ υί ρυαἰρε ταναἰρἰ βρεἰρνε δο βαταð ιαρ
νοτλαἑε acc τεαῖτ α ἡινηἰ na ετορε ρορ loc ριονμῑαιε, ἡ ἑ αε δολ ρορ
ἑυαἰρε δο com α αῖαρ βαοί ἡ ἡεalan α ἑεεα an tan ριν.

Τῖεαρναῖν μῑορ mac υαλḡαιρε υί Ruαἰρε τῖεαρνα βρεἰρνε ρεαρ ἡρ ερῑδα
ἡ αρ calma ταινεε δο ἑαῖ υα μβῑυἰν, ρεαρ ρο βῑη α δῑταð αρ ἑεεἰν δά
ῑρἑαἰρδἰβ ερἰα ἡῑρ α λαἡμε δέεε ιαρ ἑεἰαν αοἰρ im ρῑίλ βῑḡδε, ἡ α αἶnacal
ηι μαἡἡἡεἰρ ρἡεḡε. Αἶδ βυῖδε υα Ruαἰρε δο ḡabaἰl ιοναδ α αῖαρ.

Ταῶε .i. μαε ρἡnnchaða, mac ἑαῖail mic ταῶε εαοἰρεαῖ δαρτραιε δέεε
ιαρ νουλ ἡρ na maἡchaib δῑ ἑοἑεἰδἰρ ρἡaran tan ριν, ἡ α ἡac ἑathal δο
ḡabaἰl α ιοναδ.

Ρἡρῑρδο mac τομαἰρ υί Raεallaiε τῖεαρνα na βῑῑἡρνε εἡαρ δο βαταð
ρορ loc Silenn, ἡ Εῶεαν υα Raεallaiε α mac, ρἡib mac ḡἡollaiopa μέε ḡaf-

ἡaἡeann dἡbrum im mac oἡrðelb ἡ cum alἡr
mulἡr.

It is thus translated by the celebrated Irish antiquary, Duaid Mac Firbis, in a MS. in the British Museum, Cod Clagen. Tom. 68. Ayscaugh 4799. Plut. Cxv, E.:

"A. D. 1201. William" [de Burgo], "with the rest of the English, made a great army" [i. e. hosting] "against the Nobilitie of Munster .i. about Mortagh O'Brien and Connor Ruadh and Donnogh Carbragh, *cum multis aliis*, in Desmond this yeare, so that they put" [sent] "their forelorne hopes" [ἡἡchi] "throughout Muskry-mittany wherein they gathered much spoile, and thence they marched to Kennech,

where they tarried seaven dayes, and they tooke greate preys, and they also burned much corne in all places they reached. They also killed Amlaibh O'Donnubhain King of O'Cairbry, and some of them was killed about Mac Oisdelb *cum aliis multis*."

About the year 1290, Mac Carthy Reagh became master of all the vast territory now called the Carberys, and compelled the O'Donovans, O'Mahonys, and O'Driscolls, to pay him tribute.—See note ^m, under the year 1178, p. 45; note ^o, under the year 1200, p. 126; and note ^t, under the year 1254, p. 352.

* *Mac Quillin*.—He was seated in the territory called "the Route," in the north of the county.

Great depredations and plunders were committed by Niall O'Donnell upon O'Neill, whom he banished eastwards across the Bann to Mac Quillin^a.

Great depredations were committed by Lord Furnival upon Hugh Magennis, Lord of Iveagh, in Ulidia. Magennis and Mac-I-Neill Boy^a set out in pursuit of the English and the preys, and defeated them, after they had left the preys behind. Countless numbers of the English were slain and taken prisoners on this occasion by Magennis.

Brian Ballagh^b, the son of Hugh, son of Felim O'Connor, a man who never refused anything in his power to give, died, and was interred at Roscommon.

Owen, the son of Tiernan More O'Rourke, Tanist of Breifny, was drowned shortly after Christmas, as he was going [in a boat] from Inis-na-d-torc^c, an island on Lough Finvoy, to visit his father, who was then lying ill of a mortal disease.

Tiernan More^d, the son of Ualgarg O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, the bravest and most puissant man that had come of the Hy-Briuin race, a man who had wrested his principality from his enemies by the strength of his arm, died at an advanced age, about the festival of St. Bridget, and was interred in the monastery of Sligo. Hugh Boy O'Rourke assumed his father's place.

Teige (i. e. the Mac Clancy), the son of Cathal, son of Teige, Chief of Darry, died, having retired into a monastery a fortnight previously; and his son Cathal assumed his place.

Richard, the son of Thomas O'Reilly, Lord of East Breifny, was drowned in Loch Silean^e; and with him were also drowned, his son, Owen O'Reilly,

of Antrim.

^a *Mac-I-Neill Boy*.—The chief of the O'Neills of Clannaboy is henceforward called Mac-I-Neill Boy, to distinguish him from the O'Neill of Tyrone.

^b *Brian Ballagh*.—To this entry O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11:

"Nunquam praelis devictus, obiit circa finem Januarii."

^c *Inis-na-d-torc*, i. e. Hog-island; an island in Garadice Lough, anciently called Lough Finvoy, near Ballinamore, in the county of Leitrim.—See note ^e, under the year 1257, p. 360, *supra*.

To this passage O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11:

"Cum fratrum consensu patri successor designatus, cujus mors proinde naufragium in portu .i. earcap a mbeul oipeactar."

^d *Tiernan More*.—To this entry O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11:

"Ri bpeirne bapp of cionn 40 bliagam, vir pius, benevolus, munificus in largiendo aurum, vestes, pecora, erga templa et monasteria erigenda eleemosinarius, et ditionum suarum strenuus defensor, etc. ut *supra*.—*Mac Fird*."

^e *Loch Silean*, now Lough Sheelin; a large

naid beccanaic droma lftam 7 biocáipe eanaig garb, 7 rocaide oile do dfg-
daomib do batad immaile ppiú. Teapna epá pionnguala ingean meg Ra-
naill bfn uí Raigillig ón mbaðad pin do topad a pnama.

An caiplén becc do denam la huilliam ua cceallaiḡ ppi pé cóig lá noég
hi popp commáin ap aḡaib an caiplén móir daimeóin gall 7 ḡaoidéal con-
naict (doneoc bátar ina aḡhaib aḡ congnam lé cloinn toirpdealbaiḡ uí con-
cobair) 1 pampad na bliadna po.

Morpuaigead la cloinn domnaill mic muirceaptauḡ uí concobair, 7 lá
cloinn ndonncaib do toḡail an caiplén bicc, 7 ní po aipfreadar ḡup po
ḡabrat longport ina timceall dá ḡac lft ḡidead nri bó tapba dóib itir uair
po cornad an caiplén co fearrda ppiú, 7 o nár fédrat ní dó, Ro cuipfct
lón ir in caiplén móir, 7 po loipfct ceall cúile pílnne don cup pin.

Laparpiona ingean catail mic aoda breipmḡ bean maileaclainn mic
plaitbftaiḡ uí puairc do écc.

Sic do denam la cloinn donnchaib ppi apoile an cclín nó maipfead Mac
donnchaib, concobair, ina tḡfina aca.

Domnall mac Maileaclainn mic Muirḡura mec donnchaib do écc ina
thiḡ féin.

Coccað mop eitir mac uí neill buide 7 albanaiḡ 7 ḡoill ulað 7 an Rúta.

AOIS CRIOST, 1419.

AOIR CRIOST, míle, ceḡpe céb, a deic, a naoí.

Eoin mac capmaic eppcop Ratha both do écc.

Aod ua plannagáin ppióir lfta gabail decc.

lake on the borders of the counties of Cavan, Longford, and Meath.

^f *Eanach Garbh*.—This is the parish of Annagh, in the barony of Loughtee, and county of Cavan.

^g *By swimming*.—This passage is given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, somewhat more briefly, but better, as follows :

"A. D. 1418. Richard, the son of Thomas, son of Mahon, son of Gilla-Isa Roe O'Reilly, i. e.

King of Breifny, went in a cot upon Loch Sighleann to meet the English, but was drowned on that excursion, together with his young son, Owen, and two masters [professors] of his people. His wife, Finola, the daughter of Mac Rannall, escaped by swimming [ap topad a pnama]."

^h *The Small Castle*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, this is called Caipen na mallact, i. e. the castle of the curses.

Philip, the son of Gilla-Isa, son of Godfrey [O'Reilly], Dean of Drumlane, and Vicar of Eanach-garbh¹, and many other distinguished persons. Finola, however, daughter of Mac Rannall, and wife of O'Reilly, escaped by swimming².

The Small Castle^b was erected at Roscommon, by William O'Kelly, in the space of fifteen days, opposite the Great Castle, in despite of those English and Irish of Connaught (who were opposed to him, and were assisting the sons of Turlough O'Conor), in the summer of this year.

A great army was led by the sons of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Conor [of Sligo], and the Clann-Donough¹, to demolish the Small Castle; and they did not halt until they encamped about it on every side; this, however, was of no use to them, for the castle was bravely defended against them; and, as they were unable to do it any injury, they laid up a store of provisions in the Great Castle, and burned the church of Cuil-Silinne on that occasion.

Lasarina, the daughter of Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach [O'Conor], and wife of Melaghlin, the son of Flaherty O'Rourke, died.

A peace was concluded between the Clann-Donough [of Tirerrill, to last] while Mac Donough (Conor) should be lord over them.

Donnell, son of Melaghlin², son of Maurice Mac Donough, died.

A great war [broke out] between Mac-I-Neill Boy, the Scots, and the English of Ulidia and the Route.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1419.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred nineteen.

John Mac Carmac, Bishop of Raphoe, died.

Hugh O'Flanagan, Prior of Lisgool, died.

¹ *The Clann-Donough*, i. e. the Mac Donoughs of Tirerrill, a branch of the Mac Dermots of Moylurg.

O'Flaherty adds from Mac Firbis, in H. 2. 11, that Mac William of Clanrickard, joined the forces of Lower Connaught on this occasion, and that they burned Moylurg:

"Hæc obsidio in sætate etiam; po lougea-

oap Maḡ loup; Mac William de Clannrickard se adjunxit copiis inferioris Connactie.—*Mac Firb.*"

² *Donnell, son of Melaghlin.*—O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11:

"Vir aperta hospitalitate insignis.—*Mac Firb.*"

Coccað mór do shíge eirip ua neill, domhnall mac enrí aimrís, ⁊ eogan mac néill óicc ríogðamhna cénél eogain. Tainicc eogan i mbáid uí domhnall, coirpdealbais, ⁊ do róine a cnapasad durnaidm fíur. Tionoilic pluas lánmór do dul i eirip eogain. Tainicc ip in roépaide rin, brian mag mat-ghamha eigeapna oirgiall, ⁊ tomár máguib eigeapna fear manac, ⁊ iar ná stoppacatam go haon maigin co coirpdealbac do deacatar uile i eirip eogain, ⁊ ro hoirgead an eirip co léir leo, ⁊ ro ionnarbrat ó néill ro dmiad a eirip eogain uile gur por cuirpfe i mshg gall tar banna anonn, ⁊ mac i neill buide do denam císch fair ip na glindibh.

Mórpuaicéad lá brian ua concobair ⁊ lá hioctar connact uile co ngallais iomdais leó eirip forcongra ⁊ eogairm uí neill gor ro millpet eirip aoda uile oia at na ngall co hat reanais eirip fér, arbar, ⁊ poirceisín, ⁊ ro loircepfe murbac longport uí domhnall an ccéin baos ó domhnall cona ríoghais i eirip eogain. Soair brian mac domhnall mic muirceartaig gona roépaide dia eirip iartatam.

Aod buide ua ruairc eigeapna breipne fíur pé bliadna co leir do écc, ⁊ eadg ua Ruairc do eoga ina ionad lá muirip Ruairc ó ríab an iairn riar ⁊ apt mac eadg mic ualgairg do eoga ina agaid o ríab an iairn fair la muirip Ragallais, ⁊ lá eallac ndunchada, ⁊ la ríocht maoleaclann még Ragnaill gur ro buaidreac gairbepian conbact uile stoppa.

Catal mac aoda még uibí dsgadbar eigeapna dísraib manac, fear a aoirí ro ba mó ainm ⁊ oirbearc da raibe ina eirip ina aimrip décc.

¹ *And drove him*, gur por cuirpfe, i. e. gur cuirpavar é, so that they drove him.

² *Committed depredations upon him*, do denam císch fair.—When O'Neill was driven from Tyrone, he took his followers, flocks, and herds, along with him into the country of the English, to the east of the Bann; but his enemy, the head of the O'Neills of Clannaboy, who took the new name or title of Mac-I-Neill Boy, hearing of his being in the Glynn, with his flocks, herds, and other moveables, proceeded thither and plundered him.

³ *Glynn*, a territory in the north-east of the county of Antrim, so called from its abounding

in valleys.—See Dubourdieu's Statistical Survey of the County of Antrim, p. 621.

⁴ *Ath na-n-Gall*, i. e. the ford of the foreigners. This was the name of a ford on the River Esk, immediately to the west of the old castle of Donegal. There is a bridge over it at present. It is probable that the old dun, or earthen fort, from which the town of Donegal (*Dún na ngall*, i. e. "fort of the foreigners") derived its name, stood near this ford; but no trace of it is now visible.

⁵ *While O'Donnell*.—This sentence is literally translated, and the exact arrangement of the original is followed. The Four Masters should

A great war arose between O'Neill (Donnell, the son of Henry Aimhreidh) and Owen, the son of Niall Oge, Roydamna of Tyrone. Owen repaired to O'Donnell (Turlough), and formed a league of friendship with him; and they mustered a very great army to march into Tyrone. Brian Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, and Thomas Maguire, Lord of Fermanagh, came to join this army; and when they had come to one place, to meet Turlough [O'Donnell], they all marched into Tyrone, totally plundered the country, and expelled O'Neill from Tyrone with disgrace, and drove him¹ over across the Bann, to the English; and Mac-I-Neill Boy committed depredations upon him^m in the Glynnsⁿ.

A great army was led by Brian O'Connor and all [the people of] Lower Connaught, with many of the English, at the request and solicitation of O'Neill; and they spoiled all Tirhugh, from Ath na-n-Gall^o to Ballyshannon, including its grass, corn, and buildings; and burned Murvagh, O'Donnell's fortress, while O'Donnell^p was with his forces in Tyrone. Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough, and his forces, then returned to their homes.

Hugh Boy O'Rourke, who was Lord of Breifny for one year and a half, died; and Teige O'Rourke was elected in his place by the O'Rourkes from Slieve-an-ierin West. But Art, son of Teige, son of Ualgarg, was elected in opposition to him from Slieve-an-ierin East, by the O'Reillys, the [people of] Teallach Donnchadha^q, and the descendants of Melaghlin Mac Rannall; so that the entire of Gairbhthrian Connacht^r was thrown into commotion [by the contests] between them.

Cathal, son of Hugh Maguire, worthy heir to the lordship of Fermanagh, a man of greatest fame, and noblest deeds, of his age and time, in his territory, died.

have made it a part of the preceding paragraph, and should have arranged it as follows:

"But while O'Donnell was away with his forces in Tyrone, Brian O'Connor, Lord of Sligo, at the earnest solicitation of O'Neill, mustered a strong force of the Irish and English of North Connaught, with whom he marched into Tirhugh in the South of Tirconnell, which territory being then unprotected, they plundered and ravaged from the ford of Donegal to Ballyshannon, including its grass (or hay), corn, and

dwellings; and they burned O'Donnell's fortress at Murvagh (in the parish of Drumhone), after which O'Connor of Sligo, and his forces, returned home, loaded with spoils."

^q *Teallach Dunchadha*, i. e. the Mac Kiernans, who were seated in the present barony of Tullaghdonagha, or, as it is barbarously anglicised, Tullyhunco, in the west of the county of Cavan.

^r *Gairbhthrian Connacht*, i. e. the Rough, or mountainous, third part of Connaught.

Cucoicepríde mac néill úí maolínuaíð do écc.

Peirceiprne mac uiginn mic giollananaom úí uigind ceann fine pleaceta giollananaem úí uigind décc.

Dauid mac tanaide úí maolconaire do écc do plaig ina tíg fín i coill móir na mbíscnác iar naitríge 7 iar nongad, 7 a aónacal i mainipir eoin baírte i mbaile aca trum. Mac ollaman ríl muirceadaig an dauid hírin.

Diarmuid ruad mac toirpdealbairg óicc úí concobair décc.

Murchad mac brian úí plaitbeartaig tigeanna iaréair connacht dég.

O Neill do dol do tígh Eoghain úí neill, 7 ríe éarétanac cairdsmail do denam doib pe poile 7 a tígínnar fein do éabairt dua neill.

Tadg mac domnaill úí ceallairg tígínn cloinne mic nloğain do écc.

O hnípíccceoil móir, 7 An Ríope fionn cona mac do écc.

An calbac o concobair failge do gabáil i pful la mac Sír libiner Prene, 7 a ríe pe Lorp fupnauval pe ríe ionaid ríe Saxon i nérinn, 7 an oídce iar na gabáil an ríe do baí ina cónglar do elúd lír dia tíg fín.

Mac Murchada tígínn laigen, .i. donnchad mac Airt éaomanaig do gabáil le Lorp Fupnauval 7 fá lén mor do gaoidealabh eiríde.

Tomar bacac mac iarla upmuman do dol do congnaí la Ríe Saxon hi ccoccad na ppainci, 7 a écc éoir i pparpad Ríe Saxon, 7 upmop a ndeachad lair a hepinn do écc ipin pparngc 7 hi Saxoib on muð ccéona.

Ísraðac mac taidg mic domnaill úí ceallairg do marbad la mac mic uilliam óicc úí ceallairg.

Donnchad mac Muirceirtaig úí concobair do écc do earccar i ndorup éarplém rligí.

Murchad ua concobair adbar tígínn ua pfailge, Catál mac aoda még

^a *Kennfiné*, i. e. head of a sept or tribe. This term is applied to the heads of minor families.—See note ^c, under the year 1268, p. 405, *supra*.

^c *Coill mor na-m-Breathnach*, i. e. the great wood of the Welshmen, now Coill-more, or Kilmore, a townland in the parish of Rathmolyon, in the barony of Moyferath, and county of Meath, and about four miles south of the town of Trim.—See Ordnance Map of the County of Meath, sheet 42.

^u *Clann Mic Eoghain*, now the barony of Clanmaonowen (or as it is sometimes barbarously anglicised, Clonmacnoon), in the south-east of the county of Galway.

^w *Libiner Prene*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, he is called Libined a Freinne. This was the name of a respectable Anglo-Irish family, seated in the county of Kilkenny. The name is now written Freyne, and sometimes Franey.

Cucogry, the son of Niall O'Molloy, died.

Ferceart, the son of Higgin, son of Gilla-na-naev O'Higgin, the Kennfinè¹ of the race of Gilla-na-naev O'Higgin, died.

David, the son of Tany O'Mulconry, died of the plague, in his own house, at Coill-mor na-m-Breathnach², after Penance and [Extreme] Unction, and was interred in the monastery of St. John the Baptist at Trim. This David was the son of the Ollav of Sil-Murray.

Dermot Roe, the son of Turlough Oge O'Conor, died.

Murrough, the son of Brian O'Flaherty, Lord of West Connaught, died.

O'Neill went to the house of Owen O'Neill, and they concluded a charitable and amicable peace with each other; and his own lordship was given [restored] to O'Neill.

Teige, the son of Donnell O'Kelly, Lord of Clann-mac-Eoghain³ died.

O'Driscoll More, and the White Knight, with his son, died.

Calvagh O'Conor Faly was treacherously taken prisoner by the son of Sir Libiner Prene⁴, and sold to Lord Furnival, the Deputy of the King of England in Ireland; but the night after his capture, the person who was confined along with him escaped with him to his own house.

Mac Murrough⁵, Lord of Leinster (Donough, son of Art Kavanagh), was taken prisoner by Lord Furnival, and this was a great misfortune to the Irish.

Thomas Bacagh⁶, the son of the Earl of Ormond, went to assist the King of England in the war with France, and died while on the expedition with the King of England. The greater number of those who went with him from Ireland died likewise, either in England or France.

Feradach, the son of Teige, son of Donnell O'Kelly, was slain by the grandson of William Oge O'Kelly.

Donough, the son of Murtough O'Conor, died of a fall in the doorway⁷ of the castle of Sligo.

Murtough O'Conor, heir to the lordship of Offaly; Cathal, the son of Hugh

¹ *Mac Murrough*.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, that he was taken prisoner on the 4th of May: "4^o Maii captus."

² *Thomas Bacagh*, i. e. Thomas the Lame.

³ *Doorway*.—The word *ḍopur*, which is cog-

nate with the Greek *θυρα*, or *θυρίς*, and literally signifies a *door*, is sometimes applied to the outer gate of a castle, and sometimes to the gate of a walled town.

uithir, Diarmaid ruadh mac uí concobair dhuinn, ⁊ Mac Muirir na mbríge raof
i neaccha ⁊ i neolair do écc.

O duibhóirna ⁊ Muirceiríac mac caitil mic aoda bheirne ⁊ do écc.

Giollananaom o micheidín comarba an bealaige do écc.

Tomaltach maḡ plannchaí do écc.

An barrach mor ⁊ O Suillebain do écc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1420.

Aois Crioist, míle, ceithi éab, píce.

Maineirtir .S. ffranfeir i ngr geptine irin muimain ar brú na Sionna
i neircopóirteac luimne do denam do braitheir .S. ffranfeir la hiarla
dearmuinan, ⁊ do chumdaige tumba óó fein, ⁊ dia riol ina deaðhaí innte.

Maia ua brianáin, maigirtir, pírún, ⁊ aircindeac doire maoláin décc
an. m. iour Sept.

Cairlén bona drodaoiri do tionnarghaí lá brian mac domnaill mic muir-
ceartaige uí concobair. Cenel conaill do teac do toirmíge na hoibne cona
roéraide imaille píú. Brian do cruinnuccaí plóicé oile ina naḡaí, .i. a
braiteir buéin, ua Ruairc, .i. taḡ, ⁊ mac donnchaí cona roéraidí conár
laimpat cenél cconail dul tar an uppcáta riap don cúp rin. Baor conal-
laige i porlongport fá cuan earra Ruair. Tangattar clann uí domnaill,
Niall garb, domnaill, ⁊ neactain díorma maperluaḡ ar an maḡ. Tangat-

^a *Mac-Maurice-na-mBrigh*, i. e. Mac Maurice, or Fitzmaurice of Brees, or Brize, lord of the territory, now the barony of Clanmorris, in the county of Mayo.

^b *O'Duirdma*.—He was chief of the eastern half of Inishowen, in the county of Donegal.

^c *Murtough, son of Cathal*.—He was the eighth son of Cathal, the son of Hugh Breifneach O'Conor, Tanist of Connaught in 1308. He is the last man of the warlike sept of the Clann-Murtough Muimhneach O'Conor, mentioned in the pedigree of the O'Conors, given in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74.

^d *Bealach*, i. e. of Ballaghmechin, in the parish of Rossinver, barony of Rosslogher, in the north of the county of Sligo.

^e *Eas-Gephtine*, i. e. the cataract of Gephtin, now Askeaton, an ancient town, in the barony of Conillo, and county of Limerick, situated on the River Deel, not far from its influx with the Shannon. The ruins of this magnificent abbey, the architecture of which is remarkably beautiful, still remain in good preservation.

^f *Doire-Maelain*, i. e. Maelan's oak grove, now Derryvullan, a parish situated on the west side of the narrow part of Lough Erne, in the

Maguire; Dermot Roe, the son of O'Connor Don; and Mac-Maurice-na-mBrigh^a, a man eminent for wisdom and knowledge, died.

O'Duvdirma^b, and Murtough, son of Cathal^c, who was son of Hugh Breifneach, died.

Gilla-na-naev O'Meehin, Coarb of Bealach^d, died.

Tomaltagh Mac-Clancy died.

Barry More and O'Sullivan died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1420.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty.

The monastery of St. Francis at Eas-Gephtine^e, in Munster, on [*recte* near] the bank of the Shannon, in the diocese of Limerick, was founded for Franciscan Friars by the Earl of Desmond, who erected a tomb in it for himself and his descendants.

Matthew O'Brannain, Master, Parson, and Erenagh of Doire-Maelain^f, died on the sixth of the Ides of September.

The castle of Bun-Drobhaoisi^g was commenced by Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor; but the Kinel-Connell, with their forces, came to prevent the work. Brian assembled another army to resist them, namely, his own kinsmen, O'Rourke, i. e. Teige, and Mac Donough, with their forces; so that the Kinel-Connell did not dare to proceed eastwards across the Urscatha^h on that occasion, but remained encamped by the Bay of Assaroe. The sons of O'Donnell, Niall Garv, Donnell, and Naghten, proceeded with a troop of cavalry to the Moyⁱ; and the sons of Brian O'Connor set out at the

barony of Tirkennedy, in the county of Fermanagh.

^g *Bun Drobhaoise*, i. e. the mouth of the Drowes, a river which flows out of Lough Melvin, and, taking a west-north-west course, falls into the Bay of Donegal.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 180, col. b, note 154; and Harris's edition of Ware's works, vol. i. p. 18.

^h *Urscatha*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is: "7 nup lam in

pluaig Ullteach bul cap an uprgaia riap cucu don bul rin; i. e. and the Ulster army did not dare to go across the Urscatha westwards to them" [the O'Conors] "on that occasion."

Urscatha was the ancient name of a stream, which falls into the sea at the little town of Bundoran, from which to Bundrowes the road runs nearly due west, which accounts for the phrase "cap an uprgaia riap."

ⁱ *The Moy*, an *maí*, i. e. the plain, now always

ταρ clann brian uí concobair marcfluaḡ ele do dol d'féḡain aḡa rfnaiḡ conur tapla dóib aḡaiḡ i naḡaiḡ amlaiḡ rin. Tuccerac conallaiḡ ruaiḡ do cairbreachaiḡ dia po marbaḡ Seadan mac brian uí concobair aḡḡ buiḡe mac donnchaiḡ, caḡal mac diarmada mic corbmaic mic Ruaiḡori, ḡ eoḡan ó dubḡa, ḡrian ua concobair iarom̃ (iar cclairteaḡt na ndroiḡrḡél rin do) do toḡt cona roḡraide for maiḡ eni, eoḡan ua concobair ḡ toirpḡealbāc cairrac clann doḡmnaill mic muirceartaḡḡ do dol hi cceann cóicc noiḡḡe iar rin ḡo marpfluaḡ mór tar frr ruaiḡ anonn ar ionnroiḡḡiḡ oiḡḡe, ḡ clann uí domnaill do bñt buiḡean marcfluaḡ aḡ porḡ na long don taḡḡ eall don ear iar nól ríona, ḡ iar bfaḡail a fēara rin deoḡan po ionnroiḡ iate, ḡ po marbaḡ domnaill mac toirpḡealbaiḡ uí domnaill aḡḡar tiḡearna típe conaill don cūr rin leó ḡ daoine ele náḡ aipeḡter. Do cóiḡ din miall ua domnaill ḡur an ccuan, ḡ do deachaiḡ for rnam̃ i luing dona longaiḡ cñḡaiḡ baḡi ir in ccuan. Soair brian ua concobair dia tiḡ iappan ccorḡar rin.

Eoḡan mac ruaiḡori uí concobair décc an tpeap calaḡnn do marḡa, ḡ a aḡnacal i cluaiḡ mic noiḡ.

Ταḡ mac fearḡail uí fḡra tanairi luinge decc.

Catál mac taiḡḡ mēḡ flannchaḡa taoipeāc darteḡaiḡe do marbaḡ lá a bḡaiḡriḡ ina tiḡ fēin im fēl bḡiḡe, ḡ aḡḡ buiḡe mac plantchaḡa do marbaḡ imaille fḡir. Aḡiaḡt na bḡaiḡpe Ταḡ, Muiriḡ, ḡ énrí.

Iapla upmum̃an lurtir na héipenn do beich i ccogaḡ fḡri hultaiḡ aḡ ḡabáil neirḡ dua néill ḡur chuip Mág aḡḡḡura po um̃la ḡó, ḡ co tḡapo a bḡaiḡḡe dua néill.

Uilliam mac Maoileachlann mic uilliam uí cheallaiḡ aḡḡar tiḡfḡna ó Maine fḡr lán do Rath ḡ dñḡnam̃ do écc iar mbuaiḡ onḡḡa ḡ aḡḡriḡhe.

called locally "the Moy." This is the celebrated plain of Magh g-Cedne, which is mentioned in the oldest accounts of the earliest Irish colonies. It is called Magh-ene, by Colgan; Magh g-Cedne, by Keating; and Moy Genne, in the Ulster Inquisitions.

Its position is pointed out by Colgan as follows, in his *Trias Thaum.*, p. 180:

"Magh-ene est campus Tirconnelliæ ad australem ripam fluminis Ernei inter ipsum et

Drobhais fluvium protensum."

This plain extends from the mouth of the River Erne to Bundrowes, and from Belleek to Lough Melvin.

* *Cathal, son of Dermot, &c.*—This Cathal is not mentioned in the pedigree of the O'Conors, given in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74; but his father is given as Dermot, son of Cormac, son of Rory, who was the brother of Murtough, the ancestor of O'Conor Sligo.

same time with another troop of cavalry to reconnoitre Ballyshannon, so that both parties thus met face to face. The Kinell-Connell charged and routed the Carbury men, and killed John, the son of Brian O'Connor; Hugh Boy Mac Donough; Cathal, son of Dermot^a, son of Cormac, son of Rory [O'Connor]; and Owen O'Dowda. Brian O'Connor (on hearing of this ill news) advanced with his troops to Magh-Eni; and on the fifth night afterwards, Owen and Turlough Carragh O'Connor, the sons of Donnell, son of Murtough, crossed the ford of Assaroe with a large body of cavalry, on a nocturnal excursion. The sons of O'Donnell were at this time stationed with a squadron of cavalry at Port-na-Long¹, at the yonder side of the Cataract, and they had been drinking wine. After Owen had received information of this he made an attack upon them, and killed Donnell, the son of Turlough O'Donnell, heir to the lordship of Tirconnell, and others not enumerated. Niall O'Donnell went to the harbour, and swam to one of the merchant vessels^m lying in it. After that victory Brian O'Connor returned home.

Owen, the son of Rory O'Connor, died on the third of the Calends of May, and was interred at Clonmacnoise.

Teige, the son of Farrell O'Hara, Tanist of Leyny, died.

Cathal, son of Teige Mac Clancy, Chief of Dartry, was slain in his own house, together with Hugh Boy Mac Clancy, about the festival of St. Bridget, by their own kinsmen, Teige, Maurice, and Henry.

The Earl of Ormond, Justiciary of Ireland, waged war with the Ultonians, to obtain dominion for O'Neill; and he reduced Magennis under submission to O'Neill, and delivered up his hostages to him.

William, the son of Melaghlin, son of William O'Kelly, heir to the lordship of Hy-Many, a man full of prosperity and prowess, died, after the victory of Uction and Penance.

¹ *Port-na-Long, at the yonder side of the cataract, i. e. of the cataract of Assaroe. For the situation of this cataract, which may be now regarded as in the town of Ballyshannon, in the south-west of the county of Donegal, see Ordnance map of that county, sheet 107. The name Portnalong is now obsolete, but the situation of the port so called cannot be mistaken. There*

is another place of the name in the townland of Glengad, in the parish of Culdaff, in the barony of Inishowen, in the same county.

^m *Merchant vessels.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, it is stated that "Niall O'Donnell made his escape from them into a Saxon [i. e. English] ship which was in the harbour."

O neill do ndarbáð a coigeað ulað la heóghan ua néill 7 la Mac ui neill buide 7 la Niall ngarb ua ndomnaill go maithib an chuigð ar cña 7 tocht dó co Sligeach co teach brian mic domnaill mic Muircfirtaig tigeapna iochtar connacht.

Cogað i bfhairb Manac eitir Aodh mág uidiu 7 Mag uidiu féin, 7 Mac afoha, .i. domnaill do marbað ar an ccogað rin.

An bapnach mor, .i. Seaan do écc.

O pollamain, .i. a fb buide do ég.

Siolla na naom ó huiðirin paí rfnchaða, 7 Ruaidriu mac dauis ui duibgenáin paí rfnchaða oile, 7 Ffsgal ó válaig ollam corcomoruað i noán do écc.

Eppcopoitte Rácha boé do gnóugað do chum uí gallcobair.

Eachmarpac Ruad mac connide paí pír dána do écc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1421.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, ceíre ced, píce, a haén.

Nicolár mag bradaid eppcop na bpeirne paí i neccna 7 a ccraðaid i nóige 7 i nindpacar décc.

Tomar óg ó Ragallaið aðbar tigeapna ba pñir oineac 7 lñgham taimicc do cat aeda pinn ina aimpir do écc ina tig féin.

Ruaidriu mac aoda mec diarmada tigeapna maige luirg, féclm coitcñn gan díltað pía nðpeic duine do écc ip in ccappaic an .xi. callainn Man, 7

^a *Lower Connaught*, i. e. of North Connaught. It is stated in the margin of the manuscript that this passage has been taken from the *Leabhar Lecan*. This, however, is not the Book of Lecan now in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, but a manuscript book of annals now unknown, but which is quoted by O'Flaherty in H. 2. 11, as MS. L.

^o *Gilla-na-naev O'Heerin*.—He was the author of the topographical Irish poem enumerating the families of Leinster and Munster, so often quoted by the Editor in the notes to these Annals.—See O'Reilly's *Irish Writers*, p. 119,

where it is stated that there was a valuable copy of this poem, in the handwriting of Cu-coigeriche O'Clery, in the collection of manuscripts belonging to the Assistant Secretary of the Ibero-Celtic Society (who was O'Reilly himself). That copy is now in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, having been purchased at the sale of O'Reilly's manuscripts in 1830, together with other historical manuscripts, for the Academy, by Mr. Petrie.

^p *O'Gallagher*.—Loughlin, or Laurence O'Gallagher, Dean of Raphoe, was advanced to the see by the provision of Pope Martin V. on the

O'Neill was banished from the province of Ulster by Owen O'Neill, Mac-I-Neill Boy, Niall Garv O'Donnell, and the other chiefs of the province; and he went to Sligo, to the house of Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough, Lord of Lower Connaught^a.

A war [broke out] in Fermanagh between Hugh Maguire and Maguire himself; and Donnell, the son of Hugh, was slain in this war.

Barry More, i. e. John, died.

O'Fallon (Hugh Boy) died.

Gilla-na-naev O'Heerin^o, a learned historian; Roderic, son of David O'Duigennan, another learned historian; and Farrell O'Daly, Ollav of Corcomroe in poetry, died.

The bishopric of Raphoe was procured for O'Gallagher^p.

Eachmarcach Roe Mac Conmidhe [Mac Namee], a learned poet, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1421.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred four.

Nicholas Mac Brady^a, Bishop of Breifny, a man distinguished for wisdom, piety, chastity, and purity, died.

Thomas Oge O'Reilly, a materies of a lord, who, of all the descendants of Aedh Finn^r, was the most distinguished for hospitality^s and prowess, died in his own house.

Rory, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, a man of universal hospitality, who never refused the countenance of man, died in [the castle of]

27th of February, 1420, or, according to the English computation, 1419. He died in 1438. See Harris's Edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 273.

^a *Nicholas Mac Brady*.—He was Bishop of Kilmore. He succeeded Rory, or Roderic Mac Brady, who was advanced to the see at Rome, in the year 1396, by the provision of Pope Boniface IX; but the date of the death of the one, or succession of the other, has not been discovered.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 228.

^r *Aedh Finn*, i. e. Hugh the Fair. He was the common ancestor of the O'Rourkes and O'Reillys. He was the son of Feargna, who was son of Fergus, son of Muiredhach Mal, who was son of Eoghan Sriabh, who was son of Dusch Galach, who was son of Brian, King of Connaught, who was son of Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin, monarch of Ireland in the fourth century.

^s *Distinguished for hospitality*, &c., literally, "who was of best hospitality and prowess."

a aónacal hī mainirtir ná buille, 7 tomaltaic óc imac concobair do gabáil a ionaid.

Murchad ua concobair tigearna ua pfailge fear no bhir iolcáta for gallaib 7 gaisdealaib nó bíod ina aghaid iar mbreic buada ó domán 7 o dñman do écc ina dúnarur féin, 7 a aónacal i mainirtir cille hachaidh.

Coccad do eirge eodir muintir Ruairc 7 clann ndonnchaid. Ua Ruairc do ésglamba 7 do éionól plóig móir go haoínionaib, 7 ua domnaill (toirpdealbac) cona roéraidhe do toideact dia furtaic 7 neartaib, 7 Aed mág uodir cona éionól, 7 ua Ruairc fírin cona muintir 7 iadrdhe uile do dól hī tair noilealla, 7 an tair do lorccad leo, 7 catál mac mec donnchaid do marbad don cup rin, 7 rocaide ele beor.

Niall ua domnaill 7 a pluag, 7 ua Ruairc cona éarraigic lair do éoit go cuan sgra Ruaid. Clann ndonnchaid 7 catál mac Ruaidir uí concobair do dól co longport uí Ruairc tar a néir, 7 an baile do lorccad 7 an cairlén do legad 7 do bpiread leó, 7 cñntur ná tíre do mílead uile. An pluag conallaic do bíit i forlongport i nArd fírina, 7 cairpui 7 do bíit ró cairlén bona dprobairi, 7 daoine iomda 7 ech do bíit occa marbad 7 ogá lot storra gac laoi. Muirceartaic buide mac an éornamag uí dubda, ua maonaig, 7 mac donnchaid éomanaig do marbad lá cenel conaill don cup rin, Aed mac muirdeag puaid mec loclainn do barchad for at fíraig. Sit do éenam doib iarrin.

Ionnpoirgib oide do tabairt lá catál ua Ruairc 7 lá a éloinn for mág plannchaid co hinir caoin for loch melge, 7 luic coimeada an loca, .i. meg

¹ *A man who had gained many victories; literally, "a man who broke many battles upon the English and Irish." The Irish to this day use the English word *breach*, to denote a defeat, as, "the breach of the Boyne;" "the breach of Aughrim," &c., which are but translations of bpiread ná dóinne, bpiread éacópoma, &c.*

² *Killeigh, Cill acáid, a village in the barony of Geshil, in the King's County.—See note, under the year 1212, p. 176, supra.*

³ *Creaghts, i. e. the shepherds and care-takers of the cattle, who were armed with wattles and*

meadoges, or long knives. Their office was to drive and take charge of the prey.

⁴ *Ardfearna, the eminence, or hill of the alder. This name, which was that of a hill, situated to the east of the castle of Bundrowes, in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo, has been long obsolete, as the oldest of the natives of this district retain no remembrance of it.*

⁵ *O'Maonaigh.—This family was seated in the east of the barony of Tireragh, in the county of Sligo. The name is still extant in this barony, and anglicised Meeny, without the prefix O.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-**

the Rock, on the eleventh of the Calends of May, and was interred in the Abbey of Boyle ; and Tomaltagh Oge, son of Conor, assumed his place.

Murrough O'Connor, Lord of Offaly, a man who had gained many victories^c over those English and Irish who opposed him, after vanquishing the world and the devil, died at his own mansion-seat, and was interred in the monastery of Killeigh^d.

A war arose between the O'Rourkes and the Clann-Donough. O'Rourke mustered and collected a great army to one place ; and O'Donnell (Turlough) came with his forces to aid and support him, as did Hugh Maguire and his muster. O'Rourke himself, with his people, and all these [his allies], proceeded into Tirerrill, and burned the country, and slew Cathal, the son of Mac Donough, and many others besides, on that occasion.

Niall O'Donnell and his army, and O'Rourke with his creaghts^e, went to the harbour of Assaroe ; and the Clann-Donough, and Cathal, the son of Rory O'Connor, went in their absence to the fortress of O'Rourke, and burned the town, and pulled down and demolished the castle, and destroyed all that side of the country. The army of the Kinel-Connell were [at this time] encamped at Ardfearna^f ; and the people of Carbury were under the castle of Bundrowes ; and many men and horses were daily killed and wounded [in the conflicts] between them. Murtough Boy, the son of Cosnamach O'Dowda, O'Maonaigh^g, and the son of Donough Caemhanach^h, were slain by the Kinel-Connell on this occasion ; and Hugh, son of Murray Roe Mac Loughlinⁱ, was drowned in the ford of Ballyshannon. They afterwards concluded a peace.

A nocturnal attack was made by Cathal O'Rourke and his sons upon Mac Clancy, on Inis Caoin^b, [an island] in Lough Melvin ; and the guards of the lake,

Fiachrach, pp. 107, 171, 173, 272, 273.

^c *Donough Caemhanach*.—This was evidently one of the O'Dowdas, who was called Caemhanach, from having been fostered by the family of O'Caemhain, now anglicised Keewan, and, sometimes, but incorrectly, Kavanagh.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 109, 139, 199, 440.

^d *Mac Loughlin*.—The Mac Loughlins were seated in Inishowen, in the county of Donegal,

and though originally the dominant family in the north of Ireland, they were at this period reduced to great obscurity. . . .

^e *Inis Caoin*, i. e. *insula amœna*, the beautiful island, now anglicised Inishkeen. It is situated in Lough Melvin, about two miles north-west from the village of Garrison, and close to the boundary of the counties of Fermanagh and Leitrim. There are no ruins of a castle, or church, on this island.

Ġollaiġ do tábairt sear an loċa do cātal cona cloinn, 7 maġ plannchaid óġ do ġabail doib, 7 loċ melġe cona cāirlén. Cócceap do macaib méġ plannchaid, 7 opong mōp oġearaib oaptrapaiġe do mārbad doib, 7 clann méġ plannchaid do dul hi ccairppu iarrin.

Mōp inġin briaib uí briaib bean aatep a búpc, 7 búpc, 7 do baóí ina mnaoí aġ naðġ ua cearbaill én bfn do bġearp aite 7 oineaċ, ciall 7 cpaðad do baóí in aon aumrip pua illeċ moġa décc. Mōp muían na muimneac atberpí pua.

Cormac na coille mac méġ captaiġ (cairbriġ) mac tiġfina po ba pfp do muimneachaib ina pé do mārbad lá cloinn eoġain méġ cāptaiġ.

An Ġiolla puaðac ua clepiġ paóí pġanchaða décc iap nġeġbeataid.

Eoġan ua néill do epġabail lá mac uí nell buide aġ dol i coinde an iapla co dún deaġan.

Mac ġiollapatreice 7 mac libnéo a pġene do ġallaib do tocht maille pġe da pichit décc do ampaib leó ap cpeich illaoiġir, 7 ní po anpat ġo panġatar ġo manripir laoiġhir. Tapla ua concobaip pailġe ap a coind ip in típ 7 po inoġaiġ mac ġiollapatreice 7 na ġaill ġup po pġaoineað laip pōppa, 7 ġup po chuip a nár, 7 puaiprfe a muinrip eðála mópa deioð, dārm, 7 oġaioð na ngall. O concobaip (.i. mupcaoh) do tēct dia tiġ iarrin, 7 ġalap anbaol dia ġabail, 7 a dul ip na bġaiēpib i coill Achaid, 7 aibitc bġatāp do ġabail dō uimne, 7 a bġathair pġin do pāġbaill iona ionað pua mbār .i. diaipmanitc ó concobaip, 7 ua concobaip do beit mí ip na bġaiēpib pua na écc, 7 atbat pō deoioð iap nġeġbeataid.

O Ruapc do ðenān do Art mac taiðġ uí Ruapc i naġaið taiðġ mic tiġearnain.

^c *Mag-Gollaiġs*.—This name is contracted in the original; perhaps it is intended for Mac Gallogly, a family name still common in Fermanagh.

^d *Lough Melvin and its castle*.—The castle of Lough Melvin, is now called the castle of Ross-clogher. It belongs to the county of Leitrim, and has given name to the barony of Ross-clogher, in that county.

^e *Cormac na Coille*, i. e. Cormac of the wood.

^f *Gillareagh O'Clery*.—He was the son of Gilla Brighde, who was son of Cormac, the first of the

O'Clerys who settled in Tirconnell.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 78, 394.

^g *A Frene*.—This name is now written Freyne and Francy. There was a family of this name seated in the parish of Tiscoffin, in the county of Kilkenny, and another at Brownstown, in the same county, not far from the town of New Ross.

^h *The monastery of Leiz*, manripir laoiġire, now Abbeyleix, on the River Nore, in the ba-

namely, the Mag-Gollaighs^c, delivered up the boats of the lake to Cathal and his sons. And Mac Clancy Oge was taken prisoner by them; and they took possession of Lough Melvin and its castle^d. Five of the sons of Mac Clancy, and a great number of the men of Dartry, were slain by them, after which the [rest of] the sons of Mac Clancy went to Carbury.

More, the daughter of Brian O'Brien, and wife of Walter Burke, and who had been married to Teige O'Carroll, the most distinguished woman in her time, in Leath Mogha, for knowledge, hospitality, good sense, and piety, died. She was usually called Mor-Mumhan-na-Muimhneach.

Cormac na Coille^e Mac Carthy of Carbery, the best son of a lord of the Momonians in his time, was slain by the sons of Owen Mac Carthy.

Gillareagh O'Clery^f, a learned historian, died, after spending a good life.

Owen O'Neill was taken prisoner by Mac-I-Neill Boy, while on his way to Dundalk to meet the Earl.

Mac Gillpatrick and the son of Libned a Frene^g, one of the English, set out with twelve score soldiers on a predatory excursion into Leix, and did not halt until they reached the monastery of Leix^h; but O'Connor Faly happened to come in contact with them in that country, and attacked Mac Gillpatrick and the English, and defeated and slaughtered them, and his people obtained great spoils of the armour, arms, and accoutrements of the English. O'Connor (Murrough) then returned home; but he was attacked by a dangerous disease, whereupon he retired among the friars in the monastery of Killeigh, and took the habit of a friar; but before his death he appointed his own kinsman, Dermot O'Connor, in his place. O'Connor was [only] a month among the friars, when he diedⁱ, after a well-spent life.

Art, the son of Teige O'Rourke, was made O'Rourke^k, in opposition to Teige, the son of Tiernan^l.

rony of Cullenagh, in the Queen's County, about seven miles southwards of Maryborough.

ⁱ *When he died.*—The original Irish of this passage is very rudely constructed. The literal translation is: "O'Connor was a month in the friars before his death, and he died at last after a good life." The adverbial phrase *ro beoib*, at last, is out of the way incorrect in this sen-

tence, and the Editor has deemed proper to leave it untranslated in the text.

^k *Was made O'Rourke*, i. e. was installed, or inaugurated, chief of the O'Rourkes.

^l Notwithstanding the industry of the Four Masters in collecting entries of preternatural events, they have omitted a sublime miracle said to have taken place in this year, while Sir James

Aois Críost, 1422.

Aoír Críost, míle, cethi céo, fiche, adó.

Toirrdealbác mac neill garb uí domnaill tigearna tíre conaill do dol i naibíte manag i mainirtir earra ruaid iar mbhlé báire an bfa ppeac-naire, 7 a mac fín, mall garb do oirnead ina ionadh.

Ruairde ua Concobair (.i. mac concobair) tigearna corcamodruaid do marbad la a bhratib fín la cloinn feblimí uí concobair ina baile fín hi ccairlén na dúnca.

Eogan ua néill do fuarlaccaó lá a mnaoi 7 lá a cloinn fín ó mac uí neill buide.

Diarmuid mac taidg mec diarmada do marbad.

Domnall fín ua plaitbearraig do marbad la cloinn domnaill uí plait-braig.

Slóigís lá hua ndomnaill .i. mall, 7 la hua nell, la heogan ua néill, 7 la mac uí néill buide go maib an cóigís ar éna, Ro loipeceit 7 po aipeceit cairpne uile co Slisceac, Tionoilí eogan ua concobair, 7 toirrdealbác carpac, 7 ua Ruairc a roirde ar a caind i Slisceac, 7 tugrat deabaid don trluas anair, 7 po marbad móirpéiréar óib lá connactaib. Do cotar-airride hi deir noilealla, 7 po millre an tír co léir.

An Cornamais óg mac aedagáin ollam énel fiahaic, 7 uí concobair

Butler was defeating O'More at "the Red Bog of Athy." But, fortunately, Edmund Campion has preserved the following account of it, without, however, quoting any authority, which is very much to be regretted, as he could not be considered a sufficient voucher himself for an event which had happened about two centuries before his time:

"In the red Moore of Athy (the sun almost lodged in the West, and miraculously standing still in his epicycle the space of three hours till the feat was accomplished, and no pit in that bogge annoying either horse or man on his part) he vanquished Omore and his terrible Army with a few of his own, and with the like num-

ber, Arthur Mac Murrough at whose might and puissance, all Leinster trembled."

Mr. Moore, quoting this passage in his History of Ireland, vol. iii. p. 162, changes the spelling Omore to O'Moore, and omits the words, "with a few of his owne."

Under this year the Annals of Connaught record, that the castle of Granard, in Cairbre Gabhra, was taken from William O'Farrell by the English, who abandoned it soon after, and that William O'Farrell then destroyed it from fear of the English.

^m *Present world*, an bfa ppeacnaire. The word ppeacnaire is now obsolete, but it is always used to denote present, or presence, as,

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1422.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty-two.

Turlough, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, took the habit of a monk in the monastery of Assaroe, after gaining victory over this present world^m; and his own son, Niall Garv, was inaugurated in his place.

Rory O'Conor (i. e. the son of Conor), Lord of Corcomroe, was slain in his own town of Caislen-na-Dumhchaⁿ, by his own kinsmen, the sons of Felim O'Conor.

Owen O'Neill was ransomed from Mac-I-Neill Boy^o by his wife and sons.

Dermot, son of Teige Mac Dermot, was slain.

Donnell Finn O'Flaherty was slain by the sons of Donnell O'Flaherty.

An army was mustered by O'Donnell (Niall), O'Neill, Owen O'Neill, and Mac-I-Neill Boy, with the other chiefs of the [northern] province. They burned and plundered the entire [territory] of Carbury as far as Sligo. Owen O'Conor, Turlough Carragh^p, and O'Rourke, mustered their forces to oppose them at Sligo, and there gave battle to the eastern army, of which seven men fell by the Connacians. From thence they [the Ultonians] went into Tirerrill, and devastated^q the entire territory.

Cosnamhach^r Oge Mac Egan, Ollav of the Kinel-Fiachach, and of O'Conor

"presens tempus, .i. in aimpem ppeacnaipc."
L. Ballymote, fol. 171. "Ina ppeacnaipc, in his presence."—*Ann. Four Mast.*, ad ann. 1602. *Ro battap hi ppeacnaipc, they were present, aderant.*"—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 298.

ⁿ *Caislen-na-Dumhcha*, is now called in Irish *Caisleán na Dúiníce*, i. e. the castle of the sand-bank, and anglicised Dough Castle. It stands in ruins at the mouth of the River Eidhneach, or Inagh, about two miles to the west of Ennistimon, in the parish of Kilmacreehy, barony of Corcomroe, and county of Clara.—See another notice of this castle under the year 1585.

^o *Mac-I-Neill Boy*, i. e. the chief of the O'Neills of Clannaboy.

^p *Turlough Carragh*.—In the Dublin copy of

the Annals of Ulster he is called *Combetbaic cappaic hua concobuir*, i. e. Turlough Carragh O'Conor.

^q *Devastated*.—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that the Ultonian forces on this occasion "remained a night in the Caiseal of Loch Deargan, and afterwards returned home through Breifny, by the permission of O'Rourke."

^r *Cosnamhach*.—This name signifies *defender*, and has always the article prefixed in Irish. The same may be observed with respect to all those names whose significations require the article, as, an *giolla puár*, i. e. the red youth; an *giolla dubh*, i. e. the black youth; an *uibal-tuic*, i. e. the black-jointed, &c.

faillí lé bpeitinnar do marbað lá cloinn uí maofleaclainn daon urcár do
foigic i naimhriocht.

Niall garb mac toirpdealbair mic neill garb uí domnaill do dol i ppear-
oib manac 7 nŕt do gabáil dó for mág uir, 7 for Mag maeganna, 7 for
Mag aŕgura, 7 a mbreit lair i cceann uí cátain gur bo riarac dó, 7 a
ndol ar rin i cceann mec í neill buide, 7 clann cátain leó, 7 na glinne, 7 Mac
Eóin bipect do argain go lom, 7 an tír do lorced, 7 a ndol i cceann Aoda
buide, 7 i maig line, 7 a cceaca do breit uib go cappaice rŕgura 7 a
tceact iartain dia ttiŕibh.

Eogan ó neill do fuarlaccað dá mnaoi 7 da cloinn ó ua neill mbuide
deallac, do eacaib, 7 do comtaib ele.

An Seiread Henri do moŕad ór Saxaib, 31. Augur.

Sluaigeað la Niall ua ndomnaill, 7 la hua neill, 7 le maib an cuicid
uile i cceann i neill buide. A daingŕcha 7 a coillte do imtect dóib go ro
gabrat nŕt pair, 7 go tarte a braighe dua neill, 7 ro bŕnað de an uile
coma ro bŕnom a heogan ua neill maille pe comtoib uile.

An niall cettna do tiompachað maite an cuicid in én ionað, .i. O néill,
7 clann Enrí í nell, 7 Eogan o neill cona cloinn, 7 cona braibib, 7 clann
Chonulað ruaid uí neill, pŕ manac 7 oirgiall pa Mag maeganna 7 pa mág
uir, Mag aŕgura, ó hannluain, 7 Mac uí neill buide cona tŕionol, Clann
cátain, 7 conallaiŕ buidŕin cona ngalloclacaib, 7 co ngallaib an cuicid do
tceact ar pluaiŕeað i cconnaictaib. Clann corbmaic mec donnchaib 7 clann
Maolpuanaib mec donnchaib do bŕt aga tappareng ar an pluaiŕeað rin iap
na occup ar a nduthaig lá Mac donnchaib lá deapbraitar a natar, .i. la
concobar mac donnchaib 7 la a cloinn, 7 la Tomaltaic occ mac donnchaib,

* *Mac Eoin Bisset.*—This family is now called Makeon, or Keon, in the Glyns of Antrim, the original name, Bisset, being totally forgotten.

[†] *Burned the country,* i. e. burned the houses, churches, corn fields, &c.

[‡] *Was ransomed.*—This is a repetition, but it is here retained, because it is better stated in this than in the former entry.

[§] *On the 31st of August.*—This is the date of the death of Henry V. Sir Harris Nicolas fixes

the date of the accession of Henry VI. to the 1st of September, 1422. He states that this monarch did not receive the great seal from the Chancellor until the 28th of September, and that his peace was not proclaimed until the 1st of October in the same year.

^x *Which he had obtained for,* po bŕnom, &c., literally, “which he had wrested for Owen O’Neill,” i. e. which he had wrested from his family in his ransom.

Faly in judicature, was slain, in a mistake, by the sons of O'Melaghlin, with one cast of a javelin.

Niall Garv, the son of Turlough, son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, went into Fermanagh, subjugated Maguire, Mac Mahon, and Magennis, and brought them with him to O'Kane, who [also] submitted to him. From thence they proceeded, attended by the sons of O'Kane, to Mac-I-Neill Boy, and completely plundered the Glynnns [of Antrim] and Mac Eoin Bisset', and burned the country'; and they proceeded into Clannaboy and Moylinny, the spoils of which territories they carried off to Carrickfergus, and afterwards returned home [in safety].

Owen O'Neill was ransomed" by his wife and family from Mac-I-Neill Boy, by giving him cows, horses, and other gifts.

Henry VI. was made King of England on the 31st of August".

An army was led by Niall O'Donnel, O'Neill, and the chiefs of the entire province, against O'Neill Boy, and penetrated through his woods and fastnesses, until they obtained the mastery over him, so that he gave hostages to O'Neill; and he was despoiled of all the equivalents which he had obtained for* [the ransom of] Owen O'Neill, and of other valuable things.

The same Niall [O'Donnell] assembled together all the chiefs of the province, namely, O'Neill, and the sons of Henry O'Neill; Owen O'Neill, with his sons and kinsmen; the sons of Cu-Uladh Roe O'Neill; the people of Fermanagh and Oriel, under [the conduct of] Mac Mahon and Maguire; Magennis, O'Hanlon, and Mac-I-Neill Boy, with his forces; the O'Kanes and the Kinel-Connell themselves, with their gallowglasses, and also the English of the province; and they all set out upon an expedition' into Connaught. They were drawn upon this expedition by the sons of Cormac Mac Donough, and the sons of Mulrony Mac Donough, who had been banished from their country by their paternal uncle, Mac Donough, by Conor Mac Donough and his sons, and by Cormac Oge

* *Expedition*, *pluaigeab*.—The Irish *pluaigeab* has the same meaning as the old English word *hosting*. The order of the narrative is here transposed by the Four Masters. They should have first described the feuds between Mac Donough and his nephews, and the expulsion of the latter into the country of Mac William Burke, and next their having solicited the aid of Niall

O'Donnell; immediately after which the beginning of this entry, as it now stands, should, by right, be placed. In most of their lengthened narratives, the Four Masters, like the Epic poets, plunge "*in medias res*," and afterwards tell the beginning of the story and the cause of the events, in the middle, or at the very end of their narrative.

óir do ránað cairlen la Mac Donnchaíð i ffsíann cloinne Maolruanaíð mec donnchaíð, .i. i ccaireal loča dísccáin, a mbairr 7 a nguirt do milleađ go lom, 7 a mionnarbađ iarptain i nuēt Mheic uilliam bupc, 7 a mbíē ađ tap-paing an tploig rin do milleađ ioētar connact.

An pluaz mór rin do ēeact i ccoirpre, 7 daoine do lot 7 do marbađ doib ađ cairlen bona dprobairi, An tír do lorccad 7 do milleađ doib, 7 a tteact go Slisceac. Eogan mac domnaill 7 coirprealbac carpac do bñit porpra, 7 ruairc do ēabairt doib do dísreac an tpluaz rin, 7 moirpsirear do marbađ doib, eic, 7 daoine do lot. An pluaz do bñit i ccuil iprae an oide rin, 7 a ndol arabadac go tír fiačrach do milleađ an tíre. O dubua do ēeact ina cceann, 7 rit do denam dó re Niall, 7 bpaigde do tabairt tap cñn a tpe do miall, 7 a ndol ar rin i títir oilealla 7 ir in Copann, 7 an tír do lorccad, 7 do milleađ doib. Clann corbmaic 7 clann Maolruanaíð do bñit ađ lorccad uactair an tíre. Tomaltač ócc 7 clann mec donnchaíð do bñit oppa laim le cluain gao, 7 bñirim do ēabairt doib da céle. Muir-ğir mac corbmaic, diarmait mac maolruanaíð mec donnchaíð, 7 Mac domnaill mic Aoda na gaobca do marbađ ann. An Sluaz ulltač do bñit an oide rin i ccairiol loča deargáin ar milleađ an tíre, 7 a ndol ar rin i ccenn uí ruairc 7 o Ruairc do gabáil leó, 7 a ndol aride tap Eirne tap a nair.

AOIS CRIOST, 1423.

AOIR CRIOPT, míle, cñtpe céo, píce, atpí.

Concobar o coineoil eppcop do écc.

O beollám comarba droma cliað do écc.

² *Loch-Deargain*, now Lough Dargan, a small lake, situated in the townland of Castledargan, in the parish of Kilross, barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 493, and map to the same work.

³ *Owen, the son of Donnell, and Turlough Carragh*.—These were the sons of Donnell mac Murtough O'Connor of Carbury, or Sligo, who died in 1395.

⁴ *Cuil-irra*.—This name is still well-known

in the county of Sligo, and applied to a tract of land lying to the west of the town of Sligo. According to the deed of partition of the O'Connor Sligo estate, it comprises the parishes of St. John, Kilmacowen, and Killaspugbrone. It is that *cuil*, or angle, of the country which lies between Lough Gill and the Ballysadare Bay, and on which stands the remarkable hill of Knocknarea.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1844, p. 488, and the

Mac Donough. For Mac Donough had erected a castle in the territory of the sons of Mulrony Mac Donough, that is, at Caiseal Locha-Deargain^a, and had entirely destroyed their crops and fields, and afterwards banished them to Mac William Burke; wherefore, they drew this great army to devastate Lower [i. e. North] Connaught.

This great army arrived in Carbury, wounded and killed many persons at the castle of Bundrowes, burned and spoiled the country, and then proceeded to Sligo. [Here] Owen, the son of Donnell, and Turlough Carragh^a, came up with them, and routed the reare of the army, killed seven of them, and wounded men and horses. The [Ultonian] army remained in Cuil-irra^b for that night, and, on the next day, marched into Tireragh to spoil that country. O'Dowda met them and made peace with Niall [O'Donnell], and delivered him hostages in behalf of his territory. From thence they went into Tirerrill and Corran, and burned and destroyed the country. The sons of Cormac and the sons of Mulrony (Mac Donough) were [at the same time] burning the upper part of the territory, and were overtaken by Tomaltagh Oge and the sons of Mac Donough, near Cluain gad^c, where they gave battle to each other, in which Maurice, the son of Cormac, Dermot, the son of Mulrony Mac Donough, and the son of Donnell, son of Hugh na Gaobhcha^d, were slain. The Ultonian army remained that night at Caisiol-Locha-deargain^e ravaging the country. From thence they went to O'Rourke, and took him prisoner; and then they returned home, crossing the Erne.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1423.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty-three.

Conor O'Coineoil^f, a bishop, died.

O'Beollain, Coarb of Drumcliff, died.

map to the same work.

^c *Cluain gad*, now Cloongad, a townland in the parish of Tawnagh, in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.—See the Ordnance Map of the County of Sligo, sheet 34.

^d *Hugh na Gaobhcha*, i. e. Hugh of Geevagh, a well-known mountain on the west side of

Lough Allen, on the confines of the counties of Sligo, Roscommon, and Leitrim.

^e *Caisiol-Locha-Deargain*, i. e. the circular stone fort of Lough Dargan, now anglicised Castledargan, a townland in the parish of Kilross, in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.

^f *Conor O'Coineoil*.—He was Bishop of Kil-

Muirir mac maíta mec orðair még uíðir aircídeocáin cloáir, 7 pearrún achaid upáir, tigearna claoín inri 7 Ropra airtir deð an. 6. Callainn man.

Toirpdealbác mac nell gairb uí domnáill tigearna tpe conaill cenél moáin 7 inri heogain, fear ríotcanta roconaið, poineamail décc 1 naibit manaið 1 mainirtir Earra ruaid iar mbuaidh onðta 7 aithrige.

Sloigb lá hua nell .i. domnáill, 7 la hua ndomnáill, .i. mall, 7 lá heogain mac néill co ngaoidealaib ulað apéna do foigib gall. Aread lotar cetur co tpaig baile co macaire oirgiall go luðmað, 7 arriðe gur an mibe. Tutar deabaid ofior ionait ríð raxan, 7 po marbad (.i. la Maolmuire Mac Suibne connachtach conrapal ui domnáill 7 ar lairide po bpiread pop gal-laid) an riuir ba tuairgnid cata do gallaib co ndruing moir (cen ba read lion torcair) imaille ppir dia muirir, 7 ruairpfe édaia aibble don turur rin. Do gniao iaram rið pe gallaib, 7 pagbaid tpaig baile 7 a mbaid ina ccompoeraib do gallaib fó cíor doib ar a haitle.

Cairlén ata reanaig do dénam lá mall mac toirpdealbaig uí domnáill.

O ceinnéitrig pino tigearna upmuíman do ecc.

Faolán mac an gobann paof ríachaða do écc.

lala.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 651.

^s *On the sixth of the Calends of May.*—This entry has been copied word for word from the Annals of Ulster, which treat of the affairs of Fermanagh more minutely than any other of the Irish annals.

^b *The deputy of the King of England.*—It is not easy to determine who this was. On the 9th of May, 1423, Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March and Ulster, was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and he appointed, as his Lieutenant, Edward Dantsey, Bishop of Meath. Mortimer himself came to Ireland in 1423, but his government was of short duration, for he died of the plague, at the beginning of the following year, in his own castle of Trim. James Butler, Earl of Ormond, was appointed Lord Deputy of Ireland on the 9th of May, 1424.—See Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 107.

ⁱ *Under tribute*, fo cíor, literally, “under rent.” This is what the English writers call “Black rent.” This passage has been patched up by the Four Masters from various annals. Immediately after this they insert between the lines and in the margin a different reading of the clause relating to the peace as follows:

“Sic do buan da nambeóin do gallaib epeann dóib 7 cíora buan tpe bíde poppa maille le comtaib mopa, 7 le bpaigib a ngioll an cíora rin.”

“A peace was obtained by them from the unwilling English of Ireland, who were to be under constant tribute for ever [tpe bíde], and to give great considerations, and deliver hostages as guarantees for” [the payment] “of the tribute.”

This historical fact, the truth of which will scarcely be questioned, has not been recorded by any of the writers of the history of Ireland,

Maurice, the son of Matthew, son of Osgar Maguire, Archdeacon of Clogher, Parson of Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher], and Lord of Claoin-inis [Cleenish] and Ros-airthir [Rossorry], died on the sixth of the Calends of May⁵.

Turlough, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, Kinel-Moen, and Inishowen, a peaceable, affluent, and graceful man, died in the habit of a monk, in the monastery of Assaroe, after the victory of Uinction and Penance.

An army was led by O'Neill (Donnell), O'Donnell (Niall), Owen, son of Niall, with the Irish of Ulster in general, against the English. They first marched to Traigh-Bhaile [Dundalk], to Machaire-Oirghiall, to [the town of] Louth, and from thence into Meath. They gave battle to the Deputy of the King of England⁶, in which the knight who was the chief commander of the English army was slain (i. e. by Mulmurry Mac Sweeny Connachtach, O'Donnell's Constable, and it was by him the English were routed), and many others of his people besides him (one hundred was the number of the slain). They obtained great spoils on that occasion, and afterwards made peace with the English, and left Traghbhaile, and all the English dwelling in its vicinity under tribute¹.

The castle of Ath-Seanaigh² was erected by Niall, son of Turlough O'Donnell. O'Kennedy Finn, Lord of Ormond, died.

Faelan Mac-an-Gowan¹, a learned historian, died.

which is unpardonable, at least in Leland, as he had the Irish accounts of it from Charles O'Connor of Belanagare. Mr. Moore is to be excused, as he evidently had not the passage from any of the Irish annals. The entry is thus more briefly given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster :

"A. D. 1423. A great hosting was made by O'Neill, i. e. Donnell, by Owen O'Neill and O'Donnell, i. e. Niall, and by the Irish of the province in general, against the English. On this occasion they proceeded to Louth, and thence to Srabbhaile" [Dundalk], "and gave battle to the English of Meath, and to the English of Machaire-Oriel and of Srabbhaile, and to

the Deputy of the King of England. A great victory was gained by them over the English on this occasion, and they slew the knight, who was the head of the fight" [ceann troya] "among the English, and many others of the English besides him; and they obtained great spoils on this expedition. They made peace with the English on this occasion, and left Srabbhaile and all the English under rent and tribute, &c."

² *Ath-Seanaigh*, i. e. Ballyshannon, in the south-west of the county of Donegal.

¹ *Mac-an-Gowan*.—The family of Mac-an-Ghabhann, now generally anglicised Magowan, and sometimes translated Smith, were heredi-

Aois CRIOST, 1424.

Aois Crioist, míle, ceitpe céo, fiche, a cétair.

Concobar o físgail earpucc Conmaicne físi co nairmíttin, 7 co nonoir, go naitne, go neolar go nderepc, 7 go ndonnacht do écc.

Giollaiora mac briain méz tigeapnáin aóbar tairiúg teallaiúg eacóac fear tige naoidéad coitcinn décc iar mbuaib naitriúg.

Donnchad mac maoleaclainn uí éallaiúg tigeapna ua maine do marbad oupcor do roigir occ fteráin a muintipe físi for apoile.

Coccaó mór eitir muintir Ruairc i ndiaid aóda buide uí Ruairc. Taóg mac tigeapnáin uí Ruairc do denam ríóda le muintir Raǵallaiúg 7 pe heogan mac readin uí Raigallúg, 7 tigeapnur na brieipne do éabairt co hiomlan do taóg iar ttabairt ionnroigib óó ar Art co maǵ angaíde gur po loirgead an baile lair, 7 art do éabairt úmla óó iar mbeir i ppiébeart físi apoile físi pé ceitpe mbliadan go rin.

Maoleaclainn mac caba conpabal an da brieipne 7 físi manac, 7 oirgiall décc don pláig.

Saxanaíúg iomóda do tect i nepinn la hiapla upmumán, 7 níre mor do tect i ngallaiúg deiríde. Císccha mopa do denam lar in iapla, la a Saxancoib, 7 la gallaiúg na míde ar maóaire apda maóa, 7 ar maóaire mucnamá. In-

tary historians to the O'Kennedys of Ormond.— See the preface to Mac Firbis's genealogical work (Lord Roden's copy), p. 4.

^m *Teallach Eachdhach*.—This is a mistake of transcription by the Four Masters, for in the older annals he is called “aóbar tairiúg teallaiúg Dunchaó,” i. e. materies of a chief of Tullyhunco, in the county of Cavan. The family of Mac Thighearnan, or, as the name is now made, Kiernan, had no pretensions to the chieftainship of the adjoining territory of Teallach Eachdhach, or, as it is now made, Tullyhaw, which belonged to the more warlike sept of the Magaurans.

ⁿ *Cast of a javelin*, or shot of an arrow.

^o *To pacify*, i. e. when he interposed to quell

a riot among his own people.

^p *With the O'Reillys*, le muintir Raǵallaiúg, i. e. the Muintir-Reilly, or family of the O'Reillys. The construction of the original is faulty, because Muintir-Reilly includes Owen, the son of John O'Reilly, as well as all the other members of the name. It should be “Taóg mac Eogan uí Ruairc do denam ríóda le hUa Raǵallaiúg 7 le hEogan mac Seadin uí Raǵallaiúg, &c.”

The whole passage should have been written as follows :

“After the death of Hugh Boy O'Rourke, a great contention arose among the O'Rourkes, respecting the succession to the lordship. Teige, the son of Hugh O'Rourke, entered into a league of amity with the O'Reilly, and with Owen, the

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1424.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty-four.

Conor O'Farrell, Bishop of Conmaicne [Ardagh], a man of dignity, honour, intelligence, learning, charity, and benevolence, died.

Gilla-Isa, the son of Brian Mac Tiernan, heir to the chieftainship of Teallach-Eachdhach^m, who had kept a house of general hospitality, died, after the victory of penance.

Donough, the son of Melaghlin O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, was slain by a cast of a javelinⁿ, while interposing to pacify^o his own people.

A great war broke out between the O'Rourkes after [the death of] Hugh Boy O'Rourke. Teige, the son of Tiernan O'Rourke, made peace with the O'Reillys^p, and with Owen, the son of John O'Reilly, whereupon the entire lordship of Breifny was given to Teige. [But this was not until] after he had made an incursion against Art into Magh-Angaidhe^q, and burned the town. Art made submission to him after they had been at variance with each other for a period of four years.

Melaghlin Mac Cabe, Constable^r of the two Breifnys, and also of Fermanagh and Oriel, died of the plague.

Many Saxons came to Ireland with the Earl of Ormond, in consequence whereof the English of Ireland acquired great strength. Great depredations were committed by the Earl, by his Saxons^s, and the Galls of Meath^t in Machaire

son of John O'Reilly, who caused him to be inaugurated Lord of Breifny. But his relative, Art O'Rourke of Magh-Angaidhe, and his adherents, refused to acknowledge Teige's authority, and continued their opposition to him for the space of four years, when Teige mustered his forces, made an onslaught into Magh Angaidhe, burned Art's town, or village, and forced him to submit and deliver hostages for his future fealty."

^q *Magh-Angaidhe*.—This was the ancient name of a level district situated to the south of Lough Finvoy, in the barony of Carrigallen, and county

of Leitrim. The name is not yet forgotten by the old inhabitants of this barony, but it is usually called, in English, "the Moy." O'Rourke had a very strong castle on an island in the adjoining lake of Lough Finvoy, the ruins of which still remain.

^r *Constable*, i. e. chief leader of gallowglasses.

^s *The Saxons*, i. e. the English who had recently come into Ireland with the Earl of Ormond.

^t *Galls of Meath*, i. e. the old Anglo-Norman families who had settled in Meath at the period of the English Invasion. According to Keating

ραιγιὸ ele do denam leó ar Mág ańgura. Cairlén loca bpicenn, Cairlén mág ańgura do bpipead ler an iapla, 7 lap na gallaib pempáite 7 conpabal gallóglach mág ańgura do marbað leó, 7 lucht iomcoimeba an chairlén uile dupmóp. Cogad 7 combuaiðpead móp do beic i ccoigeað ulað ó gal-laib don chup rin. Maiche an coigib im ua néill, 7 im ua noomnaill Niall, 7 im Eoġan ua néill eitir tigeapna 7 uppiġ 7 taoipeað do éionól pe haġaib gall. Socáide do maicib an coiccið do ðol i ccléic gall ar an ccocead rin, .i. Mac í neill buide, ó hannluain, 7 Maġnur mág maġganna. Maġ ańgura do mðarbað ar a éir la mac í neill buide 7 la gallaib, 7 a éeaç i ccfno ġaioðel an coiccið.

Maġ ańgura .i. Cloð do ecc don tñom, 7 a mac Ruaiðri doirpnead ina ionað.

Mac uilliam cloinne Riocairð, uillsec a búpc, do écc ina tiz pñin iap mbuaib o ðñman 7 doñan.

O ceallaig tigeapna ua maine, .i. Donnchað mac Maoileclainn, mic uilliam, mic donnchaib muiñniġ do marbað la cloinn uilliam u ceallaig le cloinn a ðñbpaçar pñin aġ tabaç a tigeapnaip poppa.

Maolmuirpe mac Suibne Conpapał tpe Conaill, pinn çopanta 7 çalmaçta an coiccið do écc.

ġiollaiopa mac briain mec tigeapnain taoipeaç éeallaig dunchaða do écc.

Iapla of mapr .i. pñr ionaib an Riġ do éeaç ind epinn po péil Michil, 7 goill epeann aġ pñscpa dó.

Ruaiðri mac puibne mac meic puibne Connaçtaigh do marbað le Catal

these were called Galls by the Irish, because they considered them to be Galli or Frenchmen; but it should be observed that they had called the Danes *Galls* before the Anglo-Normans came among them.

^u *Machaire Arda Macha*, i. e. plain of Armagh.

^v *Machaire-Mucnamha*, i. e. the plain of Mucknoe; a parish containing the town of Castle Blaney, in the east of the county of Monaghan, said to have been the original country of the O'Hanrattys. The lake of Castle Blaney, which was anciently called loc muc-

pnáma, i. e. lake of the swimming of the pig, gave name to this parish. The memory of St. Mældoid, the patron saint of this parish, is still held in high veneration among the natives, and the O'Hanrattys boast that he was one of their tribe.—See the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys at 13th May. The situation of this place was pointed out for the first time in the *Circuit of Ireland by Muircheartach Mac Neill*, published by the Irish Archæological Society in 1841, p 8, note v.

^x *Loch-Bricrenn*, now Lough Brickland, a

Arda Macha^a, and Machaire Mucnamha^a. Another excursion was made by them against Magennis, and they demolished his castle of Loch Bricrenn^x; and killed the Constable of his Gallowglass, and almost the whole of the ward in the castle. War and great disturbance were [kindled] in Ulster on this occasion by the English. The [greater part of] nobles of the province, both lords, dynasts, and toparchs, with O'Neill, O'Donnell (Niall), and Owen O'Neill [at their head] assembled [their forces] to oppose the English. Some of the nobles of the province, however, went over to the English in this war, namely, Mac-I-Neill Boy^y, O'Hanlon, and Manus Mac Mahon. Magennis was banished from his territory by Mac-I-Neill Boy, and the English and he went over to^z the Irish of the province.

Magennis (Hugh) died of the plague, and his son Rory was elected in his place.

Mac William of Clannrickard (Ulick Burke) died in his own house, after having vanquished the Devil and the world.

O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, i. e. Donough, the son of Melaghlin, son of William, son of Donough Muimhneach, was slain by the sons of William O'Kelly, his own brother, while endeavouring to make them submit to his chieftainship^a.

Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, Constable of Tirconnell, weapon of the protection and bravery of the province, died.

Gilla-Isa, the son of Brian Mac Tiernan, Chief of Teallach Dunchadha, died.

The Earl of March (the King's Deputy) came to Ireland about Michaelmas, and the English of Ireland rose up at his summons^b.

Rory Mac Sweeny, son of Mac Sweeny Connachtach, and other Gallow-

small town in the barony of Upper Iveagh, and county of Down. Colgan, in *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 90, note 19, latinises this name "*Lacus Bricreanus*."

^y *Mac-I-Neill Boy*, i. e. the Chief of the O'Neills of Clannaboy, who was seated to the east of Lough Neagh, in the counties of Down and Antrim.

^z *Went over to*, i. e. he sought refuge among.

^a *To make them submit to his chieftainship*: literally, bringing his lordship over them, i. e. making them submit to him as their lord. This is a repetition, but it is here retained, as being a different reading, and evidently copied from a different authority.

^b *Rose up at his summons*, *Tóill Epeann ag freaccub ós*, literally, the English of Ireland responded to him, i. e. were ready at his call.

noib ó cconcobair 7 Gallocclaiḡ eile genmoṭárom. Concobair mac muir-
ceartaḡ mic catail mic aodha breirniḡ í cconcobair do marbaḍ don chur
rín.

AOIS CRIOST, 1425.

AOIS CRIOST, míle, ceṫpe céḍ, píce, a cúice.

An ceppcop toimíneach, .i. Tomar mac uilliam duib mic maḡfog do écc
reaḍtmain ría pfeil bḡghoe pḡ lan dscena 7 deolar 7 daithne iḡidhe.

Iarla of marḡ, pḡ ionaidh Ríḡh Saxan 1 nepinn do écc don plaḡ im feil
bḡghoe.

O Neill 7 Eoghan o neill, Neaḍtain o domnaill, 7 mac í neill buide, Mac
uiblin, Mac domnaill gallocclaiḍ, 7 o Meallán maor cluice an uḍaḍta
pátraice do pala 1 ttiḡ an iarla do gabail la Lord Furnaval .i. iarla
Saxanaḍ iar necc iarla of marḡ, 7 na maite rín do bḡit laḡ illain go
haḍ clath.

O maolmuaidh .i. mall mac Ruaidḡ, tḡḡearna pḡ cceall do ecc.

Rí Alban .i. Muirḡaḍ Sciuarp, 7 a mac .i. Ualtaḡ Sciuarp, 7 Muḡmóir

^c *Conor, the son of Murtough*, i. e. the son of Murtough O'Conor who died in 1419, who was the seventh son of Cathal O'Conor, who is mentioned in these Annals under the year 1342, who was son of Hugh Breifneach, who was son of Cathal Roe, King of Connaught in 1279, who was son of Conor Roe, who was son of Muircheartach Muimhneach, the ancestor of the Clann-Muircheartaigh Muimhnigh, who was the brother of Roderic O'Conor, the last monarch of Ireland of the Milesian race. Murtough, the father of this Conor, is the last generation of this branch of the O'Conors given in the pedigree of the O'Conor family, preserved in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74.

^d *Tomin*.—O'Flaherty adds, from Duaid Mac Fírbis's Annals, that he was Bishop of Killala. The list of the bishops of Killala, given in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, is imperfect

at this period. The Clann-Tomin, who were an offset of the Barretts of Tirawley, were seated in Erris, in the north-west of the county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 326.

^e *Bell of St. Patrick's will*, i. e. the bell willed by St. Patrick to one of his disciples. It is mentioned in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, part ii. c. 142, that he left a bell and little ritual to his disciple Columbus, in the territory of Imchlair, a district in Tyrone. This bell is preserved in Mr. Petrie's Cabinet of Antiquities.

^f *Lord Furnival*.—He was the celebrated Sir John Talbot, commonly called "the English Achilles," from his bravery in the French wars. He was appointed Lord Justice of Ireland after the death of the Earl of March. He had been Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for six years (from 1413 to 1419).—See Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 107.

^g *After the death of the Earl of March*.—This

glasses, were slain by Cathal Duv O'Conor; and Conor, the son of Murtough^c, son of Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach O'Conor, was [also] slain on this occasion.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1425.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty-five.

Bishop Tomin^d, i. e. Thomas, son of William Duv, son of Maigeog, died, a week before the festival of St. Bridget. He was a man full of wisdom, knowledge, and intelligence.

The Earl of March, the King of England's Deputy in Ireland, died of the plague, about the festival of St. Bridget.

O'Neill and Owen O'Neill, Naghtan O'Donnell and Mac-I-Neill Boy, Mac Quillin, Mac Donnell Galloglagh, and O'Mellan, Keeper of the Bell of St. Patrick's Will^e, who happened to be in the house of the Earl, were taken prisoners by Lord Furnival^f (an English Earl), after the death of the Earl of March^g; and he conveyed these chieftains as prisoners to Dublin.

O'Molloy (Niall, the son of Rory), Lord of Tircall, died.

The King [*recte* Regent] of Scotland^h, i. e. Muireadhach Stewart, and his

passage is given as follows, in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, which shews that the compiler of them was not well acquainted with English affairs:

"A. D. 1425. Mortimer, i. e. Earl of March, came to Ireland this year, and many Saxons came along with him. This Earl had the guardianship of the King of England, and of the greater part of France, and of all the English of Ireland; for the King of England was left a child, and the Earl of March had his guardianship and protection. Many of the chiefs of Ireland came to the house of that Earl and returned with great satisfaction and honour. The nobles of the Ultonian province came to the house of that Earl, namely, O'Neill, Owen O'Neill, Naghtan O'Donnell, and Mac-I-Neill Boy (Brian Ballagh); and Mac Quillin went

thither by himself. When they had completed their treaties with the Earl" [they set out for their homes], "but before they were outside Meath, the Earl died of the plague. The Galls" [i. e. the old Anglo-Norman families] "of Meath and the Saxons pursued these Irish chiefs, and took them all prisoners, together with distinguished men of their people. O'Neill, Mac-I-Neill Boy, and Mac Quillin, submitted to the sword of the Galls, and were set at liberty. But many complaints being tendered against Owen O'Neill and the son of O'Donnell, they were detained in custody. These captures were the cause of great disturbance throughout the province of Ulster."

^h *The King of Scotland*, R^o alban.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare, writes in Irish, in the margin, that this passage is not plain: "[ní fuil

línna do marbhad le Rí Alban .i. mac an Rí bairne, 7 mac ele an Rí .i. Sémur Stiuar 7 clann Mupmoir línna da ionnarbhadóim ind Éirinn.

Eoghan o neill do puarlaccadh o gallaib.

Órian ballac mac uí nell buide, ainfeap ro ba fearr eimeac 7 ciobla-cad, aine 7 eolur i nealaonaib examlaib dá paiðe a ccomaimprip rrip do marbhad la baclacaib na cairpce, 7 Seasan mac Enrí uí nell do marbhad imaille rrip.

Domlaib ingh domnaill uí concobair bñ tigeapnáin uí Ruairc dég iar naitrige.

Tadg ua pallamain taoíreac cloinne huadaic do marbhad i pell ina cair-lén fñn dia braitrib.

Ruairi ruad ua huginn raof rri ðana epide décc.

Mag epaitb, .i. mac ploinn meg epaitb ollam tuadmuman le ðan raof ðona ðatdbir do écc.

Mac a gobann na pccél ollam uí lochlann cõpcumpuad le peanchup, .i. tomair mac giolla na naom mic a gobann do écc.

Órian garb 7 Maghnar da mac mec donnchaic típe hoilella .i. Maol-puanaic mac taibcc mec donnchaic do marbhad la cloinn caicail mec donnchaic .i. clann dñbrathar a nathar.

AOIS CRIOST, 1426.

AOIS CRIOST, míle, ceithre céo, píce, a Sé.

Neactain o domnaill bai illáin ag gallaib dpuarlaccad dua domnaill dia ðearbpaicair .i. mall. Nñ bó hupura a piom no a áipñ a tuccad dionnmur ar la taob bpaic ele do pagbail dia éir.

ro foilléir].” The fact is, that it has been incor-
rectly copied by the Four Masters. It is given in
the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster thus :

“A. D. 1425. Muirpeac Soibapo .i. prinna
na halban do millead, 7 a mac .i. Ualeap, 7
a mac eile, 7 mormaep leamna do millead
a pell le rig alban, 7 Semur Soibapo din-
narba a nÉirinn.”

“A. D. 1425. Muredach Stuart .i. prince”

[i. e. regent] “of Scotland, was destroyed, as
were his son, Walter, and another son; and the
Mormaer” [the great Steward] “of Leamhain”
[Lennox], “was treacherously destroyed by the
King of Scotland, and James Stuart was ba-
nished into Ireland.”—See the year 1429.

On this passage O’Flaherty has the following
remark, in the margin of H. 2. 11 :

“Mordacus hic .i. Muirpeac fuit Dux Albanie

son, Walter Stewart, and the Great Steward of Leamhain¹, were slain by the King of Scotland, i. e. by the son of the lame King; and the King's other son, i. e. James Stewart, and the sons of the Great Steward of Lennox, were banished into Ireland.

Owen O'Neill was ransomed from the English.

Brian Ballagh Mac-I-Neill Boy, the most distinguished man of his own time for hospitality and bounty, knowledge and skill in various sciences, was killed by the peasantry² of Carrick [i. e. Carrickfergus]. John, the son of Henry O'Neill, was slain along with him.

Gormlaidh, the daughter of Donnell O'Connor, and wife of Tiernan O'Rourke, died after penance.

Teige O'Fallon, Chief of Clann-Uadach, was treacherously slain by his kinsmen in his own castle³.

Rory Roe O'Higgin, a learned poet, died.

Magrath, i. e. the son of Flann Magrath, Ollav of Thomond in poetry, a prosperous and wealthy man, died.

Mac Gowan of the Stories, i. e. Thomas, son of Gilla-na-naev Mac Gowan, Ollav to O'Loughlin of Corcomroe, in history, died.

Brian Garv and Manus, two sons of Mac Donough of Tirerrill, i. e. of Mulrony, the son of Teige Mac Donough, were slain by the sons of Cathal Mac Donough, i. e. of their paternal uncle.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1426.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty-six.

Naghtan O'Donnell, who had been imprisoned by the English, was ransomed by O'Donnell (Niall), his brother. It would be difficult to reckon or recount all the property given for his ransom, besides hostages given in his place.

et filius Roberti Ducis Albanie filii Roberti II. Regis Scotie a Jacobo .i. Rege Scotie, filii Roberti III. Reg. Scotie fil. Roberti II. Stuart Reg. Scotie, ob læsam Majestatem capite plexus cum duobus filiis, ejus filius Jacobus in Hi-berniam pulsus, uti heic, et infra ad ann. 1429."

¹ *Leamhain*, i. e. of Lennox.

² *By the peasantry*, *la baclaácaib*.—The word *baclaá* literally means a shepherd, being derived from *ba cáll*, a shepherd's crook.

³ *In his own castle*.—O'Fallon dwelt in the castle of Miltown, in the parish of Dysart, ba-

Toirpdealbác o domnaill do paccbadh in ionad Neachtain do éluó o gal-laibh, 7 cétar do bpaiguib ele amaille fírr.

O concobair puat, toirpdealbác mac aoda mic pelim, fear millte 7 coranta coraét rasoí ar aítne 7 ar eolur gaíca healaídan do écc iar mbuaib naitríge iar mbriúe buaída o doman 7 ó deamán.

Fedlimiú mac muirceartaiú mic domnaill mic muirceirtaiú uí concobair do écc. Aobair tigearna ióctair conaét eiríde.

Concobair o brian tigearna tuadhumán décc iar ríndatuid ratarín carú, 7 taóú mac brian uí brian do oirínead ina ionad.

Toirpdealbác mac maégaíma buidí tigearna corca baírcinn do mair-baó 7 do loíccad lá a bpaírib fín ar gneir aítce, 7 é cian aorída.

Concobair crom mac taóú uí Ruairc décc.

Ruairí (.i. Maú aínúpa) mac aoda meú aongupa do mairbaó ina tíg fén lá brian maú aongupa.

Eirí .i. caoú, mac uí néill buíde do dállaó la a bpaírib .i. clann brian dállaíú mic í neill buíde.

Taóú mac gille fínén 7 a mac do mairbaó, .i. aod lá harc mac eoúain uí nell.

Ua duibghnáin cille Ronain, .i. Pilib mac dauid décc, ollam cloinne maolpuanaid le ríndhar eiríde.

O heilíde mór, .i. Concobair caoú o heilíde do écc.

Síe do denam do clandaib Neill re poile, .i. deoúan 7 dua neill, 7 Eoúan do dol i tálgh í neill, 7 gaú físpánn da mbaoi ina neccmar re fíó a nam-píeú 7 do bíe aga tabaú aca.

Cian mac giolla oilbe mícc a gabann rasoí ríndhaó, 7 fear tige naoú-eaó coitcinn do mairbaó do ppeir eic.

bebinn inígh tígínnain uí puairc tíccírna bpeirne do ecc.

Ríndeard mac Siurpáin na coille do gabáil la heoúan mac uí plaitbeartaiú, 7 a tíoblaeó do Mhac Siurpáin duibh go po milleaó lair.

rony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon, in the year 1585.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 19, note ^m.

^m Destroyer and defender, i. e. he was the destroyer of the English, and such of the Irish as

had joined with them, and the defender of his own followers.

ⁿ Lower Connaught, i. e. North Connaught.

^o Corca-Baiscinn : a territory comprising the baronies of Clonderalaw and Moyarta, in the

Turlough O'Donnell, who had been left as a hostage in lieu of Naghtan, made his escape, together with four other hostages.

O'Connor Roe (Turlough, the son of Hugh, son of Felim), Destroyer and Defender^m of Connaught, illustrious for his knowledge and his skill in all the sciences, died, after the victory of penance, and after having gained victory over the world and the Devil.

Felim, the son of Murtough, son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor, died. He was heir to the lordship of Lower Connaught^a.

Conor Brian, Lord of Thomond, died, at an advanced age, on Easter Saturday, and Teige, son of Brian O'Brien, was inaugurated in his place.

Turlough Mac Mahon Bodhar, Lord of Corca-Baiscinn^c, was killed and burned, at an advanced age, in a nocturnal assault, by his own kinsmen.

Conor Crom, the son of Teige O'Rourke, died.

Rory (i. e. the Magennis), son of Hugh Magennis, was slain in his own house by Brian Magennis.

Henry Caech Mac-I-Neill Boy was blinded by his own kinsmen, i. e. the sons of Brian Ballagh Mac-I-Neill Boy.

Teige Mac Gillafinnen and his son, Hugh, were slain by Art, the son of Owen O'Neill.

O'Duigennan of Kilronan, i. e. Philip, the son of David, died. He was Ollav of Clann-Mulroney^p in History.

O'Healy More, i. e. Conor Caech O'Healy, died.

A peace was made by the Clann-Neill with each other, i. e. by Owen and the O'Neill. Owen went into the house of O'Neill, [and made submission]; and they proceeded to recover by force all the lands which had been alienated during their contentions.

Kian, son of Gilla-Oilbhe Mac Gowan, a learned historian, and a man who had kept a house of general hospitality, was killed by a kick from a horse.

Bebinn, the daughter of Tiernan O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, died.

Richard Mac Jordan of the Wood was taken prisoner by Owen, son of Flaherty, and delivered up to Mac Jordan Duv, who destroyed him^q.

county of Clare.—See note^m under the year 1399.

^p *Clann-Mulroney*.—They were the Mac Dermots of Moylurg, in the county of Roscommon,

and the Mac Donoughs of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo.

^q *Who destroyed him, go po millead laip:*

Físpaíac mac brian uí ceallaiḡ do écc don plaigh.

Seaan mac mec peorair do marbað le tomar mac a ósbrathar fín.

AOIS CRIOST, 1427.

Aoís Crioirt, míle, ceitpe céo, píce, a Seact.

O Maoilmuaibh, físgal, tigeapna fíri cceall do écc, ⁊ Ruairí mac neill uí maoilmuaib do oirbnsíh ina ionadh.

Ruairí ua duinn taoirpeac ua piaccain do ecc.

Domnall mac Airt mic giollacairt uí ruairc do ecc.

Murcáð mac toirpdealbair mic murcharb na paitmíge uí brian do marbað lá a dearbbrathair fén.

Diarmait ua maégamna tigeapna an fuinn iaréarairḡ raosí ósigeimíḡ nar éir neac im ní décc iar mbuaib naiteiríge.

Corbmac ócc mac diarmada décc.

Catairíona ingín Airdgail mēg maégamna bín uí neill .i. eogain mic néill óicc décc.

Una ingín aeða meḡ uibíri bín uí Ruairc, .i. tairḡ bín bá fearr oineach depe ⁊ crabaib do baosí i nuictar connact ina haimpír décc i noispead an córguir.

Físgal mac tigeapnáin adbar taoiríḡ teallaiḡ dúnchaða décc.

Órian mac físgail mec rampadáin mac taoiríḡ teallaiḡ eacdaé décc.

Órian ua daimín taoirpeac típe ceannfoda décc.

Aine ingín uí bíri bean meḡ Ragnaill (.i. Seppaib) décc.

Mac domnall mic Maégamna duinn í ceinneirtíḡ tigeapna upinuman uactarairḡ do marbað do Ualtar topín daon upcor gae.

Sluaigeað la mall o ndomnall .i. ó domnall tigeapna típe conuill i ttrian congail i naghaid í néill do congnaím la cloinn meic í neill buide. Maibm do éabairt la hua ndomnall ar Mac uibílin don dul fín, ⁊ rocaibde

literally, "so that he was destroyed by him."

The word milleaó is used in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, when applied to persons, in the sense of "to mutilate, or put to death."

^r *Fonn-Iartharach*, i. e. the western land. This was another name for Ivahagh, in the south-west of the county of Cork.—See note ^e, under the year 1366, p. 633, *supra*.

Feradach, the son of Brian O'Kelly, died of the plague.

John, son of Mac Feorais [Birmingham], was slain by Thomas, his own brother's son.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1427.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty-seven.

O'Molloy (Farrell), Lord of Fircall, died; and the son of Niall O'Molloy was installed in his place.

Rory O'Dunne, Chief of Hy-Regan, died.

Donnell, son of Art, son of Gilchreest O'Rourke, died.

Murrough, son of Torlogh, who was son of Murrough-na-Raithnighe O'Brien, was slain by his own brother.

Dermot O'Mahony, Lord of Fonn Iartharach', a truly hospitable man, who never refused [to give] any thing to any one, died, after the victory of penance.

Cormac Oge Mac Dermot died.

Catherine, daughter of Ardgall Mac Mahon, and wife of O'Neill (Owen, son of Niall Oge), died.

Una, the daughter of Hugh Maguire, and wife of O'Rourke, i. e. Teige, a woman the most distinguished of her time for hospitality, charity, and piety, in Lower [North] Connaught, died at the end of Lent.

Farrell Mac Tiernan, heir to the chieftainship of Teallach Dunchadha [Tullahunco, in the county of Cavan], died.

Brian, son of Farrell Magauran, son of the chieftain of Teallach Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], died.

Brian O'Devine, Chief of Tir-Kennedy', died.

Aine, daughter of O'Beirne, and wife of Mac Rannall (Geoffrey), died.

The son of Donnell, son of Mahon Don O'Kennedy, Lord of Upper Ormond, was slain, with one cast of a dart, by Walter Tobin.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Niall), Lord of Tirconnell, into Trian-Chongail, against O'Neill, and to assist the Mac-I-Neill Boys. On this expedition O'Donnell defeated Mac Quillin, and killed a great number of his people; and

* *Ardgal*, now anglicised Arnold among the Mac Mahons of the county of Monaghan.

' *Tir-Kennedy*, a barony in the east of the county of Fermanagh.

mor dia muintir do marbhad ann, 7 ba mac donnchaib meic ruibne baor ag congnam la mac uíoilin do gabail la hua ndomnaill. Cnísca mora 7 euala aibhle do bñe ag muintir ui domnaill 7 ag muintir cloinne meic í neill buide ir in ló rin.

Sluaigeaib la hiarla upmuman i muintir Maoilmorha, baile uí Raígaillig do lorccad lair, 7 an cairlén do bpiirfó.

Aoñ O Maille .i. mac diarmata, aobap tigeapna umail do dol ar loingfí i tír conuill, 7 a marbad daon upcor raighe ar dñreab a muintire ag teacé do cum a luinge.

AOIS CRIOST, 1428.

Aoir Crioit, míle, ceitpe céo, píce a hoct.

Mac Murchada .i. tigeapna laigen .i. Donnchaib mac Airt éamaraig baor illáin i Saxoib fpi ré naof mbliadan do puarllacab dia cúicceó fñn, 7 ba pccél rocair do gaoidealaib inopin.

Diarmait ua catáin tigeapna ciannachta 7 na cpaioib fñ lán do path 7 do onoir do écc.

Roihearó comorba caillín décc.

Aoñ an sinig mac pilib meig uioir fñ po baó mó clú 7 oirdearcur einig dá mbaoí hi comaimpíir fpiir decc hi ccinb Sáile an céo oioce táinic i nepinn iar ndenam cupair S. Sem an tpeap iour augurci iar naiteirige diocra ina peactaib. Tomár ócc mag uioir baor ina pappad do éabairt a cuipr lair co corcaig, 7 a adnacal innce.

Ma Conmara taoíreac cloinne cuiléin raof depeacá veigeinig fear po coirp meple 7 goio, 7 tucc rió 7 ráime ina bucaib décc.

Corbmac ua bñn taoíreac típe bpiúin décc

Aoñ og mag uioir .i. mac, aoba do marbad lá Mac gillepinnéin 7 lá cloinn donnchaib ballaig méig raínpadain.

Cairlen cloinne Aoða méig uioir do gabail la mag uioir 7 la a cloinn, 7 clann Aoða do chup ar in tír amach, 7 a muintir do arghain go lom.

^u *Robert, Coarb of Caillin*, i. e. Robert O'Rodaghan, or O'Rody, lay coarb of the monastery of Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim, which was

founded by St. Caillin, in the sixth century.

^v *Ceann-Sáile* (i. e. the head of the salt water), now Kinsale, a town in the south of the county

the two sons of Donough Mac Sweeny, who were assisting Mac Quillin, were taken prisoners by O'Donnell. The people of O'Donnell and of the sons of Mac-I-Neill Boy became possessed of great spoils and immense booty on that day.

An army was led by the Earl of Ormond into [the territory of] Muintir-Maelmora. O'Reilly's town was burned by him, and the castle demolished.

Hugh O'Malley (i. e. the son of Dermot), heir to the lordship of Umallia, went with a fleet to Tirconnell; but he was slain by one shot of a javelin in the rear of his own people, as he was returning to his ship.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1428.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty-eight.

Mac Murrough, Lord of Leinster (Donough, the son of Art Kavanagh), who had been imprisoned in England for a period of nine years, was ransomed by his own province; and this was of great advantage to the Irish.

Dermot O'Kane, Lord of Kienaghta and Creeve, a man full of triumphs and great honours, died.

Robert, Coarb of Caillin^a, died.

Hugh the Hospitable, son of Philip Maguire, the most famous and illustrious man of his time for hospitality, died at Kinsale^b, the first night after his arrival in Ireland, after performing the pilgrimage of St. James^c, on the third of the Ides of August, and after rigid penance for his sins. Thomas Oge Maguire, who was along with him, conveyed his body to Cork, where he was interred.

Mac Namara, Chief of Clann-Cuilein, a charitable and truly hospitable man, who had suppressed robbery and theft, and established peace and tranquillity in his territory, died.

Cormac O'Beirne, Chief of Tir-Briuin, died.

Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Maguire, was slain by Mac Gillafinnen and the sons of Donough Ballagh Magauran.

The castle of the sons of Hugh Maguire was taken by Maguire and his sons; and the sons of Hugh were banished from the territory, and their people totally plundered.

of Cork, at the mouth of the River Bandon, famous for an excellent harbour, and protected by

a strong fort, called Charles Fort.

^a St. James, i. e. of S. Iago of Compostella.

Seaan mac tomáir uí Raigillig do mairbhad i meabail la a clannmaicne fíin.

Gillibeart ua plannagaim aóbar taoirig tuaithe ráta do écc.

Indraigib do denam la mac Siurpáin dextera, 7 la Seaan mac oirdeib i eir na málgaid ar tomár bapett, 7 ar cloinn meic baitein, 7 creaca do denam doib, Rirpéro bapett do mairbhad i tóraigéct na creice rin, 7 Sfan pionn mac oirdeib do mairbhad don chur ceona.

Henri bapett mac baitein do écc.

Iomar mac Emainn meg pagnaill aóbar taoirig muintipe heolair do mairbhad la catál mac meg Raghnaill.

AOIS CRIOST, 1429.

AOIR CRIOST, míle, chéite céd, píce a naoi.

Semur Stiuarb Mac Ríg Alban, 7 ríoghdamna Alban beor iar na indarbhad a halbain i neirinn do écc, iar tect loingsir ó fíraib alban for a chéna dia Ríogad.

Niall o dochartaig taoiréac arda miodair do écc.

Spainne ingin Neill móir í neill bín í domhnaill .i. toirpdealbaic an piona, do écc.

Ua plannagan tuaithe Rata .i. giollaiora do mairbhad la cloinn aóda még uibir ma éig fíin ar gíir oibé.

Coccaó eirip ua Ruairc, taóg, 7 ua Raigillig .i. Eogan. Clann maégaíma uí raigillig 7 gail na míde do sírge i naíad uí Raigillig la hua Ruairc, 7 baile uí Raigillig do loiccaó leó. Ua Raigillig do tabairt uí neill cúicce dia cómpurtaic. Airgialla 7 pír manac 7 a caoragéct do cóp dó la hua neill 7 lár na maicib rin co hachad cille móipe. Ua Ruairc, 7 mág maégaíma, 7 barún dealbna, 7 Mac caba do toic pluaig mór

* *James Stuart*.—O'Flaherty writes in the margin of H. 2. 11, opposite this passage:

"Filius Mordaci Ducis Albanie de quo supra ad ann. 1425."—See note ^b, under 1425, p. 865, *supra*.

^c *Creaghts* were persons not bearing arms,

employed by the Irish princes to drive off the cattle of those neighbours with whom they were at war. These are called *Creaghts* by English writers.

^d *Achadh-chille-moire*, i. e. field of great church. This name is still preserved, and correctly an-

John, the son of Thomas O'Reilly, was treacherously slain by his own sons. Gilbert O'Flanagan, heir to the chieftainship of Tuath-ratha, died.

An incursion was made by Mac Jordan de Exeter and John Mac Costello into Tirawley, against Thomas Barrett and the sons of Mac Wattin, and committed depredations. Richard Barrett was slain while in pursuit of the prey; and John Finn Mac Costello was slain on the same occasion.

Henry Barrett Mac Wattin died.

Ivor, the son of Edmond Mac Rannall, heir to the chieftainship of Muintir-Eolais, was slain by Cathal, the son of Mac Rannall.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1429.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred twenty-nine.

James Stuart^x, son of the King of Scotland, and Roydamna of Scotland, who had been banished from Scotland to Ireland, died, after the arrival of a fleet from the men of Scotland to convey him home, that he might be made king.

Niall O'Doherty, Chieftain of Ardmire, died.

Grainne, the daughter of Niall More O'Neill, and wife of O'Donnell (Turlough an Fhina), died.

O'Flanagan of Tuath-ratha (Gilla-Isa) was slain by the sons of Hugh Maquire in his own house, in a nocturnal assault.

A war [broke out] between O'Rourke (Teige) and O'Reilly (Owen). The descendants of Mahon O'Reilly and the English of Meath joined O'Rourke against O'Reilly, and burned O'Reilly's town, whereupon O'Reilly prevailed upon O'Neill to come to his relief; and O'Neill, with the forces of Oriel and Fermanagh, and his own creaghts^y, marched as far as Achadh-Chille-Moire^z. Thither they were pursued by O'Rourke, the sons of Mahon O'Reilly, the Baron of Delvin^a, and Mac Cabe; and O'Neill and his sons and gallowglasses, in con-

glicised Aghakilmore. It is that of a townland situated in the west of the parish of Ballymac-hugh, in the barony of Clanmahon, in the south-west of the county of Cavan. It is not to be confounded with Kilmore, the head of the bishop's see in the same county.

^a *The Baron of Delvin.*—The Delvin here mentioned is the present barony of Delvin, in the east of the county of Westmeath, which has been in the possession of the Nugent family since the Anglo-Norman invasion. Previously to that period it was the lordship of O'Fenelon,

ina lánmain co hachad cille móipe. Ua néill, a clann, a galloclaíca, pín manac, ua Raigillig, 7 a bratair da monnroigib annrín 7 maíom achad cille móipe do bhríeas forpa. Darún dealbna, Mac caba, Enrí mac caba, diarmaidt ua ruairc, 7 rocharde oile do gabail 7 do marbad don éur rín lá hua néill.

Donnac mac gille pinnein décc.

Asdh díreach o domnaill .i. mac toirpdealbais an fíona 7 a mac do marbad la toirpdealbac mac neill garb í domnaill .8. febru.

Rudraige ua dochartaig décc an raite cedna hi ppatain Mura othna.

Díth mór daoine do thabairt ar fíraib bheirne uile eoir lftad 7 marbad la muintir feódachán ar tulaig oora ar rliab da con conar luga ina dá fíchit i nearbaid im Concobar mac domnaill mec. Suibne ar ndul dó tria basóir 7 óige for an ríobal rín, Cuid do darptraigib 7 cuid oile do muintir cloinne afóha még uíoir do marbad ann.

Murchad mac ui brian do écc.

Maoilreachloinn mac Concobair anabaid uí ceallaig mac tigeapna ó Maine do marbad daon upóir do ga la Seaan cam ó ttaidg do muintir uí concobair.

Maoileaclaínn ó Máille aóbar tigeapna umaill do marbad la cloinn uí Mháille.

Matha mac tomair uí éuirpnín ollam na bheirne, raii coitcénn i ríneap 7 hi peinn do écc ina tig féin.

O cobtaig .i. Maoileaclaínn mac an clappaig uí cobthaig do marbad la hémann mac Hoibepo dalatún.

as appears from these Annals at the years 1160 and 1168, and from O'Dugan's topographical poem.

^b *Hugh Direach*, i. e. Hugh the Straight.

^c *Within a quarter of a year*: literally, died the same quarter.

^d *Fathan-Mura*, now Fahan, in Inishowen, about six miles to the north-west of Londonderry. A monastery was erected here by St. Mura, in the seventh century. Colgan, in treating of the acts of St. Mura, at 12th March, describes Fathan as "nobile olim monasterium et

nunc parochialis ecclesia diocesis Dorensis in regione de Inis Eoguin." The parish church here referred to by Colgan is now to be seen in ruins not far from the margin of Lough Swilly, but its remains are of no antiquity or interest. The memory of St. Mura, which was venerated at Fahan on the 12th of March, was held in great veneration by his kinsmen, the northern Hy-Niall, particularly the O'Neills, who considered him as their patron saint. His crozier, called Bachall Mura, is referred to by Colgan, as extant in his time; and preserved in Mr.

junction with the forces of Fermanagh, and O'Reilly and his kinsmen, then engaged, and defeated the enemy in the battle of Achadh-Chille-Moire, in which the Baron of Delvin, Mac Cabe, Henry Mac Cabe, Dermot O'Rourke, and many others, were taken prisoners or slain by O'Neill.

Donough Mac Gillafinnen died.

Hugh Direach^b, the son of Turlough-an-Fhina O'Donnell, and his son, were slain by Turlough, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, on the eighth of February; and Rury O'Doherty died within a quarter of a year^c afterwards, at Fathan-Mura-Othna^d.

A great number of the men of Breifny were disabled and slain by Muintir-Feodachain, on the hill of Odhra^e, in Sliabh-da-Chon^f. They lost no less than forty men, together with Conor, the son of Donnell Mac Sweeny, who had gone on that incursion through folly and youth^g. Some of the men of Dartry, and others of the people of the Clann-Hugh Maguire, were slain there.

Murrough, the son of O'Byrne, died.

Melaghlin, son of Conor Anabaidh^h O'Kelly, who was the son of the Lord of Hy-Many, was slain with one cast of a javelin, by John Cam O'Teige, one of O'Conor's people.

Melaghlin O'Malley, heir apparent to the lordship of Umallia, was slain by the sons of O'Malley.

Matthew, the son of Thomas O'Cuirnin, Ollav of Breifny, and universally learned in history and music, died in his own house.

O'Coffeyⁱ, i. e. Melaghlin, the son of Clasach O'Coffey, was slain by Edmond, the son of Hubert Dalton.

Petrie's Cabinet, together with a bronze chain, said to have belonged to the same saint.

^e *Odhra*, now *Ora*, a hill situated to the north of the village of Holywell, in the barony of Clanawley, and county of Fermanagh. According to the tradition in the country, the territory of the Muintir-Feodachain, extended from this hill to the mouth of the Arney River. This tribe was, soon after this period, subdued by the race of Auliffe Maguire, who changed the original name of Muintir Feodachain to that of Clanawley.

^f *Sliabh-da-Chon*, i. e. the mountain of the two dogs, is situated in the parish of Bohæ, in the barony of Magheraboy, and in the county of Fermanagh. It is now divided into two townlands, of which one is called the "Big Dog," and the other the "Little Dog."

^g *Through folly and youth*, *επια βαιορ 7 óige*.—This should be *επια βαιορ na hóige*, through the folly of youth.

^h *Conor Anabaidh*.—See note ^c, under the year 1402, p. 772, *supra*.

ⁱ *O'Coffey*.—The O'Coffeys are still numerous

AOIS CRIOST, 1430.

Aois Crioist, míle, ceitir céad triocad.

Giolla na naom ua linnáin canánaic 7 sacpita líra gabail décc.

Slóigeaó mór la heógan mac neill óicc ui neill go gallaib macaire oir-giall. Ro haircead imorro 7 ro lomrad 7 ro loircead gallbaet macaire airgiall uile lír. Ro loirce beor dúnaó traga baile, 7 ro cuir airpeaba an baile ró éir 7 ró umla dó, 7 tainicc dia tíg co mbuaio 7 corgar.

Slóigeaó mór oile lá heógan co maiuib an cuicco uime irin Angaile, 7 a dul ona gur an rínlóngport do cóio iarom airide co caill palais, 7 ro basí realat ann na comnaide, do cuaid iar rin co rrémainn míde. Tangat-tar din gaoiúil an deirceirt Ua concobair pailtíg, .i. an calbaic, ua maol-muaio, 7 ua maobáin, Mag eocagán 7 ua maol-leaclann i ccoinne eógain do gabail a tuarpuail. Ro loircead iartar míde uile lár na rluaccuib rin im cill biccrígi. Táinnic barún dealbna, ploingcédaig, oirbeirtaig, 7 goill iartair míde co coitcéann i ccoinne eógain ui neill do tabairt a riara dó dar cñd a tíre. Do bítepat iarom 7 do rónrat ríó. Soair eógan dia tíg iar mbuaio 7 corgar, 7 rug mac uí rírgail .i. mac domnaill buide lair go dún nshainn mar braigaid tar cñn tígearnair uí rírgail.

Mág uioir Tomar (.i. an giolla dub) tígearnna ríri manac ríri pé pé mbliadan dég ar ríicir fear einig coitcinn ríri truaiguib 7 trénaib, ríri cum-daihte mainitreaic, ceall, 7 peglér, 7 dealb momda, ríri ríodaihte tuaic 7 taoircaic, 7 coranta a críce ar a comarrain, ríri ro éarrat tuaic 7 ecclair

in the barony of Rathconrath, in the county of Westmeath, which was Dalton's country.

^k *Machaire-Oirghiall*, i. e. the plain of Oriel. This was the ancient name of the level portion of the county of Louth.

^l *Sean-Longphort*, i. e. the old fortress. This was Longphort Ui Fhearghail, or the town of Longford, which was O'Farrell's chief seat.

^m *Caill-Salach*, now the townland of Coill-Salach, anglicised Kilsallagh, situated about two miles south-east of Edgeworthstown, in the county of Longford.

ⁿ *Freamhainn*, now Frewin, a conspicuous hill, near Lough Owel, to the north of the town of Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath.

^o *Accept of stipend from him*, to gabail a tuarpuail, i. e. to receive his wages. Whenever an inferior chief submitted to a more powerful one, the latter made him a certain present which was called tuarpuail.—See note^c, under the year 1189, p. 86, *supra*.

^p *Kilbixy*.—This was a town of some importance at this period.—See note^x, under the year 1192, p. 93, *supra*.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1430.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty.

Gilla-na-naev O'Leannain, Canon and Sacristan of Lisgool, died.

A great army was led by Owen, the son of Niall Oge O'Neill, into [the plain of] Machaire Oirghiall^k, and he plundered, laid waste, and burned the English settlements of the entire plain. He also burned the fortresses of Traigh-Bhaile [Dundalk], and made the inhabitants of that town tributary and submissive to him; after which he returned home with victory and triumph.

Another great army was led by Owen [O'Neill], with the chiefs of the province about him, into Annaly. He went first to Sean Longphort^l, and from thence to Caill-Salach^m, where he abode for some time. He afterwards went to Freamhainnⁿ, in Meath, to which place the Irish of the South, namely, O'Connor Faly, i. e. Calvagh, O'Molloy, O'Madden, Mageoghegan, and O'Melaghlin, came to meet him, and accept of stipends from him^o. The whole of West Meath, including Kilbixy^p, was burned by these forces, upon which the Baron of Delvin, the Plunketts, the Herberts, and the English of Westmeath in general, came to meet O'Neill, to pay him his demands for [sparing] their country. These they afterwards paid, and they made peace. Owen returned home after victory and triumph, bringing with him the son of O'Farrell, i. e. the son of Donnell Boy, to Dungannon, as a hostage for O'Farrell's lordship^q.

Maguire (Thomas, surnamed Gilla-Duv), Lord of Fermanagh for the period of thirty-six years, a man of universal hospitality towards poor and mighty, founder of monasteries, churches, and *regleses*^r, and maker of many images, pacifier of territories and chieftains, and protector of his territory against his neighbours, a man beloved by the clergy and the laity for the goodness of his

^q For O'Farrell's lordship, i. e. to ensure O'Farrell's submission to him as his lord.

^r Feap cúimourgíe Mainírepeac, founder of monasteries; literally, man of the founding of monasteries. The verb cúimourgim is now obsolete, but its meaning is unquestionable. In the Book of Ballymote the Latin verb *condo* is translated by it, *Roma condita est*, .i. po cúim-

bourgeac in Rom.—Fol. 3, p. b, col. a, six lines from the bottom.

^s Regles signifies an abbey church; *teampull*, means any church, whether belonging to the secular or regular clergy.—See Petrie's Essay on the Ancient Architecture of Ireland, first edition, p. 140.

ar feabur a pollamnaigti décc iar mbuaib nongta 7 naiteirge. Ro hoird-nead a mac tomár óg ina ionad do péir toga tuaithe 7 eccailirí.

Niall mac enrí uí neill décc.

Coccað mor eitir mág cáptaið riabac 7 an tiapla, .i. Sémur, 7 cairlen cille biritain do gabail iar an iarla ar mag cáptaið, 7 a tabairt do donnchað mág carptaið dearbraitair eirde do mac carptaið do baof ina farrpað ag togal an cairlein.

Slóicéad lá mac uilliam cloinne Riocairb, 7 lá mac donnchað típe oilealla, 7 lá mac domnaill .i. brian mic muirce, ptaið ui concobair hi conmaicne cúile, loircte móra do denam leó, 7 aed mac uí concobair ruaid, 7 cairppe mac brian ui binn do marbað leó, 7 a tteact dia ttiðib iar coor-gar.

Cairlén tuillrði go gabáil la caetal mac ui concobair Ruaid ar cloinn coirpdealbais [óig mic Aeda mic coirpdealbais] ui concobair.

ðrian mac tigepráin óicc ui Ruairc do marbað lá cloinn masleaclainn még Ragnaill hi maotail mancáin 7 donnchað mac tigeapnáin do cup don ruais rin i mairptir maotla. Donnchað flin do éict amac tap cñh a muinirpe, ar ionnchað még raghaill, 7 Síe do dénom eatopra, 7 éraic [brian] do díol iarpin la hua ruairc.

Art ua ruairc adbar tigeapna na bpeirne do marbað ina tigh flin i meabail la mac a dñbraitair, .i. Maghnar mac concobair ui Ruairc react-main ria ccáirce do fionadh.

Tað mac donnchað mic muirceapraighe do écc.

Mac lochlainn ui Ruairc, .i. Uilliam ruad do écc.

Donnchað ócc mac mec lochlainn do écc.

Fñgal mac baotgalaið mic taðs mec afoaccain ollam iocair connact

¹ *James*, i. e. the Earl of Desmond.

² *Cill-Britain*, now Kilbritton, a fair town in the barony of Carbury, and county of Cork.

³ *Tulsk*, a village in the parish of Ogulla, in the barony and county of Roscommon. In this village are still to be seen the ruins of the castle and abbey of Tulsk, which belonged to the O'Connor Roe. Both were joined together, as were piety and warfare, in the age of their

erection. A considerable part of the ruins of the abbey, which was small but beautiful, is still in existence; but the castle is nearly all destroyed. According to the *Annales Rivenses*, or *Annals of Lough Ree*, this castle was erected in 1406; and Ware says, that the abbey was founded for Dominicans in the fifteenth century. See note on Tobar Tuilsge, under the year 1407, p. 793, *supra*.

government, died, after the victory of Uction and Penance. His son, Thomas Oge, was installed in his place by the election of the laity and clergy.

Niall, the son of Henry O'Neill, died.

A great war [broke out] between Mac Carthy Reagh and the Earl, i. e. James'. The castle of Cill-Britain^a was taken by the Earl from Mac Carthy, and given to Donough Mac Carthy, Mac Carthy's own brother, who was along with him in storming the castle.

An army was led by Mac William of Clanrickard, Mac Donough of Tírerrill, and Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor [of Sligo], into Conmaicne Cuile, where they caused great conflagrations, and slew Hugh, son of O'Connor Roe, and Carbry, the son of Brian O'Beirne; and then they returned home in triumph.

The castle of Tusk^w was taken by Cathal, the son of O'Connor Roe, from the sons of Turlough Oge, the son of Hugh, son of Turlough O'Connor.

Brian, the son of Tiernan Oge O'Rourke, was slain by the sons of Melaghlin Mac Rannall, at Maethail-Mhanchain^x; and Donough Mac Tiernan was driven into the monastery of Maethail. Donough, however, came out of his own accord, for sake of his people, on Mac Rannall's guarantee, and made peace between them; and *eric* was given^y to O'Rourke for [the death of] Brian.

Art O'Rourke, heir to the lordship of Breifny, was treacherously slain in his own house, just one week before Easter, by his brother's son, i. e. Manus, the son of Conor O'Rourke.

Teige, the son of Donough^z, son of Murtough [O'Connor], died.

William Roe, the son of Loughlin O'Rourke, died.

Donough Oge, the son of Mac Loughlin, died.

Farrell, the son of Bæthius, son of Teige Mac Egan, Ollav of Lower Con-

^a *Maethail-Mhanchain*, now Mohill, a town in a barony of the same name, in the county of Leitrim. St. Manchan erected an abbey there in the year 652.

^y *Eric was given*, i. e. the Mac Rannalls paid O'Rourke a mulot, or reparation, for the death of Brian O'Rourke, who had been killed by them. This passage is given nearly word for word as in the text of the Four Masters, in the

Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, from which the Editor has added the word *ḡriam* enclosed in brackets. In the Bodleian copy of the Annals of Ulster, no mention is made of the *eric*.

^z *Teige, the son of Donough*.—He was the third son of Donough, the son of Murtough O'Connor of Sligo. His eldest brother, Hugh, was slain in 1406, and his second eldest brother, Manus, was slain in 1416.

1 pphínshar paoi coitcénd in gach cshírett, 7 fear tighhe naoidead da gac aín no tighsh dia faghsh do ecc iar nshéshchad.

AOIS CRIOST, 1431.

AOIR CRIOST, míle, cepte céo, tríochar, a haon.

An teppcop o marpain, .i. eppcop clochar do ecc.

An teppcop o maolaccain, .i. eppcop leithinne do ecc.

Tadh ua heogain oippicel locha hepne paoi leighnó décc.

Siomón mág gapaacán cananaó do muintir leapa gabail décc.

Ua concobair corca mooruaó, .i. Muiréshraó do marbaó lá cloinn a dearbpaéar féin.

Conn ua maosleaclainn roghamna míde do marbaó lá muintir na han-gaile 7 lá gallaib iaréair míde, 7 a bpaéar corc do gabail.

Geapalt caomanaó roghamna laighn paoi shígh 7 shgnaíma eiríde décc.

Mag pagnaill, .i. Seppaó, fsh deaprcaghte, 7 cshn a ceneoil peirín décc.

Seaan mac cononnaót mic Pilib még uídh do marbaó lá teallac eac-dac, iar nshul dia roicéid ar a moét fsh dia tír, brian caó mac mécc ramraóáin apé po feall fair, 7 nsh bó corba do brian rin uair corcairíde 7 shong dia muintir imaille fsh. Ní paibe Seaan cenmoéta móirshísh 7 po báttar an luét oile cshraóat ina aghaó, 7 po forcamlaigh an tanporlann fair gur po marbaó ramlaó.

Mag uídh, .i. tomár do shul pluag mór 1 teallac eac-dac do shogail a bpaéar porpa. Ro hinopead, po cpeachaó, 7 po haincead an tír leir gur po marb rochaíde dia maísh. Ro loirg sh baile még ramraóáin, 7 táincc dia shígh iar ccorgar

Cpeca móra do shenám, 7 shaoíne íomda do marbaó la maghur mag maíshamna ar gallaib.

^a *Simon Mac Garaghan*.—In the Dublin copy and of the Annals of Ulster, he is called Canon and Granger of Lisgool. There were anciently certain officers called Grangiaríi belonging to religious houses, whose duty was to look after their granges, or farms.—See *Fleta*, lib. ii. c. 8.

^b *Roydamna*, i. e. *materies regis*.

^c *Ballymagauran*, i. e. Magauran's town, a small village in the district of Magh Slecht, in the barony of Tullyhaw, and county of Cavan.

^d *Great depredations*.—The literal translation of this entry is as follows: "Great preys were made, and many people were killed, by Manus Mac Mahon upon the English." But as the

naught in Law, universally learned in every art, and who kept a house of hospitality for all who came to visit him, died, after a good life.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1331.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-one.

The Bishop O'Martain, i. e. Bishop of Clogher, died.

The Bishop O'Mullagan, i. e. Bishop of Leighlin, died.

Teige O'Howen, Official of Lough Erne, a man of literature, died.

Simon Mac Garaghan^a, a canon of the family of Lisgool [in Fermanagh], died.

O'Conor of Corcumroe, i. e. Murtough, was slain by the sons of his own brother.

Con O'Melaghlin, Roydamna^b of Meath, was slain by the people of Annaly and the English of Westmeath; and his brother Corc was taken prisoner.

Gerald Kavanagh, Roydamna of Leinster, a man illustrious for hospitality and prowess, died.

Mac Rannall, i. e. Geoffrey, an illustrious man, and the head of his own tribe, died.

John, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Philip Maguire, was slain by the people of Teallach Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], after he had, at their own invitation, gone into their country. Brian Caech, the son of Magauran, was the man who committed this act of treachery towards him; but this was of no profit to Brian, for he himself and a number of his people were slain. John was attended by only seven persons, while his opponents were forty; and being overpowered by numbers, he was thus slain.

Maguire, i. e. Thomas, proceeded with a great host into Teallach Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], to take vengeance on the inhabitants for the death of his kinsman. He plundered, spoiled, and ravaged the territory, and slew many of the chiefs of it. He also burned Ballymagauran^c, and then he returned home in triumph.

Great depredations^d were committed upon the English, and many of their people were slain, by Manus Mac Mahon.

idiomatic meaning of *up*, *on*, or *upon*, in this sentence, would not be understood in the English of the present century, the Editor has been obliged to transpose the language in the translation.

Sloigheadh mór la heoghan ua neill, lá maḡ uíðir, ⁊ lá hua Raḡallaiḡ ḡo mac uíðilín, ⁊ a tír do cpeachadh ⁊ do milleadh leó. Eoghan cona ílog ⁊ cona caoraiḡeadt do bhít lft páite ip in tír aḡ milleadh ardbann, ⁊ aḡ lorpcað foirgneam, ⁊ iompuð dó hi ctip eogain iarttain.

Enrí mac eogain mic neill óicc ui néill do ḡabáil lá neactain ua ndomnaill. Coinne do dénam deoghan ua neill ⁊ do neactain fpi apoile, ⁊ fíð do dénam dóib ina nimpeapain fpi apoile, ⁊ erí do leigean amac.

Neactain ó domnaill do ðol fop ionnroiḡið co caiplén loća laogaire, ⁊ a ḡabáil dó fop coirpðealbac ua ndomnaill, ⁊ a bpuair ann deðáil do bpeit laip.

Maicpluaḡ mór gall do éoct fop cpeic hi celomn an éaió uí Raigillíḡ. Maḡnur mac arðḡail meḡ maḡḡamha do ðol an lá céðna ar cpeic i ngallanb, ⁊ iar bpior fḡel na ngall dó do éoið ina ndeaðaib co tinneapnac, ⁊ puair iat aḡ fopcéiméð a cpece. Ro ionnroiḡ foḡanb, Ro bñ a cpeaca dóib, do ḡabað laip a maiḡe, ⁊ do maḡbað ðpong oile beór, ⁊ tainicc dia éiḡ iar mbpíit buaða.

Domnall mac ḡolla Paḡtḡaice mac eiḡeapna oppaiḡe décc.

ðarpuð ingñ uí Ruairc bean cpaibðeac deiḡeimḡ décc.

Aine ingñ uí Ruairc bñ ui fñḡail décc.

Maḡ carmaic fearmanac .i. ḡiollapaḡḡaice ⁊ muirceapḡac mac Pilib do maḡbað lá donnachadh mac carmaic cona muinḡip.

Mofin mac enrí í ḡairmleaðaig do maḡbað la domnall mac caibḡ mic caḡail óicc, ⁊ la hó nduipnín.

ḡillebert ua ðuibḡinnáin [ḡ] eoghan ua fialáin paó le ðan décc.

Domnall mac ðauib ui éuaḡail décc.

Conall mac neactain uí domnall do éocht fop cpeich i ctip Aoða fop mac an ullḡaiḡ, ⁊ muinḡip ḡalleubair ⁊ clann mec an ullḡaiḡ do bpeit fapir, ⁊ Conall do maḡbað ðaon upcóp do íaiḡit.

* *His territory.*—Mac Quillin's territory was the northern part of the county of Antrim, commonly called "the Route."

† *Clann-Kee, Clann an Choic, progenies Monoculi.* This sept of the O'Reillys was seated in and gave name to the barony of Clankee, in the south-east of the county of Cavan. It is

stated in a pedigree of the O'Reillys, in the possession of Myles John O'Reilly, esq., that all the families of this sept had laid aside the name O'Reilly, and adopted that of Mac Kee, till they were compelled to reassume the former by the celebrated Hugh O'Reilly, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Armagh, in 1645.

A great army was led by Owen O'Neill, Maguire, and O'Reilly, against Mac Quillan, and they plundered and spoiled his territory^c. Owen, with his army and creaghts, remained in that territory half a quarter of a year, destroying the corn, and burning the dwellings, after which he returned to Tyrone.

Henry, the son of Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill, was taken prisoner by Naghtan O'Donnell. Owen O'Neill and Naghtan [afterwards] came to a conference, and having settled their disputes, they made peace with each other; and Henry was set at liberty.

Naghtan O'Donnell went to assault the castle of Loch Laoghaire, and took it from Turlough O'Donnell; and all the spoils that he found in it he carried off.

A large body of English cavalry set out to plunder the territory of the Clann-Keef O'Reilly. On the same day Manus, the son of Ardgall Mac Mahon, set out to plunder the English districts, and on obtaining intelligence of the proceedings of the English, he expeditiously pursued them, and found them engaged in guarding their prey; whereupon he attacked them, deprived them of their spoils, took [some of] their chiefs prisoners, and slew others, and returned home victoriously.

Donnell Mac Gillpatrick, the son of the Lord of Ossory, died.

Barrdub, the daughter of O'Rourke, a pious and truly hospitable woman, died.

Aine, the daughter of O'Rourke, and wife of O'Farrell, died.

Mac Carmaic^e of Fermanagh, i. e. Gillpatrick, and Murtough, the son of Philip [Mac Carmaic], were slain by Donough Mac Carmaic and his people.

Moen, the son of Henry O'Gormly, was slain by Donnell, son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge, and O'Duinnin.

Gilbert O'Duigennan, and Owen O'Fialain, a learned poet, died.

Donnell, the son of David O'Toole, died.

Connell, the son of Naghtan O'Donnell, set out on a predatory excursion into Tirhugh on Mac an-Ultaigh^h; but the O'Gallaghers and the sons of Mac an-Ultaigh met and opposed him, and he was slain by one shot of a javelin.

^c *Mac Cormaic*.—This passage is given better in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, as follows:

“A. D. 1431. Mac Cormaic of Fermanagh, i. e. Gillpatrick, and Murtough, the son of Philip Mac Cormaic, were treacherously slain

by Donough Mac Cormaic, and his malicious companions, on the sixth of the nones of May.”

^h *Mac an Ultaigh*, i. e. the son of the Ultonian. This name is now Anglicised Mac Anulty, and sometimes Mac Nulty.

Mac Murchada tigeapna laigen .i. donnchað mac Airt éaománaiḡ do
 ðol ar ionnraigib i ccondae baile áta cliaé, ⁊ na goill do eirḡe amac, ⁊
 maíom do éabairt la Mac murchada ar ḡallaib i túr laí, ⁊ rocaíde díob
 do marbað, ⁊ édaíl iomða do bñn díob. Goill do aitéionol fa ló cédna iar-
 rin, ⁊ bpeit doib ar muintir mec Murchada díspeað laí, ⁊ ébala mopa aca,
 ðurpreað forpa la ḡallaibh, ⁊ dpong da namraib do marbað fa mac an muidiḡ
 mic taidḡ do riol mbriain, ⁊ fa dá mac uí Concoðair ciarranḡe, ⁊ ó tuatail
 do gabail ann.

AOIS CRIOST, 1432.

Aois Criosṫ, mile, cetṫe céb, tṫioáat, a dó.

Airt mac caímaoíl eppcop clocair faoí craibdeac, fear tige aoidéað
 coitcínḡ do boctuib ⁊ daibelnéacáib an coimdeað décc iar naítriḡe.

Ua néill, .i. domnall boc mac enri aimpéid do marbað i noipect ui
 caíain lá da mac diaimada ui caíain .i. domnall ⁊ aibne, ⁊ la caíancáib
 apcña iar ngabail tige pair. Ro marbað dñ, domnall mac í neill, ⁊ Pa-
 traicc ó maoileallainn, ⁊ mac í meallain. Eogan mac néill óiḡ ui néill do
 oirpneað ina ionað ar leic na ríog i tṫulaib occ.

Coinne do ðenain lá hua néill (Eogan) ar caol uirce pé cloinn domnail
 mic Muirpéirtaib .i. Eogan ⁊ coirpdealbac carpaç, do cñḡal dóib pé apoile

¹ *Dublin*, called in Irish baile áta cliaé, i. e. town of the ford of the hurdles, and sometimes áé cliaé duiblinne, i. e. hurdle-ford of the black river. The name Dublin, which was anciently written Develin, is formed from duiblinn, which is translated *nigræ thermæ* by the author of the life of St. Kevin. Colgan says that *Dubhlinn* was the name of that part of the River Liffey on which the city of Dublin stands:

“Pars enim Liffey fluminis in cuius ripa est ipsa civitas Hibernis olim vocabatur *Dubh linn*, i. e. nigricans alveus, sive profundus alveus.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 112, n. 71.

² *One of the O'Briens*, do ríol mḡriain, i. e. of the race of Brian. From this it would appear that a member of the house of O'Brien of

Thomond, and two sons of O'Conor Kerry, were retained in the service of Mac Murrough in Leinster.

³ *Of the Lord*.—The word coimdeað is generally applied to Christ in the *Leabhar Breac*, in the sense of *dominus*. It is also applied to a temporal lord, but never to the Trinity, as erroneously stated by O'Brien, and, after him, by O'Reilly. The poor, and such as were supported by alms, are usually called *the poor of God*, or of the Lord, throughout these Annals.

⁴ *Donnell Bog*, i. e. Donnell, or Daniel, the Soft.

⁵ *Aibhne*.—This name is still common among the O'Kanes of the county of Londonderry, who anglicise it Evenew.

Mac Murrough, Lord of Leinster, i. e. Donough, the son of Art Kavanagh, made an incursion into the county of Dublin^l, and the English rose up to oppose him. In the early part of the day Mac Murrough routed the English, killed numbers of them, and deprived them of much booty; but the English re-assembled on the same day, and having overtaken Mac Murrough's people in the evening, when they were possessed of great spoils, defeated them, and killed many of their soldiers, who were under the conduct of Mac-an-Mhidhigh, the son of Teige, one of the O'Briens^l, and the two sons of O'Conor Kerry. O'Toole was taken prisoner.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1432.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-two.

Art Mac Cawell, Bishop of Clogher, a pious man, who had kept a house of public hospitality for the poor and indigent of the Lord^k, died, after penance.

O'Neill, i. e. Donnell Bog^l, the son of Henry Aimhreidh, was slain in O'Kane's country by the two sons of Dermot O'Kane, i. e. Donnell and Aibhne^m, assisted by the O'Kanes in general, after they had taken [by assault] the house in which he was. Donnell O'Neill, Patrick O'Mulholland, and the son of O'Mellainⁿ, were also slain. Owen, the son of Niall Oge O'Neill, was inaugurated his (O'Neill's) successor on Leac na Riogh^o, at Tullaghoge.

O'Neill (Owen) and the sons of Donnell Mac Murtough [O'Conor of Sligo] came to a conference at Cael-Uisge. The sons of Donnell and the sons of Mac

^l *O'Mulholland and the son of O'Mellan.*—These were the hereditary keepers of two celebrated bells which had belonged to St. Patrick. O'Mellan's bell is now in the Cabinet of Mr. Petrie, and O'Mulholland's is in the possession of Adam Mac Clean, Esq. of Belfast. The latter has the name Ua Maelchullainn engraved upon it.

^o *Leac-na-riogh*, i. e. the flag-stone of the kings. This was the inauguration stone of the O'Neills, which was broken in pieces by the Lord Deputy Mountjoy in the year 1602. Tullaghoge is a small village in the parish of Desertcreaght, in the barony of Dungannon, and

county of Tyrone. It is said that pieces of Leac-na-riogh were to be seen in the orchard belonging to the glebe house of Desertcreaght till the year 1776, when the last fragment of it was carried away.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 431, note ¹. For some account of these inauguration stones the reader is referred to the Ordnance Memoir of the parish of Templemore, in the county of Londonderry, and the Dublin Penny Journal, vol. i. p. 208, where the inauguration chair of the O'Neills of Clannaboy is described in an article written by Mr. Petrie.

i naghaid uí domnaill. Ceirpe píct marcaó aread lion do cottaipride 7 clann mec donnachaid ip in ccoinne rin. Ua domnaill, .i. mall do cor a muin-tipe do coiméd an éaoil do éoirpmeapcc na coinne. O neill 7 mag uidiu do toct ar an ccaol, 7 muinipir ui domnaill do ésgmáil ppiú iar toct do poc-paide még uidiu hi tip. Spaoirtear foppra ap fud miodbhuilg. Ro marbad, 7 po loitead daoine iomda la cenel cconail don cup rin. Ap a ao tangat-tar clann domnaill mic muirceartaig airm i paide ua neill, 7 do beirtat a lama diapoile ppi comall a ccaatad 7 a ccapadpaib.

Coccaó mór do eirge eidiu ua neill 7 ua domnaill, 7 énpí mac ui néill do dol go rliccead ap cfin cloinne domnaill mic muirceartaig. O domnaill, 7 O Ruairc .i. tadg, 7 clann aoda még uidiu do bñé i fopaipe rímpa an cclin baai énpí éiar, Enpi 7 cairppig do toct ar maig ene. Mag uidiu, .i. tomap ácc do éabairt éoblaig lair fop caol uirce i ccoinne énpí 7 cair-bheac, 7 a mbreit plán lair dia tig.

Slóiccead mór lá hua néill, lá mag uidiu, 7 lá mac ui néill buide hi ccenél moain ppi huét ui domnaill co mbatar ó fél cpopp go lugnapan hipuibe aghaid i naghaid. Ro gonaó 7 po marbad daoine iomda ftoppra an aipít rin. Ro loircead baile uí domnaill 7 baile neactain don cup rin, 7 tiaghaid dia tigib diblinib gan ríó gan oppad.

Cpeaca mopa minci ap gallaib, 7 daoine iomda do marbad lá magnar mág matganna dona gallaib céona, 7 po tógbaic a ccionna fop cuailib gappda baile na lupgan, .i. dún arup magnupa buéim combó gráin 7 aduat lá luét a bpaipcepfna a pillead.

^p *Had fourscore horsemen*, literally, they were fourscore horsemen, i. e. they consisted of, or formed a body of, fourscore horsemen.

^q *To guard the strait*, do coiméd an éaoil.—The kael, or strait, here referred to, is that narrow part of Lough Erne, near Castle Caldwell, now called Caol na h-Eirne.

^r *They were routed all over Miodhbholg*.—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that O'Donnell sent his people to guard the pass, to prevent the two parties, who were about to hold the conference, from coming together, that O'Neill and Maguire came to the

pass, and that O'Donnell's people met them, when a discharge of arrows took place between them; that the men of Fermanagh landed on the opposite side despite of the Kinel-Connell, but that they were routed, and many of them slain, at Mibolg. That the sons of Donnell-Mac-Murtough O'Connor, nevertheless, made their way to where O'Neill was, and gave their hands into his hand. Miodhbholg, pronounced Meevolg, or Mee-vüllög, was the ancient name of that portion of the barony of Lurg, in the county of Fermanagh, lying between Breesy hill and the northern margin of Lough Erne.

Donough had fourscore horsemen^p at this conference. O'Donnell, i. e. Niall, sent his people to guard the strait^q, and prevent the meeting; so that when O'Neill and Maguire advanced to the strait, they were met by O'Donnell's people; and as soon as Maguire's troops had landed, they were routed all over Miodhbholg^r; and many of them were killed and wounded by the Kinel-Connell. The sons of Donnell, son of Murtough, nevertheless, proceeded onward to the place where O'Neill was; and they gave one another their hands, in token of their keeping mutual friendship and amity.

A great war arose between O'Neill and O'Donnell; and Henry, the son of O'Neill, went to Sligo for the sons of Donnell^s, son of Murtough; but O'Donnell and O'Rourke (Teige), with the sons of Hugh Maguire, were on the watch for them, while Henry was in the West^t. Henry and the Carbury men proceeded to Magh-Ene, and Maguire went for them, taking a fleet with him to Cael-Uisce [on the Erne], and he conveyed them in safety to his house.

A great army was led by O'Neill, Maguire, and the Mac-I-Neill Boy, into Kinel-Moen, confronting O'Donnell; and they remained there face to face from the festival of the Holy Cross to Lammas. During this time many persons were wounded and killed [in the affrays] between them; and the town of O'Donnell, and the town of Naghtan (O'Donnell), were burned on this occasion. Both parties returned to their homes without peace or cessation from hostilities.

Great and frequent depredations were committed by Manus Mac Mahon upon the English, many of whom he slew; and he placed their heads upon the stakes of the garden of Baile na Lurgan^u, Mac Mahon's own mansion-seat, hideous and horrible spectacles^v to the beholders.

^p *The sons of Donnell.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is: "Clann cloinne doinnail mic muiréspraig hui Concoðair, i. e. for the sons of Donnell, the son of Murtough O'Conor." It should be here remarked, that Clann Doinnail mic Muiréspraig did not as yet become a fixed tribe name for the O'Conors of Sligo; for the clann Doinnail mic Muiréspraig, here referred to, were Owen and Turlough Carragh, who were the sons of Donnell O'Conor, who died in 1395, from whom the tribe name Clann-Donnell was given to

the O'Conors of Sligo.—See Pedigree of the O'Conors in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74.

^q *While Henry was in the west.*—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that Henry O'Neill remained for five weeks with the sons of Donnell O'Conor on this occasion.

^u *Baile-na-Lurgan*, now Lurgan, a townland in the parish of Magheross, in the barony of Farney, and county of Monaghan. This mansion of Mac Mahon's gave origin to the town of Carrickmacross.

^v *Hideous and horrible spectacles.*—It is stated

Owen, son of Mac Carthy Reagh, went upon a predatory incursion to Kinsale, and was killed by one shot*.

Mac Mahon (Brian, the son of Ardgal) turned out against O'Neill and his own kinsmen, Rury and Manua, and took with him his creaghts over to the English.

The English mustered an army, and marched with Mac Mahon into Oriel, where they burned Dartry-Coininse [in the county of Monaghan]. From thence they passed to Machaire Ardamacha[†], and having carried away all the provisions which they found in the churches, they burned them on the Green of the town. They obtained great gifts from the clergy and students of the town, as considerations for refraining from burning their churches. The English and Mac Mahon then returned to their homes.

Melaghlin Maineach Mac Namara, Chief of Clann-Cuilein, died.

Teige O'Mahony[‡], heir apparent to the lordship of Corca-Baiscinn, Maelmora O'Reilly, and Turlough, the son of John O'Reilly, died.

Turlough, the son of John O'Reilly, died.

Cathal, the son of Thomas O'Farrell, died.

O'Duigennan of Kilronan, i. e. Matthew Glas[§], a learned Ollav in history, died.

Gregory, the son of John O'Mulconry, an intended historian^{||}, died.

Teige, the son of Donnell, son of Brian O'Dowda, Lord of Hy-Fiachrach, a man who had restored the hereditary possessions in his territory to their lawful proprietors, both lay and ecclesiastical, and had maintained a respect for learned men and poets, died on the 16th of January.

Niall Roe, son of Henry O'Neill, died.

Walter Burke, grandson of the Earl of Ulster, a charitable [and] humane man, died.

follows, in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster :

"A. D. 1432. *Caóg mac macéamna abbaí ní corco bairginn moiteuir etc.*"

"A. D. 1432. Teige Mac Mahon, materies of a king of Corca-Vaskin, died."

[†] *Matthew Glas*, i. e. Matthew the Green."

^{||} *Intended historian*, *abbaí puao le reanáir*,

literally, the materies, or making, of a *suadh* or learned man in history. It would appear that he was the eldest son of an antiquary; and that as the profession was hereditary in the family of the O'Mulconrys, he would have succeeded his father had not death carried him away, probably before he was qualified for the family profession. He is, therefore, styled *abbaí puao*.

Creacha mopa do denam dUa domhnaill ap Ua neill.

Creac ele deor do denam la brian occ o neill ap Ua neill an la cedna.

Coccao mop eitir o cefbaili tigeapna ele 7 lapla upmuman. An clapla do teet i nelið go pluag mop imaille ppi. An tip do milleao, 7 da cairlen ui ceapbaili do bpipeao laip.

Mac Muphada tigeapna laigen do milleao na gallbaeta co mop. Inp-
raigio do dñam do gallaib ap Mac Muphada, 7 puag do tabairt do
gallaib, 7 ualtar toibin do gabail ap an puag rin, 7 daoine iomda do lot
do marbað, 7 do gabail diob.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1433.

Αοίρ Cρίορτ, míle, ceðpe céo tpiocatt atpi.

Coccao mop eitir cenél cconaili 7 eoðain. Ua domnaill, mall garb mac
toipðealbaið an pñona cona pcepaide do ðul ipin ðuibepian do congnam lá
mac uiðilín. Ua néill .i. eoðan do ðul pluag mop illíñmain ui domnaill,
7 mic uiðilín. Tainic ðna mac domnaill na halban co ccoblaç mop hi ccom-
ðail uí neill do congnam laip. Do cóipst na halbanaig po caopuigeet mic
uiðilín 7 poibepð paðaoip go paðpat for a ccomap, 7 tuacapar ár deap-
maip 7 oit daoine for mac uiðilín 7 for poibepð, 7 a tteapna dia muinip
ap an ðuibepian toipçatcap uile ðupmóp ag pñpait an cairlén nui.

Do euaid o neill ap a haile, Enpi a mac, 7 mac domnaill cona ploccaib
go haipð glaið, 7 po loipceao í leó. Do ðeachað iapom mac domnaill cona
albanchaib ina longaið o áipð glaið go himip eoðain, 7 o neill cona ploccaib
for tip ina ccoinne do ionpað típe conaili. Neactain ua domnaill ðna,
7 ingñ uí concobaip paigig bñ uí domnaill, 7 meic tigeapnað Conallaç
do toet ina ccomðail go himip eoðain, 7 do piðñpat píç lá hua néill gan
cfo ðua ndomnaill.

^c *The territory of the English, na gallbaeta.*
By Galdachta is here meant, the English Pale.

^d *Dubhthrian, i. e. the black third, or ternal*
division, now the barony of Dufferin, situated
on the west side of Loch Cuan, or Strangford
Lough, in the county of Down. Mac Quillin's
territory was the Route, which forms the

northern portion of the county of Antrim.

^e *Newcastle.*—This is now the name of a vil-
lage at the foot of Slieve Donard, in the barony
of Upper Iveagh, and county of Down. The
reappat, *trajectus*, or pass, here referred to, is
on a stream rising in the Mourne mountains,
and falling into the Bay of Dundrum, a short

Great depredations were committed by O'Donnell upon O'Neill; and on the same day another depredation was also committed upon O'Neill by Brian Oge O'Neill.

A great war [broke out] between O'Carroll, Lord of Ely, and the Earl of Ormond; and the Earl marched at the head of a great army into Ely, ravaged the country, and demolished O'Carroll's two castles.

Mac Murrough, Lord of Leinster, greatly ravaged the territory of the English; and the English made an attack upon Mac Murrough, but they were routed, and Walter Tobin was taken prisoner in the conflict; and many others were wounded, killed, or taken prisoners.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1433.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-three.

A great war [broke out] between the Kinel-Owen and the Kinel-Connell; and O'Donnell (Niall Garv, the son of Turlough an Fhina) marched with his forces into Duibhthrian^d to assist Mac Quillin. O'Neill, i. e. Owen, set out with a great army in pursuit of O'Donnell and Mac Quillin; and Mac Donnell of Scotland arrived at the same time with a large fleet, and went to where O'Neill was, to aid him. The Scots proceeded to attack the creaghts of Mac Quillin and of Robert Savadge, worsted them, and caused great slaughter and loss of men upon Mac Quillin and Robert; and those that made their escape from the [territory of] Duibhthrian were almost all cut off at the Pass of Newcastle^e.

O'Neill, Henry his son, and Mac Donnell, afterwards went to Ardglass^f, which they burned; and Mac Donnell and his Scots afterwards went in their ships from Ardglass to Inishowen, while O'Neill marched by land to meet them, with intent to plunder Tirconnell. Naghtan O'Donnell and the daughter of O'Conor Faly, the wife of O'Donnell, and the sons of the chieftains of Tirconnell, repaired to Inishowen to meet them; and they made peace with O'Neill, without leave from O'Donnell.

distance to the north of Newcastle. From the mouth of this stream to Tyrella church, in the barony of Lecale, extends a very remarkable strand, anciently called the Strand of Murbholg.

^f *Ard Glas*, now Ardglass, in the barony of Lecale, and county of Down, about seven miles north-east of Downpatrick. It is now a poor village, but is remarkable for the ruins of its

Ua domnaill imorro 7 mac uíðilín do éóttar ríde go gallaib mīne do déanam cínigail 7 caradrada ríú 7 pé fíor ionaid an rí, 7 tucrat fluas mor leó go macaíre arda maca, 7 do éóiríste na goill fón mainirtir. Ro iompaídrí íarom gan neart do gabáil don cupur rin. O domnaill do dul timceall na míde riar go háit luam aipride 1 nuib maine iar rin tarrna macaíre conaét 1 muiğ luícc go mac diarmada 7 go hua ruairc .i. taòg mac tigeapnain, 7 ua ruairc do dol lair tar eirne, ua neill, 7 mág uíðir do éóct co caoluirce hī ecoinne uí domnaill, 7 ríe captanac do déanam dóib fíor aroile. Mac uíðilín do éóinnmíó stoppa do gallaib macaíre aipgíall ar ná inarbad dua nell.

Eccneacán ua domnaill .i. mac coirpdealbair, do dol ar cpeé ar a dearbdratair ar donnchaó .i. donnchaó na coillead, ua ndomnaill 7 donnchaó do línmain a épece 7 éccneacán do marbad lair a mbel áta caoláin.

Coimeirge cóccad do bíte eirir mág rağnaill an mağa 7 clann maóileaclainn mēg Rağnaill. Clano Maofleaclainn do tabairt cloinne matğamna mēc caba ar buannaét cuca do éonğnam leó. Do éóiríod ar ionnroigíó ip m mağ, 7 po loirğrste baile catail mēg rağnaill. Rug cóir mór oppa ağ rágbáil an baile dóib. Aipirte an clann rin Matğamna ar deirad, Ro marbad trur do cloinn matğamna ar an lair rin, Rorr donnchaó 7 brian co rocharóib oile immaile fíur. Ro gabad beór Ruairí a rinnreap opé lēmarb. Teárrna an cíncead mac, coirpdealbaé ballac. Una ingean Seain uí Rağaill aipmaíarpride.

Mac mağnura mēg uíðir, .i. catail fear tige aoidhead coiréinn décc, 7 a mac, .i. catail do oirpnead ina ionad lá hua neill 7 lá mağ uíðir.

Catal dub mac uí concobair ruaid décc.

castles and castellated houses, for some account of which the reader is referred to the Dublin P. Journal, vol. i. p. 313.

² *Without obtaining any strength, gan neart do gabáil.* This might be also rendered, “without achieving any conquest, or gaining any sway.”

³ *Entertained, do éóinnmíó.*—The word *connníeab*, is anglicised *Coigny*, by Spenser and other English writers. The meaning is that the Eng-

lish dwelling in the plain of Oriel, or the level portion of the present county of Louth, received Mac Quillin into hospitality, and billeted his people among the farmers of the territory.

¹ *Donough-na-coille*, i. e. Donough, or Denis, of the wood.

² *Bel-atha-Caelain*, i. e. the mouth of Caelan's ford, Caelan signifying *the slender person*, being a man's name very common among the ancient Irish.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 13,

In the meanwhile O'Donnell and Mac Quillin went to the English of Meath, to make a treaty of alliance and friendship with them and the deputy of the King of England. They led a great army to Machaire-Ardamacha, and the English attacked the monastery, but afterwards returned without gaining any strength⁵ by that expedition. O'Donnell then proceeded round through Meath, west to Athlone, from thence into Hy-Many, and afterwards across Machaire Chonnacht, to Mac Dermot of Moylurg and O'Rourke (Teige, son of Tiernan). O'Rourke went with him over the River Erne; and O'Neill and Maguire came to Cael Uisge to meet O'Donnell; and they concluded a charitable peace with one another. The English of Machaire Oirghiall entertained^b Mac Quillin among them, after he had been banished by O'Neill.

Egneaghan O'Donnell (the son of Turlough) went to take a prey from his brother, Donough na Coille¹ O'Donnell; but Donough followed in pursuit of the prey, and slew Egneaghan at Bel-atha-Caelain^k.

A war broke out between Mac Rannall of the Moy¹ and the sons of Melaghlín. The sons of Melaghlín took the sons of Mahon Mac Cabe into their pay to assist them; and they made an incursion into the Moy, and burned the town of Cathal Mac Rannall. But on leaving the town they were overtaken by a strong body of troops; and the sons of Mahon [Mac Cabe] being in the rear, three of them, Ross, Donough, and Brian, were slain on the spot, together with many other persons. Rory, their eldest brother, was taken prisoner, and he half dead; but Turlough, who was the fifth son, and whose mother was Una, the daughter of John O'Reilly, escaped.

Mac Manus Maguire, i. e. Cathal, who kept a house of general hospitality, died; and his son, Cathal, was installed in his place^m by O'Neill and Maguire.

Cathal Duv, the son of O'Conor Roe, died.

note 7. There is no ford, or other locality, now bearing this name, in any part of the county of Donegal; but on an old map of Ulster, preserved in the State Papers' Office in London, a place called Ballykeelan is shewn about two miles south of Louth Finn, in the parallel of Gweebara bay and Castlefinn.

¹ *Of the Moy*, i. e. of the plain. This is evidently the place in West Breifny called Magh-

Angaidhe.—See note ^o, under the year 1350, p. 596, and note ^q, under the year 1424, p. 861, *supra*.

^m *Installed in his place*, i. e. as chief of that sept of the Maguires, who had assumed the surname of Mac Manus, the chief of whom had his residence at Seanat Mic Maghnusa, now Belle Isle, situated in the Upper Lough Erne, to the south of the town of Enniskillen.

Ὁα γαίρην κοιτέσκηνα εἰνῆς τοῦ ἐταβαίρε τοῦ μαίρηγρέιςς ἡγῆν υἱ ἐσῖβαλλ
βῆν υἱ κοῦκοβαίρ παλγῆς (ἀν καλβὰς) τοῦ δαμαίβ γ τοῦ ἐλιαπαίβ.

Σαμπαὸς γορεὰς ἦν ἡν ἐμβλιαῖδαν ῖν δά ἡγοίρεῖ (αἰμῖρην ἡμῖαν ἱαροῖν) παμ-
παὸς ἡα μεαπαίενη υαίρ ἡν αἰεῖνῆγαὸς ἡεὰς εαοῖν ἡά εαπαὸς ἡα μέδ ἡα γορεα.

Ὑα εαθαῖν, .i. Ὑοφῖρπαὸς μακ Κομμυῆς υἱ εαθαῖν τοῦ ἐέκ.

Μακ Κομπαῖρ, .i. Μακ Κο ἐκῆνῶρ εαοίρεαὶς κλοῖννε εαῖλέν τοῦ ἐέκ.

Μακ υἱὸν ἡν τοῦ αἱρπαὸς ἀρ α εἶρ ῖν ἡα κλοῖνν μεκ υἱ ἡεῖλ βυῖδε, γ α
εἱυρ ἡ ἡαῖρ τοῦ υλαὸς ἡ ἐκῆνδ Μεῖς ἀν ἐσάβαίρῆς.

ΑἴΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1434.

Αἴοῖρ Κριορτ, μῖλε, εἰῖρε ἐέδ, εἱροεὰς α εἰῖαῖρ.

ῖεῖλμ μακ μαῖγαῖννα υἱ λοχλαῖνν εαῖρπυε εἰῖλε ῖονῆαβραὶς τοῦ ἐέκ.

Κοκκαὸς ἀρ ἡῖρηγες εἰῖτῖρ υα ἡδομῆαῖλ .i. ἡαῖλ, γ α ὁῖρβραταῖρ ἡεαῖταιν
ῖοδαῖς μαῖβτα εἰεῖνῖεαῖν υἱ δομῆαῖλ. Κῖρῖεα γ μαῖβτα ἡομῶα τοῦ βεῆαῖν
ῖτοῖρπα. ἡεαῖταιν τοῦ ἐοῖτ ἡ ἐκῖετ κλοῖννε δομῆαῖλ μῖε μῖρῖεῖρταῖς.
Κῖρῖε τοῦ βεῆαῖν ἡα ἡα δομῆαῖλ ἀρ ἀν μαῖς γ ἡ εαῖρῖρρε ἀρ κλοῖνν δομῆαῖλ
μῖε μῖρῖεῖρταῖς γ ἀρ ἡεαῖταιν. ἡεῖταιν γ βῖρῖαν μακ δομῆαῖλ γ κλαῖν
δομῆαῖλ ἀρῖεῖνα τοῦ ὁλ ἀρ ἡν Μαῖς γ ἡ εἰῖρ αῖῶα τοῦ ὁιοῖαῖλ ἡα ἐκῖεῖρ ῖν
ῖοῖρηῖεαῖνα τοῦ ῖορκαὸς ῖεὸς, μαῖρβέδαλα γ ῖο ἐῖροδ τοῦ ῖοῖβῖαῖλ τοῖβ. ἡεαῖ-
ταιν τοῦ ὁλ ἡ εἰῖρ κοῖνῖλ τοῖρῖοῖρ, γ κῖεῖα τοῦ βεῆαῖν ὁὸ ἀρ Χοῖκοβαῖρ μακ
ἡ δομῆαῖλ. Κοῖκοβαῖρ τοῦ ὁλ ἡ εαῖρῖρρε γο ῖο κῖεαῖαὸς ῖαῖρ κῖροὸς εαῖρῖρρε
υἱε.

Αῖν κοκκαὸς ἐέδνα βῖορ εἰῖτῖρ υα ἡδομῆαῖλ γ ἡεῖταιν γ ἡεαῖταιν τοῦ ὁλ
ἡ ἐκῆνδ Μεῖς υἱὸν ἡν βῖρῖαν ὁῖε ἡ ἡεῖλ τοῦ κοκκαὸς ἀρ υα ἡδομῆαῖλ. Ὑα

¹ *Samhra na mear-aithne*, i. e. the summer of slight acquaintance.

² *Godfrey*.—This name is now pronounced Gorry, and Coeey is generally anglicised Quintin among the O'Kanes, in the county of Londonderry.

³ *Maccon Ceann-mor*, i. e. Maccon of the big head. The name Maccon, which was also a sobriquet of the Irish monarch Lughaidh, in the second century, was very common, as the

proper name of a man, among the Mac Namaras and O'Driscolls.

⁴ *Ard-Uladh*, now the barony of Ardes, in the county of Down, between Lough Cuan and the sea. In the *Life of St. Comgall of Bangor*, quoted by Ussher, this name is translated "Altitudo Ulteriorum."

⁵ *Magh-ene*, more generally called Magh g-Cedne. It is now locally called the Moy. This plain, although situated south of the River

Two general invitations of hospitality were given to the colleges and professional men by Margaret, the daughter of O'Carroll, and wife of O'Conor Faly (Calvagh).

There was a famine in the Summer of this year, called, for a very long time afterwards, *Samhra na mear-aithne*^a, because no one used to recognize friend or relative, in consequence of the greatness of the famine.

O'Kane, i. e. Godfrey^o, the son of Cooey, died.

Mac Namara, i. e. Maccon Ceann-Mor^p, Chief of Clann-Cuilein, died.

Mac Quillin was banished by the sons of Mac-I-Neill Boy from his own territory, [and he took shelter] in Ard-Uladh^q, with Savadge.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1434.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-four.

Felim, the son of Mahon O'Loughlin, Bishop of Kilfenora, died.

A war arose between O'Donnell (i. e. Niall) and his brother Naghtan, in consequence of the death of Egneaghan O'Donnell. Many depredations were committed, and many lives were lost [in the contests] between them; and Naghtan went over to the sons of Donnell, the son of Murtough [O'Conor of Sligo]. O'Donnell took a prey in the Moy (Maghene^r), and in the territory of Carbury, from the sons of Donnell, son of Murtough, and from Naghtan; and Naghtan and Brian, son of Donnell^s, with the other sons of Donnell, in revenge of the taking of this prey, made an incursion into the Moy, and into Tirhugh, where they burned houses, and seized inanimate spoils, and numbers of small cattle. Naghtan went a second time into Tirconnell, and committed depredations on Conor, the son of O'Donnell; and Conor [in return] made an incursion into Carbury, and plundered the whole territory.

The same war was continued between O'Donnell and Naghtan; and the latter went to Mac Quillin and Brian Oge O'Neill, to induce them to declare war against O'Donnell. O'Donnell and O'Neill attacked Naghtan's castle,

Erne, was a part of Tirconnell, and belongs at this day to the county of Donegal.

son of Donnell, the son of Murtough O'Conor of Sligo; and Raghnaile, the daughter of O'Donnell, was his mother.

^a Brian, son of Donnell.—He was the second

domnaill 7 ó neill do fuidi a ctimceall cáipléin neáctam, .i. caiplen na finne. Dattar cian ip in iompuidé, ar aoi nír féaspat an baile do gabail.

Lucar ua leannáin púoir leapa gabail, 7 Maéa ua congaile aircindeac porra aircir décc. *Lucar ua leannáin púoir leapa gabail*

Ua neill .i. eogann, 7 ua domnaill .i. mall, do léiréionol an cúicciú immaile friú do dul do míllead 7 do opecann gall míde. Tangadar goill traga baile hi ccoinne uí neill, 7 tucpat a éiop dó, 7 reóid iomda aréna. Do éóiríob iapom gur po loircepte macaire oirgiall.

Tiad dona clann uí neill do lorccad na ndaingín badar lá dnuing dona gallaib. An tan badar occ an pporlorccad hírin ní po rátaigíte ní go riact pear ionait an rig cona íocraide ina ndócum. Do padpat clann uí neill enrí, 7 aob a muintir rímpa, 7 do berpat ríat ear lorcc dia neir go ttepnáttar ar gan inarbad gan muðugad nec uaidib. Luid dom ua domnaill 7 a mac coirpdealbac adbar tigeapna éiri conaill 7 mac caémaoil an lá céona do éuingeab oirgne 7 éuala hi conair naile. Areab dur pucc a nainrén i cceann mapefluaig adbail do gallaib. Ro iadpat ina ctimceall. Dattarpoim occ iomcornaí friú ppi pé padu gur po marbad coirpdealbac ua domnaill .i. an lá iap ppeil Míeil, 7 mac caémaoil, 7 aob mac an eppcoir meic caémaoil, 7 rocharde ele. Ro gabad ua domnaill iap marbad a muintire, 7 tuccad dpor ionaid an Ríg ar tteact i nepinn, .i. Mac Sfon

¹ *Caislen-na-Finne*, i. e. the castle of the [river] Finn, now Castlefinn, a village on the River Finn, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.

² *To burn the fortresses*, do lorccad na ndaingín.—The Four Masters have here obviously mistaken the meaning of this passage in the more ancient annals; for it is stated in the Annals of Ulster, that the sons of O'Neill, Henry and Hugh, went on this occasion to burn the Nobber (a fortress in Meath), whence they were chased by the Lord Lieutenant: "Do cuaid iapum clann hui Neill do lorcad na hOibne .i. enri 7 aob." The Four Masters evidently mistook the genitive case na hOibne, which might be translated "of Nobber," or "of

the work," for military works, or fortresses in general. The name Nobber, in Irish an obair, signifies "the work;" and, according to the legal tradition, the English fortress there erected was so called by way of distinction. A classical scholar, who lived in this vicinity, being called upon for an explanation of the name Nobber, replied by a quotation from Virgil: "Hoc opus hic labor est."

³ *Covered the retreat*.—Sgiat ear long means covering the retreat, literally, shield on the track. The following passage from the historical tale, entitled *Cath Comair*, will put this passage beyond dispute:

"Agur ní raibí beo d'á muintir ann rin do éoingeobad rgiat ear a long da éire aet a

namely, Caislen-na-Finne', and continued to besiege it for some time, but were, nevertheless, unable to take it.

Lucas O'Leannain, Prior of Lisgool, and Matthew O'Conghaile, Erenagh of Rossory, died.

O'Neill (i. e. Owen) and O'Donnell (i. e. Niall), with the whole forces of the province, marched to Meath to destroy and plunder the English there. The English of Traigh-Bhaile [Dundalk] came to O'Neill, and paid him his rent, and gave him also many articles of value; and O'Neill and O'Donnell then proceeded to set fire to Machaire-Oirghiall.

In the meanwhile the sons of O'Neill [Henry and Hugh] went to burn the fortresses^u in the possession of some of the English; and while they were engaged in this work of conflagration, they observed nothing [of danger] until the King's Deputy came up to them with his forces. The sons of O'Neill, Henry and Hugh, then sent their people before them, while they themselves covered the retreat^v, and thus they escaped, none of their men being killed or harmed.

O'Donnell and his son, Turlough, heir to the lordship of Tirconnell, and Mac Cawell, went in search of plunder^x and booty in another direction; and their evil fortune brought them into collision with a large body of English cavalry, who surrounded them. They contended with them for a long time, until Turlough O'Donnell, Mac Cawell, Hugh Mac-an-Easpuig Mac Cawell, and many others, were slain (and this was on the day after Michaelmas). After the loss of his people, O'Donnell was taken prisoner, and delivered up to the son of John Stanley^y, the King's Deputy, who had shortly before arrived in

an mac féin .i. Daé mac óneir, agus ófan an mac óeir a áear, agus do pine comrac ffrí Raon agus do forcamluig Raon fa ó'eoir ap yrin g-comlann, gur bain a deann de, agus leanar óneir iap ffrí."

"And there was not one of his people living at the time, who would cover the retreat after him, but his own only son Dathi mac Bresí, and he remained behind his father, and made combat with Raen, but Raen finally overcame him in the combat, cut off his head, and then continued his pursuit of Breas."—See also the year 1435, where Mac Sweeney is said to have

covered the retreat of his people: a fear do pome fear eap loice do cabair a neoir a muintir.

^x *In search of plunder, do cuingead oirgne.* In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is: "diapair ebála."

^y *The son of Sir John Stanley.*—He was Sir Thomas Stanley, who came to Ireland as Lord Lieutenant in the year 1432.—See Table of the Chief Governors of Ireland in Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 107; and Ware's Annals of Ireland at the year 1435, where it is stated that Neyle O'Donnell was taken prisoner in that year. It

Steanlan, 7 ro cuipeadh é i ar pin i láimh go haé chlaé. Ro gabadh dona mac Maighnara caoié uí domnaill arason la hua ndomnaill don cúp pin.

O Ruairc .i. taðg mac tigeapnáin décc.

Donn catanaé mág uíðir décc.

O hroin .i. donnchaó do écc.

Mac Conmide (Maoliora) ollam uí néill le dán, 7 Mac cruicín .i. Síneá mac cruicín ollam tuadmuman i ríschur rai éirceinn in gac éirí do écc.

Diarmait mac Muirceartaig gairb uí ríchnaraig do mairbad dia eoc rín ag cor crú fuirpe.

O Ceallai, 7 Mac diarmata, 7 taðg mac uí concobair ruadh do dol ar ionnraigíð go baile an topair. Deaðaó do bñé scopra, 7 luét an baile, rocaíde do lot i muig 7 iriúg uadháib 7 ríð don muinntir amuig do bñé éapnaighe do bun bonnraighe boí ina laim, 7 éfine do cor ip in ccapnaig i mbun na bonnraighe cébna, 7 an bonnraé do éirígonn irteach ipin mbaðbóun, 7 a buain i ttaóð tige bair ann, an tscí pin do lorccaó, 7 an tscí eile ba coimnra dó 7 urmór an baile, 7 an baðbóun do lorccaó, 7 iliomat da gac maíe bair ip in mbaile do milleaó 7 do lorccaó don cúp pin.

AOIS CRIOST, 1435.

Aóir Crioirt, mile, ceitpe céo, trióat a cúcc.

An teppcop ruadh ó héghepa, eppcop achaió conaire do écc.

O domnaill .i. mall garbh do bñéit i Saxoibh.

Reoðh 7 aig anacnata ip in mbliadain rí go nimtiagðair caé loca 7 aibre epeann ar na lscab eazha.

is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that O'Donnell (i. e. Niall, the son of Turlough) was taken to England in the year 1435.

^a *Mac Conmidhe*, now anglicised Mac Namee, in the county of Londonderry, where the name is very common.

^b *Skilled in each art*.—In the Annals of Ulster this phrase is sometimes expressed in Latin by “in utraque arte peritus.” The two arts re-

ferred to were poetry and music.

^c *The Bawn*.—The bawn of the castle of Ballintober, in the county of Roscommon, encloses an area of one Irish acre. This passage bears out a local tradition, which states that there were several rows of thatched houses in the area enclosed by the great walls and towers still remaining.

^d *An unusual frost*.—The notice of this frost is more distinctly given in the Annals of Ulster

Ireland, and who sent him to be imprisoned in Dublin. The son of Manus, Caech O'Donnell, was taken along with him on this occasion.

O'Rourke, i. e. Teige, son of Tiernan, died.

Donn Cahanagh Maguire died.

O'Byrne, i. e. Donough, died.

Mac Conmidhe² (Maelisa), Ollav and Chief Poet to O'Neill, and Mac Curtin (i. e. Sencha Mac Curtin), Ollav of Thomond in history, and a man generally skilled in each art^a, died.

Dermot, the son of Murtough Garv O'Shaughnessy, was killed by his own horse, as he was being shod.

O'Kelly, Mac Dermot, and Teige, the son of O'Conor Roe, set out to attack Ballintober; and a battle was fought between them and the people of that town, in which many were wounded, both within and without the town. One of the party who were without took a chip from the end of a wattle which he held in his hand, and, having tied this chip to the end of the wattle, he set fire to it, and then cast the wattle into the bawn. It stuck in the side of a house, which caught fire, and was burned, as was the adjoining house, and [finally] the greater part of the town. The bawn^b was also burned, and a vast deal of every kind of property which was in the town was destroyed and consumed on this occasion.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1435.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-five.

The Red Bishop O'Hara, Bishop of Achonry, died.

O'Donnell (Niall Garv) was taken to London.

An unusual frost^c and ice occurred in this year, so that people used to traverse the lakes and rivers of Ireland on the solid ice.

under the year 1434, as follows :

"Sicc mop do cinnig na ndeod na bliaduna fa .i. u. fechtuine nua noolaig, 7 uil fechtuine na diaig, 7 no imeigdir eainti bo 7 eic imba 7 balne 7 capaill pwinlocanna Epenn, 7 tucad ap mop pop eulair Epenn popp an pic."

"A great frost commenced in the end of this year, i. e. five weeks before Christmas, and" [it continued till] "seven weeks after it; and herds of cows, and many steeds, men and horses, used to travel over the chief lakes of Ireland, and a great slaughter was made of the birds of Ireland on the ice."

O Físgail domnall mac Seadain tasoiread muintipe hangaile do écc.

Bran o bhoín aubar tigeanna críche bpanad do ecc.

O néill do dul pluag i bpearaib manac, 7 longporc do gabáil dó ag cpaib ua ppuadaáin, 7 baol ainnribe co cñn teopa noíche cona láib. Fíor manac do cor a cceípa 7 a nimirgíó uile tap loc eirne riar, 7 noéar bó i nítearib itir oct bá for leic oigread baol fóir an loch ar nó iméigóir eich 7 capail po a neiríobáib an loc lá méo an neóio. Iar tcionol a plóig do mag uioir pé haccaib ui néill do pinne ríe ríor, 7 do coit ina éinó iarctain. Aídh luit o néill cona roéaribe hi ttip éonaill gur po loirce 7 gur po inoir blaid móir di, 7 po marbaó lair élan mac domnall ui domnall duncúr do roigíó. Soair dia éig iar ceorgar.

Domnall mac eogain meş captaig pécfín coitecfne do boctuib, 7 daibil-gneacáib do marbaó lá taóş mac corbmaic mic diarmada méş cáptáig.

Donn mac conconnaet méş uioir décc i nupó cananac i ccluan eoir iar mbuaib naíteige 7 iar ceor an traogail de ar érad an éoimbeaó riar an tan rin.

Comaonta éoccaib do dénam lá brian écc ó néill 7 lá neacéain ua ndomnall i naghaid ui neill (eogan), 7 a éloinne (enrí, 7 eogan). Ua néill 7 a élan do bpsit a ccaoraigeaet leó do dul i ccenel móain hi ccoinne neacéain 7 brian. Ní po airir ua neill gur po gab longporc ir na rapaib. Oo éuala neacéain 7 brian óş inoirin tioneólit a plóga co tinnífnac i nemionaó ar daig amair longpairt do éabairt for ua neill, 7 ní po anrat dia péimim go ríactatatar an longporc i mbaoi ua néill. Do gniad deabáib gur po ionnarbrat ua néill ar a longporc, 7 airirit fín airim i mbaoi ua neill.

Bá haónair 7 bá haéair lá hua neill cona éloinn, 7 lá mac domnall galloglac a noíócup ar in maigin i paghbairte comó í comairle do rígénrat ammar longpairt do éabairt for an pluag tria forailín enrí ui neill baol oga forcongna forpa. Aet élna po gab gñim an gpearraó laioíeaó rin

^a *Crioch-Branach*, i. e. the O'Byrnes' country, in the county of Wicklow, not Hy-Faelain, their original country.

^{*Craev-Ua-bh-Fuadachain.}—This is evidently the place now called Creeve Hill, situated in the parish of Enniskillen, barony of Tirkennedy, and county of Fermanagh.—See Ordnance map of

that county, sheets 17, 18, 23, 24.

^f *Rasa*, now the Rosses, in the county of Donegal, a very wild tract of country lying between the Bays of Gweebarra and Gweedore, and comprising, according to tradition and several old maps of Ulster, the parishes of Lettermacaward and Templecroan.

O'Farrell, Donnell, son of John, Chief of Muintir-Annaly, died.

Bran O'Byrne, heir to the lordship of Cricoch-Branach^d, died.

O'Neill proceeded with an army into Fermanagh, and pitched his camp at Craev-Ua-bh-Fuadachain^e, where he remained three nights and days. The inhabitants of Fermanagh sent their cattle and all their moveables westward across Lough Erne; and it was not in boats that they conveyed them, but over the ice, which was then so great that steeds and horses carrying burdens were wont to cross the lake upon it. Maguire mustered an army to oppose O'Neill, but afterwards made peace with him, and joined him. O'Neill then proceeded with his forces into Tirconnell, burned and plundered a great part of it, and slew John, the son of Donnell, by a shot of a javelin, and then returned home in triumph.

Donnell, the son of Owen Mac Carthy, a general supporter of the poor and the destitute, was slain by Teige, the son of Cormac, son of Dermot Mac Carthy.

Donn, the son of Cuconnaught Maguire, died in canonical orders at Clones, after the victory of penance, having [some time before] retired from the world, for the love of the Lord.

Brian Oge O'Neill and Naghtan O'Donnell united to make war on O'Neill (Owen) and his sons, Henry and Owen; and O'Neill and his sons set out with their creaghts for Kinel-Moen, to oppose Naghtan and Brian, and did not halt until they pitched their camp in the Rasa^f. As soon as Naghtan and Brian Oge heard of this, they expeditiously collected their forces together, for the purpose of making an attack on O'Neill's camp; and they did not halt on their course until they arrived at the camp in which O'Neill was, where they made battle, and dislodged O'Neill from his camp, remaining in it themselves.

Now O'Neill, his sons, and Mac Donnell Galloglagh, felt shame and disgrace at their expulsion from the position in which they were [fortified]; and the resolution they adopted, at the request and solicitation of Henry O'Neill, was, that they should attack the camp^g, [and use their boldest exertions to re-take

^g *That they should attack the camp.*—This sentence is imperfect and inelegant. It could be completed thus: *Ír í comairle oo rígenræ ammar oo eabairt for longpoirt a namao 7 oífeall oo dénam ap a aegabail.*

It is stated in the Annals of Ulster that Henry O'Neill delivered a good speech to Mac Donnell Galloglagh, and to his own kinsmen and followers on this occasion, by which he roused their courage to a very high pitch of enthusiasm.

δona hógaib ar po ionnroigheas co nílmlr, 7 go tairi taitenac an longport, 7 enri hi pemtur pempa go pangasor lár mfoon a namas. Do pala eitir mac domnall galloclac 7 mac ruibne panat co mbatar laoié agá lforaó 7 agá luatairleac eatopra aoiú 7 anall. Ní aienigheas capa ná nama apoile annrin lá dorcaet na haidce 7 lá dlúr na laocraide for apoile. Nó rghnoir ona aoihle teneas do éinnbercraib na ceuraó 7 do lúipeacraib na laocraide. Imá ccompráimic dasó ua néill 7 do brian ua neill ppi apoile go tarpat aod forgham do pleig for brian gur po crecthaig é go mor. At laoi iarom brian 7 neactain ar in iomairiacc, 7 fágbaic a ngalloglaig dia nhr. Oro ariug mac ruibne neactain 7 brian ócc dia fagbáil areas do róine rciat tar lorg do tabairt i nbeóid a muinirpe, 7 an laear rin drafgbáil gan páuccas dua néill. O po ruidir enri cona bairirib inorin, Ro lhrat mac Suibne co rliab trum, 7 po rraoineas fair. Ro gabas é ona go rocaidib dia muinir imaille ppir. Ro ba corghach ua neill don turur rin.

Neactain ua domnall do tabairt cairlén aea reanaig do brian ócc ua néill ar comasontas éoccas ppir i nagaib ui néill. Ro feall brian iar-tain for neactain 7 do cóid do roigib ui neill gan ceas do neactain, 7 po fagaib a barbaða hi cairlén aea shraig. Iar noul hi ccfnn ui neill do brian po gabas é lair, 7 po reateas cor 7 lam de, 7 po cioppbas a diar mac pon cumma cftna, 7 atbat fear diob fo céoóir.

O gabra do marbas la a bairirib pfin i muir bolcc ar loch techter.

Domnall mac fhrigail caoich uí fghra do marbas la Mac maghura mic diarmata meic donnchaid.

Cairlén ui ruairc do gabáil la donnchad mbacas ua ruairc for cloinn

^b *Vigorously.*—The reading in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster is much better:

“Do gluairebas pompa ar a aile rin co tairi torbasac no co pangasor an longport; do éuaib imopra Enri Hua Neill pompo co cpoða corghac 7 co láir láncaima co pángasor ar laimeoon a namas, i. e. They advanced after this quietly and silently, until they reached the camp, and Henry O'Neill before them, bravely, triumphantly, firmly, and mightily, until they came into the very centre of

their enemies.”

¹ *Sparks of fire,* aoihle teneas.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is, caepia teneas.

^k *Without O'Neill's knowledge,* gan páuccas dua Neill. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is, “Elóg gan ppi dua neill.”

¹ *Slieve-Truim.*—This mountain has received the unmeaning Scotch appellation of Bessy Bell, and the old name, or situation, would have been

it]. Henry's exciting exhortation had great effect upon the minds of the youths, and they attacked the camp vigorouslyⁿ, silently, and fiercely, Henry being the foremost in the van, until they made their way into the very centre of their enemies. Mac Donnell Galloglagh and Mac Sweeny Fanad then came to an engagement, in which heroes were mangled and slaughtered between them on both sides; [and such was the confusion that prevailed], owing to the darkness of the night, and the closeness of the combatants to each other, that friend could not be distinguished from foe. Sparks of fire^l flashed from the helmets of the heroes and the armour of the champions. Hugh O'Neill and Brian O'Neill came to a personal rencounter with each other; and Hugh made a thrust of his spear at Brian, and wounded him severely, after which Brian and Naghtan withdrew from the contest, and left their gallowglasses behind them. When Mac Sweeny [the leader of the gallowglasses] perceived that Naghtan and Brian Oge had gone away from him, he sent his people before him, and remained himself in the rear to cover their retreat, and left the place without O'Neill's knowledge^{*}; but when Henry and his kinsmen observed this, they pursued Mac Sweeny to Slieve Truim^l, and there defeated him, and took himself and many of his people prisoners. O'Neill was victorious on this expedition.

Naghtan O'Donnell had given the castle of Ballyshannon to Brian Oge O'Neill, on his having consented to assist him in his war with O'Neill. Brian afterwards acted traitorously towards Naghtan, for he went to O'Neill without Naghtan's permission, and left his warders in the castle of Ballyshannon. As soon as Brian made his appearance before O'Neill, he was taken prisoner by him, and one of his feet and one of his hands were cut off; his two sons were also maimed in the same manner, and one of them immediately died.

O'Gara was slain by his own kinsmen, on Inis bolg^m, an island in Loch Techet.

Donnell, the son of Farrell Caech O'Hara, was slain by the son of Manus, the son of Dermot Mac Donough.

O'Rourke's castle was taken, by Donough Bacagh O'Rourke, from the sons

lost. Were it not that Jobson had marked its true position, under the anglicised form of Slevetrym, on his Map of Ulster in 1590.—See note ^a, under the year 1275, p. 424, *supra*.

^m *Inis-bolg*, i. e. the island of the bags. Loch

Techet, now Lough Gara, near the town of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon, contains eight islands, but none of them bears this name at present. Inis-bolg was probably the one now called simply *Inis*.

Ταῖδς υἱ ρυαῖρς. Ἐρῖςα δο denam ιαρρῖν λα cloinn τῖςςῖρῖναιν υἱ ρυαῖρς ἀρ δοννχαδῷ mbacaḁ ι ccoill an anma.

Ο Ρυαῖρς δο γαῖρῖν δο lochlaimn ua ρυαῖρς .ι. mac ταῖδς υἱ ρυαῖρς.

Ἐρεαχα μορᾶ δο denamῖν λα neactain ua ndomnaill ἀρ Ua neill.

Μαc bῖρῖν οἷςς mic enῖρῖ ι neill δο dōl ἀρ cῖρῖς ι τῖρῖ αῖδᾶ, γ cuib δο luct τῖςς ι domnaill (neill) δο bῖρῖς ραῖρ. Α ἔρῖς δο bῖν de γ ἔ ρῖν δο γᾶβαῖλ γ dῖong mōrḁ da mḁintῖρ δο mᾱrbaḁ.

Ο domnaillain, corbmac mac mailechlaimn, Ο huiccinn domnaill bacacḁ, γ caῖppῖr ο cuῖrḁnḁ δο ἔcc.

Μαc δαῖτῖν, .ι. Roiberte bairḁd τῖςςῖρῖναιν ἔῖρῖ hAmalgada, ρῖρῖ dḁrcaḁ dasonactac dḁigeimḁ γ ρῖαρ δο ḁῖρῖν α ἔρῖς duiḁche daimdeḁm gall conact δο ἔcc.

ΑἴἱS CRIOST, 1436.

Αἴἱρ Cῖρῖστ, mīle, cetῖρῖ cḁd, τῖρῖςατ, α Sḁ.

Coccaḁ mōrḁ δο loῖrccḁib, δο chῖreachaib, γ δο mᾱrḁhḁthaib ag ua cconcobair ρῖailḁ ρῖρῖ gallaib ι ndioḁail υἱ domnaill α clḁmna baḁḁ illainḁ aca.

Niall mac eoḁain υἱ nḁill δο mᾱrbaḁ ἀρ γῖρῖρῖ ινα τῖςς ρḁḁm lᾱ cloinn cionact an τῖρῖςα, λα cloinn enῖρῖ υἱ neill, γ λα hoῖrḁiallaib, γ ρḁcᾱide dia mḁintῖρ imaille ρῖρῖ.

Concobair mac ρḁcain υἱ Raḁaillḁ mac τῖςςῖρῖναιν na bῖρῖρῖ ρᾱḁḁ deag-eimḁ dḁḁ.

Cῖrannḁc loca laḁḁaῖρῖ δο γᾶβαῖλ lᾱ cloinn bῖρῖν οἷςς υἱ nḁill. Ua neill γ enῖρḁ δο tōct γῖρ an loc, γ teaḁta δο ḁῖρ uacta ἀρ cḁnn mḁḁḁḁḁḁ τḁmᾱρ ὄςς, γ ιαρ na ρḁctain ρḁ τῖrallῖrat ἀρῖρᾱḁḁ δο denamḁ δο dōl ρḁppῖan cῖrannḁc α mḁatḁar clann bῖρῖν οἷςς, ἀρ ι comairle δο ρḁnpᾱ clann bῖρῖν an cῖrannḁc δο ḁᾱḁaῖρῖ dua neill, γ ρῖḁ δο denamḁ ρῖρῖ. Ο nḁill γ mᾱḁ uḁḁḁḁ

^a *Coill-an-anma*, i. e. *wood of the soul*. This place is so called in Irish at the present day, and anglicised Killananima, and is a townland in the parish of Killanumery, barony of Dromahaire; and county of Leitrim. See Ordnance Map of that county, sheets 14, 15.

^c *Had in confinement*.—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that

O'Donnell was sent to England in the year 1435.

^d *By the Clann-Kenna of Trough*, lᾱ cloinn cionact an τῖρῖςα, i. e. by the family of Mac Kenna of Triucha chḁd an Chladaigh, now the barony of Trough, forming the northern portion of the county of Monaghan, where this family are still very numerous, but reduced in circum-

of Teige O'Rourke. Depredations were afterwards committed by the sons of Tiernan O'Rourke upon Donough Bacagh, at Coill-an-anma^a.

Loughlin, the son of Teige O'Rourke, was nominated the O'Rourke.

Naghtan O'Donnell committed great depredations on O'Neill.

The son of Brian Oge, son of Henry O'Neill, made a predatory incursion into Tírugh; but some of the household of O'Donnell (Niall) overtook him, despoiled him of the prey, took himself prisoner, and slew a great number of his people.

O'Donnellan, Cormac, son of Melaghlin; O'Higgin, Donnell Bacagh; and Carbry O'Cuirnin, died.

Mac Wattin, i. e. Robert Barrett, Lord of Tirawly, a charitable, humane, and truly hospitable man, who had protected his patrimonial territory in despite of the English of Connaught, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1436.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-six.

A great war was waged by O'Conor Faly against the English, during which he did much injury by burning, plundering, and slaying, to revenge O'Donnell, his relative by marriage, whom the English had in confinement^o.

Niall, the son of Owen O'Neill, was slain, together with many of his people, in a contest in his own house, by the Clann-Kenna of Trough^p, [assisted] by the sons of Henry O'Neill and the people of Oriel.

Conor, the son of John O'Reilly, i. e. the son of the Lord of Breifny, a truly hospitable man, died.

The Crannog of Loch-Laoghaire was taken by the sons of Brian O'Neill. O'Neill and Henry came to the Lough, and sent messengers to Maguire, Thomas Oge, on whose arrival they set about constructing vessels^q, to land on the Crannog, in which the sons of Brian Oge then were; but these [on perceiving their intentions] came to the resolution of giving up the Crannog^r to O'Neill,

stances. According to the tradition in the country, Alderman Mac Kenna of Dublin is of the senior branch of this family.

the Annals of Ulster the reading is: *so báoup ag vénum coiteo so gabáil na crannóigi*, i. e. they were making cots to take the crannog.

^q *Vessels*, *apérage*.—In the Dublin copy of

^r *Crannog*, i. e. a wooden house.

ιαρριν do ðol ar ionnroiγið hi ττiρ αοδα ερεαά ιομβά, εδαλα, γ εέτα do ðenañ leó, γ α ττiρτ ιαρριν δια ττιγið.

Murchað mac corbmaic mec donnchaioð aðbar τιγεαρνα εiρε hoilealla do éγ.

Inðroiγið do ðenañ la cloinn Meic donnchaioð γ la cloinn tomaltaiγ ðiγ mec donnchaioð hi ccuil ó ppiñd ar ó nγαðρα, γ ar ταðγ mac donnchaioð. Ruaiγ do εαβαιρε ar cloinn meic donnchaioð, γ móipρiρiρ do mapað ðiob im Concoðar camm ó nγαðρα, γ ba heipðe po mapð ó γαðρα α ðeapðpaεaiρ péim i ppiull piapan tan pin.

Maghnur Ruað mac Maoileaclaínn mic plaiðbρtaiγ ui Ruaiρ do écc.

Giolla iopa mac afohagáin ollaiñ Meic baiuin i péineachur pεap διαða ðεapcað ðaonachtaç, γ oide pcol i péineachur γ piliðeaçt do écc.

Geanann mac cpuitín aðbar ollaiñan tuaðmumian hi pñchur do baεað, m baos i leiε Mogha ina pé aðbar pñchaða po ba pñp ináp.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1437.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mίλε, ceitpe cεd, epioçat, α Seaçt.

Aipðspucc Connaçt do écc. Do cloinn pfopaiρ eipðe.

Siε do ðenañ uUa neill, γ do neçtain ua ndomnaill.

Inðpaicchið do ðenañ la concobair ua ndomnaill ar mác neçtain ui doimnaill, γ ðá mác Eoγain puaið mec puibne go poçaiðib ele do mapðað don chur pin.

Coccað eτιρ caεaiρ ua cconcoðair pailge [bρáthaiρ ui cconcoðair] γ ua concobair buðñn, γ cathaaiρ do ðol i cclét gall, γ α ðol iarpin co nγαl-laið laiρ i nuib pailge, γ baile ðiapmata ui concobair do lopcað laiρ co mbailcið eile γenmotha, ðaoini iomða do lot γ do mapðað laiρ.

* *Killed many persons*, εέτα do ðenañ.—In the Bodleian copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is, *sceta daine*; and in the Dublin it is stated that John Mac Gilla Ultain, Maguire's door-keeper, was slain on this occasion by Tomlin O'Gallagher, who went in pursuit of the plunderers.

† *Cuif O'bh-Finn*, i. e. the corner or angle of

the O'Finns, now the barony of Coolavin, in the county of Sligo. In latter ages this was the only territory possessed by the O'Garas, who previously to the English invasion had possession of Sliabh Lugha and Gallen, in the county of Mayo.

“ *Mac Wattin*, i. e. Fitz-Watkin. This was an Irish name, assumed by the head of the Barretts of Tirawley in the county of Mayo.

and made peace with him. O'Neill and Maguire then made an incursion into Tirlugh, where they committed many depredations, obtained great spoils, and killed many persons'; after which they returned home.

Murrough, the son of Cormac Mac Donough, heir to the lordship of Tirerrill, died.

An incursion was made by the sons of Mac Donough and the sons of Tomaltagh Oge Mac Donough into Cuil O'bh-Finn', against O'Gara and Teige Mac Donough; but the sons of Mac Donough were routed, and seven of them killed, together with Conor Cam O'Gara, who had some time before treacherously slain his own brother, O'Gara.

Manus Roe, the son of Melaghlín, who was son of Flaherty O'Rourke, died.

Gilla-Isa Mac Egan, Ollav to Mac Watin^u in law, a pious, charitable, and humane man, and the superintendent of schools^v of jurisprudence and poetry, died.

Geanann Mac Curtin, intended Ollav of Thomond in history, was drowned. There was not in Leth-Mogha in his time a better materies^w of a historian^x than he.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1437.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-seven.

The Archbishop of Connaught [i. e. of Tuam] died. He was of the Clann-Feorais^x.

A peace was made between O'Donnell and Naghtan O'Donnell.

An incursion was made by Conor O'Donnell against the son of Naghtan O'Donnell, on which occasion the two sons of Owen Roe Mac Sweeny, and numbers of others, were slain.

A war [broke out] between Cahir O'Conor, brother of O'Conor Faly, and O'Conor Faly himself. Cahir went over to the English, whom he afterwards brought into Offaly, and burned the town of Dermot O'Conor, and other towns besides; and he killed and wounded many persons.

^v *Schools*, *pcol*.—Here it is to be observed that *pcol* is the genitive plural of *pcol*, a school. The genitive singular would be *pcole*.

^w *A materies of a historian*, *aóðar rínchaoi*, i. e. there was not in his time any one who gave

better promise of being a sound historian.

^x *Clann Feorais*, i. e. the family of Bermingham. There is no notice of this prelate in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops.

Coccað mór beor as ua cconcobair ppaile pe gallaib na miðe do cpeachaib 7 do marbhéaibh daoine.

Hanraoi o Riain tighina ua ndóna do ecc.

Mac oirdeib .i. Emann an machaire do ecc.

Coccað mór as Mag matgamna 7 as Mañnur mag matgamna pe apoile. Mañnur do ðol i ccfno í neill 7 a clonme, 7 Mág matgamna do ðol hi cclit gall.

Coccað mor eitir ua neill 7 brian ócc o neill.

Maoileaclainn ua maolconaire décc.

Siolla Paopaicc mac concobair uí éarmaid décc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1438.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle clitpe chéð, τριοχαττ, a hocht.

An teappcob ó gallcobair .i. lochlainn décc. Eppcop Ratha bot epide.

Ppior cille maighneann décc. Mac meic diapla cille dapa epide.

Abb cille na manac, 7 mocól ó maonag biocaire caplein mic concobair do écc ina ndir don plaið.

Dondchað na coilleað o domnaill do marbað la Concobair ndonn ó ndomnaill hi tír Enda iar na cpeachað don cup céttina.

Cathaoir o doéapraig décc.

Pilip máguoir do gabail la maguoir.

¹ *Lord of Idrone.*—This is the present barony of Idrone, in the county of Carlow, of which the O'Ryan's, or, as O'Heerin calls them, Ui-Riaghain, were the ancient chiefs. The Ryan's are common in the barony of Idrone, and there are some respectable gentlemen of the name; but it does not appear that they have retained any unforfeited portion of the original territory. The O'Ryan's of this race are to be distinguished from the O'Mulryan's of the county of Tipperary, who now almost invariably reject O and Mul, and write the name simply Ryan.

² *Kilmainham*, cill maighneann, i. e. the

church of St. Maighneann, an Irish saint who flourished about the beginning of the seventh century, and whose memory was celebrated on the 18th of December. This is the Kilmainham near Dublin, and not the place of the same name in the county of Meath. A priory was founded at Kilmainham, near Dublin, for knights of the order of St. John Baptist of Jerusalem, commonly called Knights Hospitalers, by Richard, surnamed Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, or Strigul, about the year 1174, and Henry II. confirmed the endowments. It was afterwards much enriched by the donations of others, and

O'Connor Faly carried on a great war against the English, during which he committed many depredations, and slew many persons.

Henry O'Ryan, Lord of Idrone', died.

Mac Costello (Edmond of the Plain) died.

A great war [broke out] between Mac Mahon and Manus Mac Mahon. Manus went over to O'Neill and his sons, and Mac Mahon went over to the English.

A great war [broke out] between O'Neill and Brian Oge O'Neill.

Melaghlin O'Mulconry died.

Giollapattrick, the son of Conor O'Carmaic, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1438.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-eight.

O'Gallagher, i. e. Loughlin, Bishop of Raphoe, died.

The Prior of Kilmainham^a died. He was grandson of the Earl of Kildare.

The Abbot of Cill-na-manach^a and Nicholas O'Maonaigh [O'Meeny], Vicar of Caislen-mic-Conchubhair^b, both died of the plague.

Donough na Coille^c O'Donnell was slain by Conor Don O'Donnell in Tir-Enda^d, after he had plundered that territory.

Cahir O'Doherty died.

Philip Maguire was taken prisoner by Maguire.

especially in the reign of Edward II. when the revenues of the Templars, then lately suppressed, were granted to this order, Walter del Erne being then Prior of the Hospitalers. This priory was likewise an hospital for strangers and pilgrims.—See Ware, *Monast. county of Dublin*.

^a *Cill-na-manach*, i. e. church of the monks. There are many churches of this name in Ireland, but the place here referred to was probably in Connaught. There is a parish of Cill-na-manach, *anglicè* Kilnamanagh, verging on Lough Gara, in the old barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.

^b *Caislen-mic-Conchubhair*, now Castleconor, a parish in the barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo.

^c *Donough na Coille*, i. e. Donough, or Denis, of the wood.

^d *Tir-Enda*.—This territory, or rather the tribe which originally occupied it, is sometimes called Kinel-Enda. It was the ancient name of a district situated between Lifford and Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal.—See note ^a, under the year 1175, p. 19, *supra*; and *Battle of Magh Ragh*, p. 149, note ⁱ.

Concobar mac Muirceartaig ui dubda tigeapna cloinne donnchaib ui dubda do marbaib la a braitrib fñn i ppiull .i. la taicleach mac corbmaic mic donnchaib ui dubda, 7 la Ruairi mac taiclig, la loclainn mac mic loclainn ui dubda, 7 la Hanrai bairpett, 7 triur mac do cloinn concobair do marbaib in oidce rin amaille ppiir.

Uilliam mac Ruairi ui dubda do ecc.

Coccaib ag ua cconcobair pfailge pe gallaib na mibe i noioḡail ui domnall beop.

Mac Mez plannchaib .i. Enri ballac do marbaib la urñm do fñraib manac i mbaile briain ui uiginn ar Maḡ ene.

Seaan mac Emainn a bupc do ecc don galap bñfc.

Uilliam bairéib, .i. Mac mēc baibin do ecc.

Uilliam mac Sñain a bupc do ecc ma tñḡ fñn.

Sit do denam dUa concobair failge 7 do cataoiri ó concobair dia dñr-brathair ppi apoile.

O briain .i. taib mac briain ui briain do aitrñocchaib la a deapbratair .i. la Maḡgamain, 7 ó briain do ḡairm do Mhaḡgamain.

Mac mēc peopair, .i. Rirpēp do ecc.

Siurpan mac Sñain mec oirpēib do ecc.

O clumáin ollam ui fñra i noán do ecc.

Donnchaib mac Siobraib ui chuipnín paof le Seanchur, O dálaig bñéipne, .i. aédh ollam ui Raigillig le dán, Concobar mac Añdhagáin ollam cloinne Riocairp le bñéñinnur décc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1439.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, cñthpe céib, tñiochatτ, a Naof.

Iurpīr .i. fear ionaid Rñḡ Saḡan do tēct i nepinn, 7 a ḡabail iarpin la cataoiri mac ui concobair pfailghe, 7 iap mbñt athaib occa po puaplaicpñot ḡoill Aḡa cliaḡ an Iurpīr, 7 tucpat mac an ploingcebaig do cataoiri dap a éipī.

* *Town*, baile. — The word baile means nothing more here than seat or residence. The Irish call any village, or hamlet, be it ever so small, by the name of *baile*, which is usually

anglicised *bally*.

† *The town of Brian O'Higgin*, now Ballyhiggin, or Higginstown, in the district of Moy, and about half a mile south of Ballyshannon.—See

Conor, the son of Murtough O'Dowda, Lord of the Clann-Donough O'Dowda, was treacherously slain by his own kinsmen, i. e. by Taichleach, the son of Cormac, son of Donough O'Dowda; Rory, the son of Taichleach; and Loughlin, the grandson of Loughlin O'Dowda; and Henry Barrett. And three of Conor's sons were slain along with him on the same night.

William, the son of Rory O'Dowda, died.

O'Conor Faly continued to wage war with the English of Meath, in revenge of O'Donnell.

The son of Mac Clancy, Henry Ballagh, was slain by a party of the inhabitants of Fermanagh, at the town^c of Brian O'Higgin', in Magh-Ene.

John, the son of Edmund Burke, died of galar breac [small-pox].

William Barrett, i. e. the son of Mac Wattin, died.

William, the son of John Burke, died in his own house.

Peace was made between the two brothers, O'Conor Faly and Cathaoir O'Conor.

O'Brien, i. e. Teige, the son of Brian O'Brien, was deposed by his brother Mahon, who was thereupon styled the O'Brien.

The son of Mac Feorais (Birmingham), i. e. Richard, died.

Jordan, the son of John Mac Costello, died.

O'Clumain^s, Chief Poet to O'Hara, died.

Donough, the son of Siry O'Cuirnín, a learned historian; O'Daly of Breifny, Chief Poet to O'Reilly; and Conor Mac Egan, Ollav of Clanrickard^b in law, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1439.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred thirty-nine.

A Justiciary, i. e. a Deputy of the King of England, came to Ireland, and was taken prisoner by Cahir, son of O'Conor Faly; but after remaining for some time in custody, he was ransomed by the English of Dublin, who gave the son of Plunket up to Cahir in his stead^l.

Ordnance map of Donegal, sheets 107, 110.

^s *O'Clumain*.—This name, which is common in the counties of Mayo and Sligo, is now anglicised Coleman.

^b *Ollav of Clanrickard in law*, i. e. chief Brehon, or Jurisconsult, to Mac William Burke of Clanrickard.

^l *In his stead*, *nap a éirí*, i. e. after him,

Ο Δομναίλλ Νιάλλ δὸ βρεῖτ γο Μανανν δα πυαπλακαδὸ ο γαλλαῖβ, ἡ céd mapcc δὸ εἰσβαίρε α πορ α πυαπλαίετ.

Ο Δομναίλλ Νιάλλ γαρὶ δέcc ἰ μβραῖγδσῆαρ ἡ Μανανν, δα ἡερῖδε αὐν βράγα γίλλ ceneil cconuill ἡ Εὐγαῖν ἡ ἀν τυαίρειρε ἀρ cῆνα, ἡ αὐν λάν beoil leíte cuinn ina aimir, pṣi millte ἡ mumbearṣa gall γο πο διογαίρεοτ παρ πο δσῖδ ina ndirgḗne porra, pṣi cāomanta ἡ coranta cḗire α ceneoil ἰ naḡhaḡd gall ἡ γαιοḡdeal bácar ina aḡhaḡd pṛa cṛiḡearṇar ἡ iar cṛiḡṣnup δὸ γαβáil δὸ. Neacṣain Ua domnaill α ḡrḡbracair δὸ oirḡnead ina ionadh.

Μάγ υἱὸν δὸ γαβáil λα Δομναίλλ ballac máγ υἱὸν ἰ mbaile méγυἱὸν pḗn, ἡ Pilib máγυἱὸν δὸ léiḡn amach an lá cṣona lá domnaill, ἡ ἀν γṣimeal baṡi por Pilib δὸ cṡr la domnaill por Máγ υἱὸν ἰ cṛiḡh Méγυἱὸν paḡéin. An tan ac clor la hénṛí ua néill máγυἱὸν δὸ γαβáil πο cṛionail pṛde α ṣluaga ἡ δὸ pṛacht co Port abla paoláin ἰ ccoinne Pilib ἡ domnaill, ἡ Μαγ υἱὸν illáin aca. Léccṣi maγυἱὸν amach, ἡ πο γαβαδḡ braiḡde oile arṛ .i. Emann máγυἱὸν α mac pḗn, ἡ inḡn méγ eocharáin bḡn méγυἱὸν ἡ braiḡde oile cṣmṡṡáccṣom, ἡ δὸ paḡad Cairlén inṛi cṣṡlenn δὸ domnaill ballach Mháγυἱὸν an tan pṛn.

Ταḡ caoch mac aṣḡha mic Pilib na τυαίρε meḡ υἱὸν δέcc.

Pṣaḡad mac Duinn mic Concondacṡ meγυἱὸν δὸ mṛpḡad lá hoir-ḡiallab.

Enṛí paḡd mac bṛiam mec gille pṛnnén, cṛoipeacḡ muinṡipe Peḡḡacain δέcc.

Μόρ inḡn Aṣḡha mec paṛpaḡain bḡn mic bṛiam mec Maḡnupa δέcc.

Ο concobair connaṡṡ, .i. Rṡ Connaṡṡ Catal mac Ruairṡi δὸ écc, 19. δὸ mṛpta, ἡ coccad ἀρ nṣiḡe ἰ Macaire connaṡṡ cṛiḡd pṛn, .i. eicṡip clonnn Meic pḗilimṡ, ἡ clann cṛoipṛḡealbṛaiḡ oir δὸ γοipeadḡ ua concobair δὸ cṛaḡ mac ui concobair puaḡd lá clonnn meic pḗilimṡ, ἡ πο γοipeadḡ ó concobair

which is an inelegant mode of expressing it ; but this is the fault of the writer,—who seems to have known very little of the elements of composition, or of criticism,—not of the language. It should be : “ ἡ τυαίρε mac an ploin-ḡcebaḡ δὸ chaṡaṡir ἰ na ionadh.”

* The chief theme of conversation, αὐν λάν

beoil, literally, the only mouthful, i. e. one who formed the chief subject of conversation to the inhabitants of the northern half of Ireland.

¹ Port-abhla-Faelain, now in all probability Portora, situated between Enniskillen and the island of Devenish.

^m Philip-na-tuaighe, i. e. Philip of the battle-axe.

O'Donnell (Niall) was taken to the Isle of Mann, that he might be ransomed from the English ; and one hundred marks were paid for information of the price of his ransom.

O'Donnell (Niall Garv) died in the Isle of Mann in captivity. He was the chosen hostage of Kinel-Connell and Kinel-Owen, and of all the North of Ireland, and the chief theme of conversation^k in Leth-Chuinn during his time, the harasser and destroyer of the English (until they took revenge for all that he had committed against them), and the protector and defender of his tribe against such of the English and Irish as were opposed to him, both before and after he assumed the lordship. Naghtan O'Donnell, his brother, was installed in his place.

Maguire was taken prisoner in his own town by Donnell Ballagh Maguire; and Philip Maguire was on the same day set at liberty by Donnell ; and the fetters with which Philip had been bound were made use of to bind Maguire himself, in his own house. As soon as Henry O'Neill heard that Maguire was a prisoner, he assembled his forces, and marched to Port-abhla-Faelain' against Philip and Donnell, by whom Maguire was there held in detention. Maguire was then liberated ; and in his stead hostages were delivered up, namely, his own son, Edmond Maguire, and the daughter of Mageoghegan, Maguire's wife, with others besides ; and the castle of Enniskillen was given up to Donnell Ballagh Maguire on that occasion.

Teige Caech, the son of Hugh, son of Philip na Tuaighe^m Maguire, died.

Feradhach, son of Donn, son of Cuconnaught Maguire, was slain by the Orielians.

Henry Roe, son of Brian Mac Gillafinnen, Chief of Muintir-Pheodachain, died.

More, daughter of Hugh Magauran, and wife of Brian Mac Manus, died.

O'Connor of Connaught, i. e. the King of Connaught (Cathal, son of Rory), died on the 19th of March; and Teige, the son of O'Connor Roe, was then called the O'Connor by the descendants of Felim, while Hugh, the son of O'Connor Don, was called the O'Connor by Brian, son of Donnell Mac Murtough [O'Connor Sligo], in consequence of which a war broke out in Machaire-Chonnachtⁿ

ⁿ *Machaire-Chonnacht*, i. e. Campus Connaciæ, triet in the county of Roscommon, the limits of or the Plain of Connaught, a well-known dis- which have been already defined.

δο Αοδ mac uí concobair duinn la brian mac domnaill mic Muirceartaigh cona bhráithrīb, ⁊ la cloinn donnchaíð.

Ο δοcάρταιγ ταιíρεαc Αρδα μιoðαιρ .i. Sfan balb mac concobair do écc, ⁊ a dearbpaéaiρ .i. domnaill do gabáil a ionaid.

Διαρματ o dubda (.i. Mac ui dubda Domnaill) aðbar tigeapna ua ppaíac-pach do écc.

Ο ηíγpa dub donnchaíð mac Sfam ui íγpa do ðul ip na bhráithrīb ⁊ mainip-τιρ an beannfoda, ⁊ a tigeapnuip do éabairt da ðírbpaéaiρ .i. do còrbmaic mac Sfam, ⁊ o ηíγpa do γαιpm ðe, ⁊ ionad còrbmaic do éabairt do Shfan mac an eppuice uí íγpa.

Mac ui Eaγpa an Mhaéaipe .i. Còrbmaic mac ταιðγ do écc.

Αοδ mac διαρματα mec donnchaíð do écc.

Mac neill paðaiγ ui còncobair do marbað la domnaill Mac Muirceartaigh mic domnaill.

Αη Plaiγ go hanppoill ⁊ nAécliaé go po éccpat tfopa mile ann eittip fíop ⁊ mnaoi eittip biuγ ⁊ móp o còppac eapraiγ go ðípeað míp Máí. Donnchaíð mac ui dubda .i. Mac ταιðγ, Concobair mac domnaill mic còrbmaic mec donnchaíð, ⁊ a bñ .i. inγñ ταιðγ mec donnchaíð, ⁊ biocaipe imliγ ipill donnchaíð mac tomaltaigh uí beolláin, Emann a búpc mac mec uilliam cloinne piocaiρ aðbar tigeapna cloinne Riocaiρ, iaiðpíðe uile do écc don pláiγ.

Eoγan o plaitéírtaiγ do marbað ap a leabaíð ip in oíðce ⁊ ppuill la pgo-loice dia muintip pñ.

Domnaill mac Ruaiðpí mic ταιéliγ í dubda do ðallað, ⁊ do cpochað la donnchaíð mac Muirceartaigh ui dubda.

Catal mac còrbmaic ui dubda ⁊ a mac do marbað la ταιðγ puad mac Muirceartaigh ui dubda ip in ló céona tpe comairle an donnchaíð pempaite.

Cpísch do ðenam dua còncobair .i. o Αοδ mac ui concobair duinn ap Mhaé oipðelb puad.

Ο Mithíðein an bealaiγ comopba Molaiρ do écc.

° *Beann-fhada*, i. e. the long beann, or hill, now anglicised Banada, a fair town, in the barony of Leyny, in the county of Sligo.

p *Imleach-iseal*.—This was the ancient name of the townland of Castletown, situated on the

west side of the River Easkey, near its mouth, in the parish of Easkey, barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo. The name Imleach-iseal is now locally forgotten, but the name is fortunately preserved on the Down Survey of the

immediately afterwards between the grandsons of Felim and the sons of Turlough.

O'Doherty, Chief of Ardmire, i. e. John Balv, the son of Conor, died ; and his brother Donnell assumed his place.

Dermot O'Dowda, i. e. the son of the O'Dowda (Donnell), heir to the lordship of Hy-Fiachrach, died.

O'Hara Duv, Donough, the son of John O'Hara, entered among the friars in the monastery of Beann-fhoda^o, and resigned the lordship to his brother Cormac, who was then styled the O'Hara ; and Cormac's place was then given to John Mac-an-Easpuig O'Hara.

The son of O'Hara of the Plain, i. e. Cormac, son of Teige, died.

Hugh, the son of Dermot Mac Donough, died.

The son of Niall Reagh O'Conor was slain by Donnell, the son of Murtough, son of Donnell [O'Conor].

The plague [raged] virulently in Dublin, so that three thousand persons, both male and female, large and small, died of it, from the beginning of Spring to the end of the month of May. Donough, the son of O'Dowda, i. e. the son of Teige ; Conor, the son of Donnell, son of Cormac Mac Donough, and his wife, the daughter of Teige Mac Donough ; the Vicar of Imleach Iseal^p, Donough, son of Tomaltagh O'Beollain ; Edmond Burke, the son of Mac William of Clanrickard, and heir to the lordship of Clanrickard, all died of the plague.

Owen O'Flaherty was treacherously slain in his own bed at night, by a farmer of his own people.

Donnell, the son of Rory, son of Taichleach O'Dowda, was blinded and hanged by Donough, the son of Murtough O'Dowda ; and Cathal, son of Cormac O'Dowda, and his son, were slain by Teige Roe, the son of Murtough O'Dowda, on the same day, at the instigation of the aforesaid Donough.

A depredation was committed by O'Conor, i. e. Hugh, the son of O'Conor Don, upon Mac Costello Roe.

O'Meehin of Ballagh^a, Coarb of St. Molaisse, died.

county of Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 256, note ^a, and the map to the same work.

^a Ballagh, now Ballaghmeehin, an ancient Ter-

mon, dedicated to St. Molaisi, in the east of the parish of Rossinver, in the north of the county of Leitrim, of which Termon O'Meehin was the ancient coarb, or lay incumbent. The head of

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1440.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, cñthpe chéd, cñthpachatt.

Mac uilliam bupc .i. Uatér mac tomair mic Sìr Emainn albanaiḡ tigh-eapna gall connact, ⁊ móráin do ḡaoidealaib do écc donn plaiḡ pectmain na ppeil na cpioice ip in pfoḡmar, ⁊ Mac Uilliam do ḡairm démann a búpc i monað a óñbpaṭap.

Sic do óenam dua domnaill neactain, ⁊ dua neill eoḡan pe apoile.

O doápcaraiḡ domnaill mac concobair taoipeac Ápda mióðair do écc, ⁊ dá ua ndoápcaraiḡ do ḡairm ina ionað .i. Emann mac concobair, ⁊ Aoð mac Sfam.

Mag epaith, Macha mac mapcair comarba tñrmann dabeócc décc ⁊ Seaan buidhe do oipñsoh ina ionað.

ḡpian mac Domnaill mic Muipéñpcaiḡ uí Concobair tighñna iochtaip connacht, péðla ḡaile ⁊ ḡairccio ḡaoideal a aimpipe décc an dapa la na ppeil Eoin iar mbñt 37 mbliaðna i ttiḡñnar.

Magnur eóghanac máḡ uióir, mac riðe Pílip, ⁊ cataipiona ingñ duinn mic Conconnacht méḡuióir bean Mec magñura méḡ uióir décc.

Ropp mac Seain méḡuióir, ⁊ peðlimio puað mac Donnchaio puaið méḡ uióir do mapbað.

Domnaill ua bpeiplén paí bñtññman, ⁊ aððar ollaman pear manac déḡ.

Duibḡñn ḡpuamða ó duibḡñnoáin paí rñchaðha décc.

Maghnar ó domhnaill (.i. mac domnaill) do mapbað i mbun lñcaiḡ la cloinn Mec ruibhne Connactaiḡ, ⁊ concobair mac Eoin eppcoip .i. mac an eppcoip conallaiḡ, ⁊ diapmaic mac donnchaio mecaí rñchaðha uí domnaill

this family still farms the ancient Termon lands of Ballaghmeelin. Mr. Meehin is in possession of a curious relic consisting of a brass box, in which it is said St. Molaise's Gospel was preserved. This box exhibits a curious Irish inscription containing the names of the artist and persons for whom it was made. Of this Mr. Petrie has made a perfect fac-simile, to be preserved among his collection of ancient Irish monumental and other inscriptions.

^r *Termon-Daveog*, now Termon-Magrath, in the parish of Templecarn, barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal. Magrath was the coarb, or lay incumbent, of this termon, and had a castle of considerable importance, the ruins of which are still to be seen in tolerable preservation on the northern margin of Lough Erne.

^s *Wife of Mac Manus Maguire*, i. e. the wife of Mac Manus, who was the head of a sept of the Maguire family seated at Senad Mac Manus,

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1440.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty.

Mac William Burke, i. e. Walter, the son of Thomas, son of Sir Edmond Albanagh, Lord of the English of Connaught, and of many of the Irish, died of the plague a week before the Festival of the Holy Cross, in Autumn; and Edmond Burke, his brother, was styled Mac William in his place.

O'Donnell, Naghtan, and O'Neill, Owen, made peace with each other.

O'Doherty, Donnell, the son of Conor, Chief of Ardmire, died; and two O'Dohertys were nominated in his place, namely, Edmond, the son of Conor, and Hugh, the son of John.

Magrath, Matthew, son of Marcus, Coarb of Termon-Daveog', died; and John Boy was elected in his stead.

Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Conor, Lord of Lower Connaught, and star of the valour and bravery of the Irish of his time, died, two days before the Festival of St. John, after having been thirty-seven years in the lordship.

Manus Eoghanagh Maguire, son of Philip, and Catherine, daughter of Donn, son of Cuconnaught Maguire, and wife of Mac Manus Maguire^a, died.

Ross, the son of John Maguire, and Felim Roe, the son of Donough Roe Maguire, were slain.

Donnell O'Breslen, a learned Brehon, and intended Ollav of Fermanagh, died.

Duigen Gruamdha' O'Duigennan, a learned historian, died.

Manus, the son of Donnell O'Donnell, was slain at Bun-leacaigh^a, by the sons of Mac Sweeny Connaughtagh; and Conor Mac-Eoin-Easpuig, i. e. Mac-an-Easpuig of Tirconnell, and Dermot, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Sean-

now Belle Isle, to the south of Enniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster these two obits are thus entered:

"A. D. 1440. Manus Eoghanagh Maguire, i. e. the son of Philip na tuaidhe, died in this year. Catherina, the daughter of Donn, son

of Cuconnaught Maguire, i. e. the wife of Mac Manus Maguire, died in this year.

^a *Duigen Gruamdha*, i. e. Duigan the grim, surly, morose, or gloomy.

^a *Bun-Leacaigh*, i. e. the mouth of the Leacach, or rocky river, which falls into Sheep-haven, opposite Doe Castle, in the barony of Kilmacre-

do marbadh ír in ló cétina. Mac aile domnaill uí domnaill 7 bponz do Conallchaib do marbadh mic meic ruibní Concobair mac Suibhne i ndioḡail a bpatar.

ḡpraine ingén uí céallaig bean taidḡ uí brian do écc.

Cairlén baile uí baogill do ḡabail la Mac domnaill mic uí domnoill iar bpaḡbail baogail fair 7 édala mora do paḡbail ann daipḡete 7 dedac 7 deidead, 7 an cairlen ceona do ḡabail doḡidiri la hua nDomnoill, 7 a tabairt dua baogill, 7 clann domnaill uí domnaill do ḡabail ann, 7 a mbeir illainn aḡ ua ndomnaill ina miḡnómairb.

O Ruairc .i. Lochlainn mac taidḡ do ḡabail la cloinn Airt uí Ruairc, 7 clann Airt dia tabairt do donnchaḡ ballac máḡ Samraḡain 7 da cloinn, 7 donnchaḡ ballac da tabairt do cloinn tiḡearnaín uí Ruairc, Coccad ar nḡiḡe ír in mbreipne iarom eirip cloinn tiḡearnaín uí Ruairc 7 clann taidḡ uí Ruairc ḡur po buaidipreat an típ eatarra.

Finnguala ingean uí dochartaig bean uí domnaill do écc.

O concobair failḡe cona cloinn, 7 a bpatar Cataoir do dól ar creic i laoiḡir uí móḡda. Iarla dearmuman 7 mac ḡiolla Patraicc do bpeir orra ír ecor creach rempa, 7 ppaoinoad for ua econcobair ḡur po marbadh a mac, .i. Conn co tpeirb fichtib dia amraib imaille fpir.

Cairlen uí doḡartaig .i. Cairlen cuile mic an tpeóin do ḡabail la hua ndomnaill.

Mac baicín .i. Tomar mac Henrí baipéd tiḡearna eipe hAimalḡada do écc an .i.5. do mí lul, 7 Mac baicín do ḡairm do mac Magiu baipéd.

nan, and county of Donegal. The bed of this river is composed of enormous masses of red granite.

* *Hugh Seanchaidh O'Donnell*, i. e. Hugh O'Donnell, who, as we learn from a former entry, was surnamed Seanchaidh, or the historian, from his acquaintance with genealogy and general history.

† *Ballyboyle*, baile uí baigill, is on Norden's Map called Bally O'Boyle and Castle Boyle. It is situated on the north side of the bay of Donegal, and now anglicised Ballyweel.

‡ *When he found it unguarded*, literally,

"having found danger on it," i. e. having taken an unfair advantage or opportunity of it.

§ *Cuil-mic-an-treoin*.—This name is not yet forgotten; but the place has received the alias name of Castleforward. It is situated on an arm of Lough Swilly, near the conterraneous boundary of the baronies of Inishowen and Raphoe, in the county of Donegal. Its situation appears from a passage in these Annals under the year 1529, but more clearly from the following description of the situation of the place in Sir Henry Dockwra's Narrative of his Services:

"In this place where the two bays of the

chaidh O'Donnell', were slain on the same day. Another son of Donnell O'Donnell, and a party of the Kinel-Connell, slew the son of Mac Sweeny, in revenge of his kinsman.

Grainne, the daughter of O'Kelly, and wife of Teige O'Brien, died.

The castle of Ballyboyle" was taken by the son of Donnell, who was son of O'Donnell, [at a time] when he found it unguarded^x; and he found therein great spoils in money, apparel, and armour. The same castle was again taken by O'Donnell, and given back to O'Boyle; and the sons of Donnell O'Donnell were taken prisoners therein, and detained in captivity by O'Donnell for their evil deeds.

O'Rourke, i. e. Loughlin, the son of Teige, was taken prisoner by the sons of Art O'Rourke, who gave him up to Donough Ballagh Magauran and his sons, who gave him up to the sons of Tiernan O'Rourke. A war afterwards broke out between the sons of Tiernan O'Rourke and the sons of Teige O'Rourke, so that they disturbed the territory [by the contests] between them.

Finola, the daughter of O'Doherty, and wife of O'Donnell, died.

O'Conor Faly, his sons, and his brother Cahir, went upon a predatory incursion into Leix, O'Moore's territory; but, after having sent the prey on before them, they were overtaken by the Earl of Desmond, and by Mac Gillpatrick, who defeated O'Conor, and killed his son Con, together with sixty of his soldiers.

O'Doherty's castle, i. e. the castle of Cuil-mic-an-treoin', was taken by O'Donnell.

Mac Wattin, i. e. Thomas, son of Henry Barrett, Lord of Tirawley, died on the 15th of July; and the son of Maigi Barrett was then nominated the Mac Wattin.

sea that encompass it for the most parte" [i. e. the arms of Lough Swilly and Lough Foyle, which form the peninsula of Inishowen], "come to meete somewhat neare togetheer, the distance of the land between them is about six miles broad, and in a manner all bogge, with a river passing through from one side to the other, and not passable for horse nor any numbers of foote, excepte in five or six places, where there are certaine narrow foards of water to go

through. At one of the ends of this necke of land stands an old broken castle called Coolmackatren, at the other an old forte called Cargin."

Again, speaking of Red Hugh O'Donnell's irruption into Inishowen in 1600, he writes:

"He made his retreat back again; going out he passed by Coolmacatren upon the strand at a dead lowe water, where our men had a little skirmish with him under shelter of the castle."

Mac uí Ruairc, Aodh mac aeda buide uí Ruairc aodair tigearna breipne do marbað lá Mac diarmada na ngaimnác uí Ruairc i feill i ndruim da etiarr i mbaile donncharaí bacaisg uí Ruairc.

Domnall mac corbmaic még donncharaí aodair tigearna ua nAilealla, O dubagáin Sencharaí, .i. Seáan mac Corbmaic, 7 Duibghinn ghuamda o duibghinnain ollam Meic donncharaí i ríochur do écc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1441.

AOIS CRIOST, míle, cethre cheo, cethrachacht, a haon.

Airdeppcop connacht .i. Tomar ó ceallaicch do écc.

Giollapatraic ua maoluíoir abb clocharaí décc.

Muiréscraic mac cathail moir mec Magnura airchibeocharainn clocharaí, 7 Rísrún airisg Maolain, clepeac togaide décc.

Domnall ua mocháin abb manach na búille, cinn scéna, eolair, 7 ppoi-csra coisgíó connacht décc.

Concobar mac taidg mec donncharaí tigearna éire hoilealla peichín coitcheann do cliairaí Eireann ina aimpir décc iar mbreic buada ó domán, 7 ó degmán.

Mac domnall cloinne ceallaig do marbað la cloinn doinn mic Conconacht még uibhí.

Creacha móra do dénoir lá Máguíoir, tomár for cloinn Annaíó mec domnall, 7 mac mic Emainn mec domnall do marbað leir don cupur rín.

Concobar óg mág uibí décc iar ccor an traogail de.

Ua maolconaire, Maolín mac tanaide mic paidín ollam ríl muiréadairg cinn caúpa 7 onóra eireann ina aimpir décc an .13. febru, 7 a aonacal co honoraic i tsmpall cluana coirpé. Diarmadaí puad mac donncharaí bain uí maolconaire décc hi cind mír iarrtain.

² *Dermot-na-nGamhnach*, i.e. Dermot, Jeremy, or Darby, of the strippers, or milch cows.

³ *Druim da ethiar*, i.e. the hill or ridge of the two demons. The name is now anglicised Drumahaire, or Drumahaire, which is that of a village giving name to a barony in the north-west

of the county of Leitrim, and close to the boundary of the county of Sligo.

⁴ *Donough Bacagh*, i.e. Donough, or Denis, the lame.

⁵ *Airech-Maelain*, now Derryvullan, a parish situated in the barony of Tirkennedy, in the

The son of O'Rourke, i. e. Hugh, the son of Hugh Boy, heir to the lordship of Breifny, was treacherously slain by the son of Dermot-na-nGamhnach² O'Rourke, at Druim-da-ethiar^a, the town of Donough Bacagh^b O'Rourke.

Donnell, the son of Cormac Mac Donough, heir to the lordship of Tirerrill; O'Dugan, the historian (John, son of Cormac); and Duigen Gruamdha O'Duigennan, Ollav to Mac Donough in history, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1441.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-one.

The Archbishop of Connaught [Tuam], i. e. Thomas O'Kelly, died.

Gillapatrik O'Maeluire, Abbot of Clogher, died.

Murtough, son of Cathal More Mac Manus, Archdeacon of Clogher, and Parson of Airech Moelain^c, a select ecclesiastic, died.

Donnell O'Moghan, Abbot of the monks of Boyle, head of the wisdom, knowledge, and instruction of Connaught, died.

Conor, the son of Teige Mac Donogh, Lord of Tirerrill, General Patron of the literati of Ireland in his time, died, after having vanquished the world and the Devil.

Mac Donnell of Clann-Kelly was slain by the sons of Cuconnaught Maguire.

Maguire, i. e. Thomas, committed great depredations on the sons of Annadh Mac Donnell, on which occasion he slew Edmond Mac Donnell.

Conor Oge Maguire died, after having retired from the world.

O'Mulconry, i. e. Maoilin, the son of Tany, son of Paidin, Ollav of Sil-Murray, the most highly respected and honoured of all the poets of Ireland in his time, died on the 13th of February, and was interred with honour in the church of Cluain Coirpthe^d; and Dermot Roe, the son of Donough Bane O'Mulconry, died a month after.

county of Fermanagh, a short distance to the south of the town of Enniskillen. It is curious to observe that the word Aireach is anglicised Derry in the county of Fermanagh, while in the county of Mayo it becomes Errew.—See notices of Airech-Broeca, now Derrybrusk, in the

county of Fermanagh, at the year 1384, p. 693, and of Airech-Locha Con, at 1404, p. 779.

^d *Cluain-Coirpthe*, now Kilbarry, in the parish of Termonbarry, near the brink of the Shannon, in the territory of Kinel-Dofa, or O'Hanly's country, in the east of the county of

Διαρρη camm ua luinín ραοι ρήνχαδα γ ριρ δανα αιρηνδεαχ na háρδα,
γ επιν αιριγ maelain, ρήρ occa mbaoí caður γ onoir móρ décc.

O cinneidiγ Ruad .i. Ruaidri mac pilip leititigeapna upmumán do écc.

Tómár mac ui chinneidiγ duinn do écc.

Caiplen ui Mhavadáin .i. Caiplen ριρτ an tulchain ρορ Sionainn do
gabáil lá Mac uilliam uachtapach, γ la cloinn Riocairδ ap ua Mavadáin,
γ Mac ui Mavadáin do gabáil ann γ ceitpe bpaigbe décc oile batap ip in
mbaile, γ éváil moρ déideadh γ darrn do ρagbáil ann ρορ.

Cpeach moρ la copbmac mag Sampadáin ap cloinn donncharδ ballaig
még Sampadáin.

O huiginn Mathgamáin Ruad ραοι ριρ δána do écc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1442.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, cethpe chéd, cethpachatt, a dó.

Mag capthaiγ ριabach tigeapna ua neachδac muman do écc.

An tabb ua capthaiγ do écc.

An dsgánach mac uilliam bairéd .i. deagánac chille hAlad do écc.

An dsgánac mac Maoilpuanaid mic Giollacriορτ meg donncharδ do écc.
briain mac Apδgaril meg mathgamína tighina oirgiall do écc iap ndg-
bethaid.

Seaan máguiδiρ γ domnall clann pilib meguiδiρ décc.

O flaitbhearaiγ .i. an giolla dub mac briain tigeapna iaptauρ con-
nact do écc.

Roscommon.—See note ¹, under the year 1405, pp. 783, 784, *supra*.

² *Piarus Cam*, i. e. Pierce, or Piers, the Crooked.

¹ *O'Luinin*.—The family of Luinin was found in the parish of Derryvullan, in the first year of James the First, as appears from a survey of the county of Fermanagh then taken, in which this family is thus noticed :

“The parish church of Derrymollan hath six quarters of land ; it is possessed by O'Bristlan,

O'Cannann, and Muintir Loonyne as Corbes.”

² *Ard*, now Arda, a townland in the parish of Airech-Maelain, or Derryvullan, in the barony of Tirkennedy, and county of Fermanagh.—See the year 1512.

³ *Airech-Moelain*.—See note ², *supra*.

¹ *Half-Lord*, i. e. Lord of half the territory of Ormond.

² *Port-an-Tulchain*.—On the engraved map from the Down Survey this castle is shewn, under the name of Portolohane, close to the

Piarus Cam^c O'Luinín^f, a learned historian and poet, and Erenagh of Ard^e, and of the third part of Airech-Moelain^b [Derryvullan], a man greatly revered and honoured, died.

O'Kennedy Roe, i. e. Rory, the son of Philip, Half-Lord^l of Ormond, died.

Thomas, son of O'Kennedy Don, died.

O'Madden's castle, i. e. the castle of Port-an-Tulchain^k on the Shannon, was taken by Mac William Uachtrach^l and the Clann-Rickard from O'Madden; and the son of O'Madden and fourteen hostages who were in the castle were taken, together with much spoil in armour and arms.

Cormac Magauran took a great prey from the sons of Donough Ballagh Magauran.

O'Higgin, Mahon Roe, a learned poet, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1442.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-two.

Mac Carthy Reagh, Lord of Ivahagh^m in Munster, died.

The Abbot O'Carthy died.

The son of William Barrett, Dean of Killala, died.

The Dean Mac Mulrony, the son of Gilchreest Mac Donough, died.

Brian, the son of Ardgál Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died, after a good life.

John and Donnell Maguire, the sons of Philip, died.

O'Flaherty, i. e. Gilladuv, the son of Brian, Lord of West Connaught, died.

Shannon, in the south-west of the parish of Lorha, in the barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary. The name is now anglicised Portland, and the site of the castle said to have been erected by O'Madden, who extended his power beyond the Shannon into Ormond, is still pointed out.—See another notice of this castle, under the year 1600. That O'Madden extended his power not only into the parish of Lismagh, in the present King's County, but also into Ormond, we have sufficient evidence to prove in the Irish Annals, and in the Book of Hy-Many. For some notices of this evidence the reader is

referred to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 145, *et sequent.*

^l *Mac William Uachtrach*, i. e. the Upper Mac William, whose territory bore the tribe name of his family, namely, Clann-Rickard.

^m *Ivahagh*.—This was the name of the country of O'Mahony the Western, for the extent of which see note ^c, under the year 1366, p. 633, *supra*. Mac Carthy Reagh was the chief lord not only of Ivahagh, but of all the districts now called the baronies of Carbery, in the south-west of the county of Cork.—See note ², under the year 1418, p. 832, *supra*.

Μὰς υἱοῖν τομάρ ὅς δο ἔταβαιρτ cairlén inri cñthleann do Philib mags υἱοῖν ιαρ λειγῖν Εἰμáινν ἡ τóμáιρ ὀίς amach.

Ενρί mac eogain υἱ Νέιλλ δο δουλ δο ῖοιγῖο ḡall, ἡ ῖοιγῖαδ lánmór δο ἔταβαιρτ λαῖρ δο ḡallaib co cairlén na pinne ἡ Ua néill a athair δο ἑόcht co lónmáir leipṡionoilte hṡ ccombáil Ενρί ἡ ḡall gup an maigin cceṡṡna. O domnáil .i. neacṡtain δο ἑόcht ina naḡaib, ἡ ῖṡṡ δο denom ḡó don cṡr pin la hua néill ὅ na baol comlson roṡraibṡ ppur, ἡ an cairlén δο ἔταβαιρτ ḡó dua Néill, ἡ cenél Moáin, ἡ cíor inri heoghain. Ro ῖáḡaib enrí barba ip in cairlén ἡ ḡo chṡṡṡ ῖéin la hua néill dia cṡiḡib ιαρ ccorḡar don cṡurur pin.

Domnall ḡlapp mags capṡhaiḡ tṡḡṡna ua ccaipppe décc.

Ua heṡṡṡṡḡeóil mór (Mac Con) tṡḡṡarṡa corco laoiḡe décc.

Ταḡ mac tomaltaiḡ mec diarpṡaḡa δο mṡrbaḡ la muinṡṡ chatail mṡḡ Raḡnaill por aḡaḡ chille tathcomarṡ δο upchar ḡa.

Coccaḡ δο eipḡe eṡṡṡ ua ccaṡháin ἡ Mác υἱólin, Ruaiḡ δο ἔταβαιρτ la Mac υἱólin, ἡ la cloinn bṡiam ὀίς υἱ neill ap ua ccaṡáin, ἡ ḡa ῖṡṡ ὀίḡ ap ῖichit δο muinṡṡ uí chathain δο mṡrbaḡ don Ruaiḡ pin.

An cogaḡ cedna eṡṡṡ ua ccaṡhain ἡ Mac υἱólin. Cṡeacha iomḡa ἡ mṡrbaḡa δο dénom ṡorpa, ἡ Mac mṡḡ υἱólin δο mṡrbaḡ la hua ccaṡáin. Cṡeaca δο dénam δο Mác υἱólin ap Aibne ua ccaṡáin.

ḡoill aṡa chiat ἡ na Mṡḡe δο δουλ ἡ cṡṡich bṡanaḡ, ἡ cṡeacha móra δο dénom ḡóib. bṡanaḡ ἡ cṡaṡalaḡ δο bṡeṡ ap na ḡallaib, ἡ maṡm δο ἔταβαιρτ porpa, ἡ ceṡṡe ῖicṡ δο mṡrbaḡ δο ḡallaib, ἡ eḡala diaṡṡneṡṡ δο bṡin ḡíob.

^a *Edmond and Thomas Oge.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, which was transcribed in Fermanagh, the reading is somewhat different, as follows :

“Maguire, i. e. Thomas Oge, gave up the castle of Innis Ceithlinn (or Innis Sgeithlinn), to Philip Maguire, after letting out Edmond, the son of Thomas Oge.”

^o *Kinel-Moen.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is :

“An cairlen do cṡṡṡṡṡ dua neill ἡ cinel Moein uile ἡ cṡṡ inri heogain, i. e. the castle was given up to O'Neill, and all Kinel Moen, and the rent of Inishowen.”

Kinel-Moen was the name of the territory in which Castlefin is situated.

^p *Hy-Carbery*, in the south-west of the county of Cork.—See note ¹, under the year 1418, p. 832, *supra*.

^q *Corca-Laoighe.*—This was included in Hy-Carbery at this period.—See notes ^x and ¹, under the year 1418, p. 832, *supra*.

^r *Cill-Tathchomharc*, now Killtoghert, a parish in the barony and county of Leitrim. The name is at present pronounced cill caṡcṡmṡṡ by the natives in Irish.

^s *Aibhne.*—This name is still common among the O'Kanes of the county of Londonderry, who

Maguire (Thomas Oge) gave up the castle of Enniskillen to Philip Maguire, after having set Edmond and Thomas Oge^a at liberty.

Henry, the son of Owen O'Neill, repaired to the English, and brought a very great army of the English to Castlefin; and O'Neill, his father, with all his forces in full muster, went to meet Henry and the English at the same place. O'Donnell, i. e. Naghtan, went to oppose them; but as he had not an equal number of forces [to hazard the issue of a battle], he made peace with O'Neill, giving up to him the castle, [the territory] of Kinel-Moen^o, and the tribute of Inishowen. Henry left warders in the castle, and then returned home with O'Neill in triumph.

Donnell Glas Mac Carthy, Lord of Hy-Carbery^p, died.

O'Driscoll More (Mac Con), Lord of Corca-Laoighe^o, died.

Teige, son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot, was slain with the cast of a javelin by [one of] the people of Cathal Mac Rannall, on the Green of Cill-Tath-chomharc^r.

A war arose between O'Kane and Mac Quillin, in which Mac Quillin and the sons of Brian Oge O'Neill routed O'Kane, and killed thirty-two of his people.

The same war continued between O'Kane and Mac Quillin; [and in the course of it] many depredations and slaughters were committed: the son of Mac Quillin was slain by O'Kane, and depredations were committed by Mac Quillin on Aibhne^o O'Kane.

The English of Dublin and of Meath made an incursion into the country of the Byrnes, and committed great depredations. But the Byrnes and Tooles^r overtook the English, defeated them, killed eighty of them, and stripped them of countless spoils.

anglicise it Evenew.

^r *The Byrnes and Tooles*, ḡpanaḡ, Tuathalaḡ. There are two modes of expressing surnames in Irish; the first is by prefixing O or Mac to the name of the progenitor of the family, and the second by postfixing aḡ, as O'ḡpoin, O'Byrne; O'Tuathal, O'Toole; ḡpanaḡ, i. e. *Branides*, an O'Byrne; Tuathalaḡ, i. e. *Tuathalides*, an O'Toole. Hence the plural ḡpanaḡ, Tuathalaḡ.

laḡ.—See the Editor's *Irish Grammar*, p. 332. Giraldus Cambrensis, understanding the force of Mac in Mac Murchadha, always latinises, or rather helenises, the name Dermot Mac Murchadha, by "Dermotus Murchadides," which would not be incorrect, had he not introduced *r* into the second syllable of the name of the progenitor. He should have written it *Dermotus Murchadides*.

Mac mec Murchada (τιγερνα λαιγεν).i. Muirceartac caomanae adbar
τιγερνα λαιγεν do marbad la gallaib na contae Riabcha. Cogad do denom
do Mac murchada nyr an ccontae riabaiḡ 7 pe gallaib λαιγεν iar marbad
a meic .i. Muirceartac caomanae sup bo heigean doib an Moirreireap
braḡat do gabad an la do marbad Muirceartac do legean amach, 7 ocht
cced marḡ do tabairt do Mac Murchada i nebuic a meic.

Cogad eitir aed buide o Neill 7 Mac uiblin. O neill do eirge le Mac
uiblin i naḡaib aeda buide.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1443.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mīle, cethpe chéd, cēthpacatt, a tpi.

Aonghur mac gille findéin abb leappa gabail décc.

Maghnur mág Mathgamna adbar τιγερνα οirḡiall ap eineach 7 ap
fhgnam décc.

Eimhri mág Mathgamna do marbad la hua Neill .i. Eogan mac neill óig.

Fingín mac giollapatreice 7 diarmait dá mac mec giollapatreice τιγ-
ερνα οrraiḡe do marbad hi fill hi ceill cainniḡ ap forḡall mec Riudro
buicilér.

ḡrian mac emainn mic tómair mic cathail ui fhrḡail do marbad 7 do
badad 7 é acc caircepin elaid ap eccein diuir puirt an ḡoircein iar na beir
da bliadain ḡo leir illám ag domnall buide ua fhrḡail.

Maolruanaid mac caidḡ ui érbailλ τιḡfina éle décc.

^u *Eric*, blood-money, mulct, or reparation.

^v *Heir to the lordship, &c.*—This is the technical mode of expressing in Irish, what in English would be stated as follows: “Manus Mac Mahon, heir presumptive to the lordship of Oriel, and who was worthy of succeeding to this dignity for his hospitality and chivalry, died.”

^w *Were treacherously slain.*—This passage is given as follows in English by Duaid Mac Firbis, or, as he anglicises his name, Dudley Firisie, in a translation of a portion of Irish Annals made by him for Sir James Ware, in the year 1666; of this the autograph is preserved in the Library

of the British Museum, Cod. Claren. tom. 68, Ayscough, 4799, Plut. C. xv. E.; and an old copy in the Library of Trin. Coll. Dublin, F. 1. 18, p. 365. This translation shall be referred to in these notes as Annals of D. F., the translator having always written his initials DF.

“A. D. 1443. Ffingín Mac Gilla Patrick and Dermott Mac Gille Patrick, Mac Gille Patrick, King of Ossory, his two sons (the said King being well worthy of the kingdom of Ossory, was sole Lord, through his virtuous qualities, and conditions, both in princely person, wealth, liberality, and Martiall ffeates) were both mur-

The son of Mac Murrough, Lord of Leinster, i. e. Murtough Kavanagh, heir to the lordship of Leinster, was slain by the English of Contæ-Riabhach [the county of Wexford]. Mac Murrough, after the death of his son, made war against the Contæ-Riabhach and the English of Leinster, so that they were forced to liberate the seven prisoners who had been taken on the day on which Murtough was killed, and pay Mac Murrough eight hundred marks as an eric^a for his son.

A war [broke out] between Hugh Boy O'Neill and Mac Quillin; and O'Neill rose up to assist Mac Quillin against Hugh Boy.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1443.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-three.

Aengus Mac Gillafinnen, Abbot of Lisgool, died.

Manus Mac Mahon, heir to the lordship^v of Oriel, for his hospitality and prowess, died.

Ever Mac Mahon was slain by O'Neill, i. e. Owen, son of Niall Oge.

Fineen and Dermot, two sons of Mac Gillapatrik, Lord of Ossory, were treacherously slain^w at Kilkenny, at the instigation of Mac Richard Butler.

Brian, son of Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Cathal O'Farrell, was slain and drowned as he was endeavouring to make his escape, by force, from the Island of Port-an-ghuirtin^x, where he had been held in confinement for two years and a half by Donnell Boy O'Farrell.

Mulrony, the son of Teige O'Carroll, Lord of Ely^y, died.

thered in Killkenny, by Mac Richard Butler's direction. Walter the Sirry [sic], his son, and Alexander Croc, and John Begg O'Conallay, by these three^z [recte were the three by whom] Ffingin was beaten to deth; and after Richard Buttlr's sons cruelly ransacked Ossory."

^x *Port-an-ghuirtin*.—This is mentioned in an Inquisition taken at Ardagh, on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I., as Portegortine, containing two cartrons, situated in the territory of Clanshane, in the barony of Granard, and county of Longford. The place is now called simply Gorteen, and

is a townland in the parish of Clonbroney, in the barony of Granard.—See Ordnance map of that county, sheet 9. This passage is given as follows, by D. F., in F. I. 18, p. 365 :

"A. D. 1443. Brien fitz Edmond fitz Thomas fitz Cathal O'ffeargail, being" [recte was] "killed and drowned by endeavouring to goe forceably from Port-in-gortin, after he was two yeares and a halfe kept prisoner by Daniel boy O'ffeargail."

^y *Lord of Ely*.—In Annals of D. F., F. I. 18, he is called, "Mulruany (Thady O'Carroll's son), King of Ely."

Tadó ua dubda Mac tigherna ua ffríachraic do marbað la a bhráitir péin.

Cheacha móra la hað buide ua néill for a rinnreap brathar, .i. for Muiréiríac ruad ua Néill co tucce a riap dó tar cñn a cheach, 7 co ndearnrae óigirib ffrí aroile.

O fíoinn ril MaoileRuain 7 curb da bhráitirib do marbað la cloinn goir, delbaig 7 tigh uí cillín.

MaolRuanaib mac Maolruanaib uí dubda do marbað la a deapbráitir péin 7 fiull.

Mac asohagáin urmuman, .i. giolla na naom mac giolla na naom mic asoha ollam muin 7 feineachur raó coitcínib in gac cñro, 7 fear tighhe naoidaib da gac aon do ég.

Aodh mac Aodagáin mac feargail mic basógalaið do ecc hí tuile a patha, ffrí ro bfearr tñga 7 shlabra baol do gaoidealaib ina amuir, ollam iochtar cónnaic 7 fénechur eiride.

^a *By his own kinsmen.*—"A. D. 1443. Thady O'Dowda, the King of O'fflachra-Muay, his son being" [*recte* was] "cast and killed with a speare by his own brother."—D. F. in F. 1. 18, p. 365.

^a A rinnreap bráitir, his kinsman, who was an elder branch of the family. Bráitir originally signified a brother, but throughout these Annals, as well as in the colloquial dialect of the present day, it is used to signify a kinsman, while deapbráitir is always used to signify brother.

^b *For the preys.*—Thus translated by D. F. :

"Greate preyes, taken by Ædh boy O-Nell, from his eldest brother, Mortagh Roa O-Nell, so that he obeyed for the preyes, and both they concluded full peace afterwards."

^c *Sil-Maelruain*, a tribe and territory in the modern barony of Castlereagh, in the west of the county of Roscommon. See note ^c under the year 1192, p. 92, supra.

^d *Ollav of Munster.*—This entry is given somewhat differently by D. F., as in F. 1. 18 :

"Mac Egan, of Ormond, a greate Author of Irish lawes (.i. legent in the Irish law), died."

^e *Ollav of Lower Connaught.*—In the Annals of D. F. he is called, "Ædh fitz Ffeargail Mac Egan, cheife judg of O'fflachra."

^f The following entries are given under this year in the Annals of D. F., which have been omitted by the Four Masters :

"The son of Taithlech boy ô hara was kiled in his owne house by East ô hara his sonn, and by his own kinsmen. A preying Army made by Ædh fitz Brien O'Kelly, King of Omany, and by Corcaroy in Meath, and by the sons of Dermot fitz Art O'Mailechlyn in Corcaroy, in Meath, so that they gathered theare innumerable preyes of cowes, and they burned Munyna-fedy.—Another preying Army was made by Mac Gille Patrick, King of Ossory, and by O'Mordha's sonn, and by Conn O'Conner, so that their fforces reached westward beyond Sliavardachy, and they gathered verry many Cattles, untill Richard Butler's sonn overtook them, and they being defeated lost some scores

Teige O'Dowda, the son of the Lord of Hy-Fiachrach, was slain by his own kinsmen^a.

Great depredations were committed by^a Hugh Boy O'Neill upon Murtough Roe O'Neill, his senior kinsman^a, who gave him his demand for [a restoration of] the preys^b. They then made full peace with each other.

O'Flynn of Sil-Maelruain^c and some of his kindred were slain by the Clann-Costello at the house of O'Killeen.

Mulrony, the son of Mulrony O'Dowda, was treacherously slain by his own brother.

Mac Egan of Ormond, i. e. Gilla-na-naev, the son of Gilla-na-naev, son of Hugh, Ollav of Munster^d in law, a man generally skilled in each art, and who kept a house of public hospitality for all, died.

Hugh Mac Egan, the son of Farrell, son of Boethius, died, in the springtide of his prosperity. He was the most fluent and eloquent of the Irish of his times. He was Ollav of Lower Connaught^e in law^f.

of their horses, and there was killed William, the son's son of Thomas, son to the Earle of Kildare, and Caher O'Conner's son, and John Reban fitz Murris his son, and Malechlin roa mac Gille Patrick his son, and Donnagh, son's son to John O'Carole, and others of their footemen, and the most part of their horseboyes also.

"A great army made by Mac William Burk viz^l, by Edmond fitz Thomas Burke, and by his confederates both English and Irish to joyne in battle against Mac William of Clanrickard, viz^l, Villick Oge fitz Villick fitz Richard, but God hindred them from fighting, so that Mac William of Clanrickard came then to Mac William Burk's house (i. e. obeyed him) for he had not competent number of fighting men for battle, nor to defend his countrey at that season, so that he received as meanes 400 cowes, a horse, and armour, and then they made both full peace as well in their owne behalfe as in the behalfe of their friends English and Irish on both sides. Johnyne, son to Cuconnacht o'ffeargaile, Lord of fir-laeghaghin, died a penitent death, he being

anoynted according to the churche's rites.—O'Mordha, his son, gave a defeate to the county of Kilkenny, where Peirs, the son's son of Peirs Buttler, was kild, and two or three of the murderers that had beaten fingir Mac Gille Patrick.

"The Abbot of Muirgeas, son to the Abbot Mac Donnagh was killed *per dolum* by his owne kinsmen, to wit, by the sons of Ædh mac Maelruany, viz^l. Brickaliav-men, and that for taking from them certaine hereditarie lands, and it is said that he was son to the Abbot mac David, though he endeavored to depose him forcibly.

"A rany tempestious yeare after May, so that many filthes multiplied in all the Rivers in Ireland, and much hurted both bees and sheepe in Ireland.

"One of the streetes in Athboy-tlachta being [was] burnt whose losses were innumerable.

"A confederacy of war made by the Briminghams and by Calwagh O'Conner against the English, so that they preyed and burnt a greate part of Meath by that warr, and that also they

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΤ, 1444.

Αοίρ Κριοτ, μίλε, σεϊριν céo, céthpachatt, a céthap.

Rirðerð mac an deaganaið moir mic domnaill mic Seaim gallda ui pearðail, eppcop Ardachaið décc.

Uilliam ua hetigen eppcop oile pind do ðul do Roim, 7 ðronð mór do clepchib connaét 7 a nécc ðupmór .i. taðð mac taðð mic ðiapmada iap ngnougað abðaine na búille, 7 uilliam mac an deccanaið ui plannagaim ppiop commain, Mac maioleðloinn mic copbmaic mec donnachaið abb baile eappa ðara, 7 rochaið oile do clepçib ulað.

Αοð buiðe mac bpiain ballaið ui Néill ploghðamna epeann, neach po ba mó clú, 7 do bpi pfiip eneach, 7 engnam do ploghðamnaib a aimpipe pfi ar mó po átið ðfiponn gall ða naimðeoin ða paibe ina pé do lot ðupchap ga i nuib Eaððac, 7 a beit hi cpóliðe baii cuið la pichit .i. o chitaoine an ðraith ðup an ðara lá do ðampaið, 7 a écc iappin iap mbpfieth buaða ó ðoman 7 ó ðfinan ðia paðaiipn do punnpaið.

Sluaigeað aobal la heogan .i. ua neill, mac Néill óig, 7 la hupmop

have obteyned what they fought for, according to their owne wills (to wit) the said Calwagh's challenges that is, his duties as their Lord from the English during his life, and the Brimingham's pledges that had been then in custodie of the English in consideration of many challenges due unto them (to wit) sattisfaction for blud and preyes, the said pledges to be freely restored without farther satisfaction given to them, and not that only [but] they obteyned all conditions as they demaunded for houlding peaceable quietness with the English. That warr was called the warr of Caimin, that is an abuse that was given to the son of the cheife of the Brimingham's (hibernicè to Mac ffeorais his son) in the greate court of the towne of Athtruim by the Thresurer of Meath, .i. the Barnwall's son, so that he beate a *Caimin*, .i. a stroke of his finger, upon the nose of mac Mec ffeorais, or Brimingham's son, which deed he was not

worthy of, & he entring on the Earle of Ormond's safe guard, so that he stole afterwards out of the Towne, and went towards ô Conner-ffaly and they joyned together, & it is hard to know that ever was such abuse better revenged then the said Caimin, and thence came the notable word '*Cogadh an Caimin*.' In that same warr was killed Ædh ballagh fitz Rory fitz Mælmordha Rievagh O Conner by a speare.

"Magnus Dall, son to O'Conner Roe, a man of an Excellent good knowledg & memory, and kind of the commonest Poets, died."

^s *Bishop of Ardagh*.—The passage relating to the death of this bishop, is translated as follows by D. F., evidently from the Annals of Lecan :

"A. D. 1444. Richard, son to the Greate Deane fitz Daniel fitz John Gallda O'ffeargail, .i. Bishop of Ardachy of Bishop Mel, *quievit in Christo*, blessed be he; and the young Official Mac Muircherty, being by the Quier of Ardachy

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1444.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-four.

Richard, son of the Great Dean, son of Donnell, son of John Gallda O'Farrell, Bishop of Ardagh², died.

William O'Hetigen, Bishop of Elphin, and a great number of the clergy of Connaught, went to Rome, where the majority of them died, namely, Teige, son of Teige Mac Donough, who had been appointed to the abbacy of Boyle; William, son of the Dean O'Flanagan, Prior of Roscommon; the son of Melaghlin, son of Cormac Mac Donough, Abbot of Ballysadare; and many also of the clergy of Ulster³.

Hugh Boy, the son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, Roydamna¹ of Ireland, the most renowned, hospitable, and valorous of the princes of Ireland in his time, and who had planted more of the lands of the English, in despite of them, than any other man of his day, was wounded by the cast of a javelin in Iveagh; and he continued in the agonies of death for twenty-four days, i. e. from Spy-Wednesday to the second day of summer, when he expired, on Saturday precisely, having vanquished the world and the Devil.

After the death of Hugh, a great army⁴ was led by Owen, son of Niall Oge

chosen to supply his place, & his messengers sent towards the Pope afterwards."—See Harris's Edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 253, where Harris, referring to this passage, observes, that it occurs "in certain manuscript Annals, intitled, *The Annals of Firbissey*, not those of *Gelasy Mac Firbissey*, who died in 1301, but the Collection or Translation of one *Dudley Firbissey*."

It is highly probable, however, that this translation was made by Duaid Mac Firbis, or, as he anglicised his name, Dudly Ferbisie, from the Annals of Lecan, so often quoted by O'Flaherty, in H. 2. 11, under the name of MS. L.; for though the original compiler may have died so early as 1301, they may have been continued by his successors down to the year 1468, or perhaps to a later period.

² *The clergy of Ulster*.—This passage is thus given in English by D. F. in F. 1. 18:

"A. D. 1444. The Bishop of Oilfinn, .i. William O'Etegan, went to Rome, and many of the Conactyan clergy, and they, for the most part, died, .i. Thady fitz Thady Mac Diermada, after obtaining the Abbacie of Boyle, and William, son to the Deane O'Flanagan, .i. Prior of Roscommon, and the son of Melachlyn fitz Cormack mac Donaghy, .i. the Abbot of Baleasadara, and John, son to the Abbot of *David* [*sic*] with many more of the clergy of Ulster and Conacht."

¹ *Roydamna*, i. e. *materies regis*.

⁴ *A great army*.—This and the preceding passage are translated as follows by D. F. in F. 1. 18:

"A. D. 1444. *Ædh boy fitz Brian Ballagh*

gaoideal ulað uile cínmoetá ua domnaill do indreab 7 do argain cloinne afoha buide iar nécc afoha. Ro éionóil Muirceáda puað ua néill, 7 énpí ua néill, 7 mac uibilín cona lucht comafnta uile pop cind an tplaiaí móir rin ir in duibérian. Ro gírrat bealach coilleað pop an cconair in po ba dóig leo a pochtain chucu. Tamicc ua néill cona ploiaib do foigib an bealaig iomcumaing. Ro ionnpoigíste an lucht oile iad gup po marbátt Mac domnaill galloclac baol pop díreab an tplaiaí hi ccommairg an lóitt. Do chuaib an plóg hi mímeirneig moir deirdein, go tugrat poigine na ngiall po éograt pín do cloinn mec ui néill buide, .i. afoh mac uí neill, mac énpí uí néill, Mac méz maégaínn, Mac ui mealláin 7 cúig bpaigde décc immaile ppiú do cind na pligib do légean doib ina pppichling gup po imigíste iarpin po méla 7 cuirbeð.

Eoghan mac domnaill mic Muirceartaig ui Concobair tigeapna sliccig 7 epiche cairppe do marbað dupchup do foighitt la cloinn corbmaic mec donnchaib, uair po marbað mac maoleacloinn mic corbmaic mec donnchaib piapan tan rin hi tproban la mac mic Eóin ui airt, conað tpið riðe po marbað Eoghan mac domnaill.

Sluaigead la hua néill .i. Eoghan i ngallbaet oirgiall gup po chpeacloircc móran díob, 7 po aircc Spádbaile dúine dealgan, 7 puair tpi pichitt marz 7 ba thonna póna do chind gan an baile pín do loigab.

O'Neil, who was thought to be King of Ireland, and the most famous Prince, the liberaest and hardiest in Martiall deeds, and the only man (in his owne dayes) that most planted of English" [men's] "lands against their wills that was in Ireland, was, by one cast of a spear, killed in Magennis his Countrey, of whose wound being sick for 25 dayes space, that is, from the Wednesday in which Christ was betrayed untill the Saturday the second of Máy; and we never heard since Christ was betrayed in such a day" [of] "a better man.

"A great Army" [i. e. hosting] "made by Eogan fitz Niall O'Neil in Ulster, and by all the Irish of Ulster also, besides" [*recte* except] "O'Domnaill, to spoyle and prey Ædh boy

O'Neil his sons after that their losse" [i. e. after the loss of Hugh], "so that Mortagh Roe O'Neil and Henry O'Neil and Mac Ugilin, with their confederates on both parties, gathered their forces to Dufftrian against the greate Army aforesaid, and they cut wood in their passage afore them, and there was killed O'Neil's Constable, .i. Mac Donnell Galloglach, he being left only" [i. e. alone] "in the reare of the Army amongst the carriage, by which he" [O'Neil] "was discouraged, and they gave such pledges to their owne desere to O'Neill boy his sons: to witt, Ædh, son to O'Neil, and Henry O'Neil his son, and Mag Mahon's son, O'Mellan, and fifteen pledges more, as they have chosen to themselves for to give them, & so they departed abused and ashamed."

(i. e. the O'Neill); and the greater number of the chieftains of Ulster, O'Donnell excepted, marched with a numerous army to plunder and destroy the Clann-Hugh-Boy. Murtough Roe O'Neill, Henry O'Neill, Mac Quillin, and all their auxiliaries, assembled to oppose this army in the territory of Duibhthrian [Dufferin]. They cut a passage through the wood, in the direction which they conceived they [the enemy] would approach them. O'Neill with his forces advanced to this narrow passage, when the others charged them, and slew Mac Donnell Galloglagh, who was in the rear of the army, amongst the baggage. The army became much discouraged at this, so that they delivered up to the sons of Mac-I-Neill Boy all such hostages as they chose to select, namely, Hugh, the son of O'Neill, the son of Henry O'Neill, the son of Mac Mahon, the son of O'Mellan, and fifteen other hostages besides, on condition of being themselves permitted to return home through the passage already mentioned. This being agreed to, they took their way homeward in sorrow and disgrace.

Owen, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor, Lord of Sligo, and of the territory of Carbury, was slain with a cast of a javelin^k by one of the sons of Cormac Mac Donough; for the son of Melaghlin, who was son of Cormac Mac Donough, had been previously slain in a quarrel by the grandson of John O'Hart; and it was on this account that Owen, the son of Donnell, was slain.

A great army was led by O'Neill, i. e. Owen, into the English settlements of Oriel, and he plundered and burned many of them; he also plundered the street-town^l of Dundalk, and obtained sixty marks and two tons^m of wine [as a recompense] for not burning the town itself.

^k *With a cast of a javelin, bupchup do figh-
ite, jacus sagittas.*—D. F. translates it "was
kild by a dart," in F. 1. 18, as follows:

"A. D. 1444. Eogan fitz Daniell fitz Mortagh
O'Conner, lord of Sligeach and of the country
of Carbreay, was kild by a dart, by the sons of
Cormac Mac Donnaghy: and Melaghlyn mac
Cormac Mac Donnaghy was" [i. e. had been]
"kild afore that in a quarrell by the sons of
Eoin O'Hairt, and that was the cause of the
killing of the said Eogan fitz Daniell O'Conner."

^l *Street-town, ríabóiste, literally, street-*

*town, a town or village consisting of one street,
and not defended by a castle.*

^m *Two tons.*—In the copy of the Annals of
D. F., preserved in F. 1. 18, this passage runs as
follows:

"A. D. 1444. O'Neill marched with a greate
Army to, & in the English of Orgiall (*alias*
Uriell), and ransacked the Sradvaly of Dune
Delgan, and received 60 marks and two tonns
of wine for not burning the towne, after he had
preyed and burnt" [a] "greate parte of the
country."

Mhorbail mor do dhán do deib Maíri Acha truím, .i. a fúile do tabairt do ball, ⁊ a chénga do amlabar, ⁊ a chora do cláiríneach ⁊ a lám do ríniú do neoch aga paíbe rí cngailte dia thaob ⁊ caite do bpeit do mnasí éoppaig.

Forbair la hua Neill for gallaib, gur po mill mórán iompu, ⁊ co bfuair coméa móra ó gallaib do cind ríoh leith bliadna do dhóm ppiú. Creach-pluaigeab riapan ríó rin do dhénm la mac uí néill brian mac domnaill mic Eoghain uí néill ⁊ ngallbacht gur po marbað brian ríoh dófn upcup cloice ⁊ po gabad Éimear mag maégamna, ⁊ po marbað apoile dia muintir.

Toirpdealbac mac eogain mic Ruaidrí uí concobair do marbað la cloinn Connmaig dupcup do foigitt.

Seaan mac brian mic Emainn ní fírgail do marbað ⁊ ochtop immaille ppiir la Seaan ua fírgail, ⁊ la cloinn domnaill buide uí fírgail for rliab callpaige bpi leth.

Eman mac Tómaír mic catail uí fírgail do écc.

^a *A great miracle*, should be “great miracles.”—This is wonderful indeed! but not more wonderful than the miracles wrought by other images of the Blessed Virgin, at the same period, in other countries. On the 23rd of July, 1418, a Swiss soldier struck with his dagger a stone image of the Blessed Virgin, placed at the corner of the rue aux Ours and of the rue de Salle-au-Compte, in Paris; and the blow made the blood spout forth in abundance from the stone statue!

^o *Feles parère*.—This extraordinary passage is quoted by O'Reilly, in his Irish Dictionary, under the word *cait*, where he attempts (with the best intention, no doubt) to gloss over the hideous character of this last clause by explaining the word *cait*, by “safe delivery in child-bearing;” but the celebrated Irish antiquary Dudley, or Duaid Mac Firbis, who was a more honest investigator of truth than O'Reilly, and who understood the Irish language better than any man that flourished in, or since his time, has translated this passage as follows:

“A. D. 1444. Grete miracles worked through St. Marie's Image in Ath-truim, to witt” [it] “gave his eyes to the blind, his tounge to the

dumbe, his leggs to the cripple or lame, the reaching of his hand” [to one] “that had it tyed in his side; and cattes brought forth by a big-bellied woman that was thought to be with childe” [*caite do bpeit do mnasí éoppaig*].

^p *Encamped*: forbair signifies an encampment formed in the territory of an enemy with a view to reduce it to subjection. The exact meaning of the word is given by Duaid Mac Firbis, in his translation of this passage, which runs as follows:

“A. D. 1444. *A besieging camp* made by O'Neill against the English, wherewith he has done them much harme, and they gave him much goods for granting to them one halfe yeare's peace. *A preyeing Army*” [i. e. *hosting*] “made before that by the sonn's son of O'Neill, .i. by Brien fitz Daniell fitz Eogan O'Neill against the English in Orgiall (or Uriel), wherein the said Brien was killed by one cast of a stone, and Emeare Magmahon was taken prisoner, and some of his men slaine.”

^q *The cast of a javelin*.—Torlagh, son of Eogan fitz Ruairi O'Conner slaine by Clanconway, by one cast of a dart.—D. F.

A great miracle^a was wrought by the image of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary at Trim, namely, it restored sight to a blind man, speech to a dumb man, and the use of his feet to a cripple, stretched out the hand of a person to whose side it had been fastened, et foeminam gravidatam feles eniti fecit.

O'Neill encamped^p against the English, and destroyed a great part of their possessions; and he received great rewards for making peace with them for half a year. Before this was concluded, the son of O'Neill, Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Owen O'Neill, made a predatory incursion into the English settlements, on which Brian himself was killed by one cast of a stone, Edmond Mac Mahon was taken prisoner, and others of his people were [also] killed.

Turlough, the son of Owen, son of Rory O'Connor, was slain with the cast of a javelin^a by [one of] the Clann-Conway.

John, the son of Brian, son of Edmond O'Farrell, and eight others along with him, were slain by John O'Farrell and the sons of Donnell O'Farrell on the mountain called Sliabh-Calraighe-Bri-leith^r.

Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Cathal O'Farrall, died.

^r *Sliabh-Calraighe Bri-Leith*, now Slieve Golry, a considerable hill, situated immediately to the west of the village of Ardagh, in the county of Longford. The word *pluab* does not always signify a mountain, for in districts of a flat surface a very inconsiderable elevation is called *pluab*; and Dr. O'Brien states, in the preface to his Dictionary, that the word rather means a heathy ground, whether it be low and flat, or in the shape of a hill. In the Annals of D. F. this place is called simply Bri-leith, which is the ancient name of the hill.

The situation of the mountain of Bri-leith is proved by the following passage, translated from the Life of St. Mel, in Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 261, col. 2:

"St. Patrick left Mel in Ardachadh to the east, and his sister in Druim-cheo, to the west of the mountain called *Bri-leith*, which lies between both places."

According to a curious legend in the Dinnseanchus, this hill, which is very celebrated in

ancient Irish history, received the name of Bri-leith, i. e. the hill of Liath, from Liath, the son of Cealcar of Cualann; and its present appellation of Sliabh-g-Calruighe, or, as it is anglicised, Slieve Golry, is derived from the ancient name of the territory in which it is situated, as we learn from^r Duaid Mac Firbis, in his Genealogical work (Marquis of Drogheda's copy), p. 357, where, enumerating the different Calrys in Ireland, he writes: "Cá Calpaige i n-Teffa, go maó n Sliab Calpaige i cconbae an Longpuirt. There is a Calry in Teffia, and from it is named Sliabh-Calraighe, in the county of Longford."

There were in fact two Calrys in ancient Teffia, one in south Teffia, called Calraighe an Chala, which retains its name to this day, and is nearly coextensive with the parish of Ballyloughloe, in the county of Westmeath; and the other in North Teffia, the name and position of which are preserved in Slieve Golry, in the county of Longford.

Magnus mág maithgairna aóbar tigeapna oirgiall décc, 7 a aónacal i cluain eoir.

Eber mac briain mág maithgairna aóbar tigeapna oirgiall do marbadh.

Taóg ua briain tigeapna tuathmuman do écc.

Síoda camm mac Conmara taoireac cloinne cuilem pfichfm coitcfnm fear nepeann décc eittri da notclai.

Dubcoblai i ngean tomáir meguir (tígeapna fear manac) bean eoígan mág caímaoíl bean daonnachtac deíreapcach deígeiniú do écc.

⁵ *Heir to the lordship.*—"Magnus Mac Mahon who ought to be King of Orgiall, and one worthy of the Lordship of Ireland, through his liberality, Martial feates, warres, and preyes, on both English and Irish, such as had been his foes, died, and was buried at Cluain-eouis on the first day of the Exaltation of the holy Cross."

¹ *Heir to the lordship.*—"Emear, son to Brian Mac Mahone, who should be King of Oirgiall, slaine."—D. F.

² *Lord of Thomond.*—"Thady O'Brien, King of Thomond, died."—D. F.

³ *Between the two Christmases*, i. e. between the 25th of December, which the Irish call "Great Christmas," and the 1st of January, which they call "Little Christmas." This passage is translated by D. F. as follows:

"Sida Cam Mac Conmara, a very hospitable man, with [un]common liberality towards all Ireland, died between the two Christmases in this yeare."

⁴ Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following entries altogether omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1444. A great controversie between the Clergy of Ireland in this yeare touching Easterday, for Dominica Septuagesima was on the second day of February, & quadragesima on the 23rd of the same moneth, & Easter on the 6th of Aprill, & that is erroneous, .i. the bissextile day happened on Sunday next to the termin

so that it extended Septuagesima on the ix of february and quadragesima on the first of March, & Easter day on the twelfth day of Aprill, & that is the truth according to the common opinion.

"Greate warr stirred in Delbhna Eathra, the sons of David Mag Cochlan & ffeilm Mac Cochlan, on the one part, & the Bishop Mag Cochlan, with the sept of Connor Mag Cochlan, on the other part, so that each partie gathered their severall freinds, to wit, Mag-Eochagan & his sons, & the sons of Daniel O'Bryan, and the sons of Daniel O'Kelly his son on Mag Cochlan's side. And Breasel fitz Brien fitz Eogan O'Kelly with the Bishopp; and went they both parties to Magh Beannochoir to meete O'Madden upon terms of agreement. And the Bishop would not allow not [even] the cessation of one day nor of that night neither, but he followed all that multitude to Lom-cluain-I-flatily "[now Lumcloon]" to pursue them, where the Bishop with his men were defeated; & farther the Bishop with his two brothers, Brian & Magnus, the two sonns of the Archdeacon Mag-cochlan, & the sons of O Aedhacan also were all killed on the bogg northward next Tuaim-Eolaing, and James the Bishop's son, Archdeacon of Clonmacnoise, & Breasall fitz Brien fitz Eogan O'Kelly, prior of Cloontuaiscert Omany was killed on the bogg southward by Tuaim-Eoluing, & also 18 of the Laytie were killed therein, & they ramsacked & burnt the ffothaire,

Manus Mac Mahon, heir to the lordship^t of Oriel, died, and was interred at Clones.

Ever, son of Brian Mac Mahon, heir to the lordship^t of Oriel, died.

Teige O'Brien, Lord of Thomond^u, died.

Sioda Cam Mac Namara, Chief of Clann-Cuilein, general protector of the men of Ireland, died between the two Christmases^v.

Duvcovla, daughter of Thomas Maguire (Lord of Fermanagh), and wife of Owen Mac Cawell, a humane, charitable, and truly hospitable woman, died^x.

—Dealbnach, that night, and it was on Munday, before St. John the Baptist's day, these greate deeds were acted; & God's blessing, and the blessing of all saints & true Christians, with that Bishop to his terrestriall mation. A common giver to all the clergy of Ireland, and a spetial true freind to all the learned in the Irish liberrall sciencies in Ireland also was that eminent Lord Bishopp.

"Greate Warr in Machary-Conacht betweene the two O'Connors, so that men and cattle were lost and spoyled, & Ruary fitz Thady O'Conner through that Warr.

"Greate Warr betweene the Earles of Desmond and Ormond, so that the Earle of Desmond preyed and burnt I-cluainn & I-Ere, & I-Hogain, and the most part of the county of Typperary, and also many of their men were slaine.

"An Army by the Earle of Ormond, Lord Deputy of Ireland, and by the English of Meath & Leinster, & of the East part of Munster, against the Earle of Desmond, so that they burnt part of the Powers' Countrey, but they dare not goo any farther, but they made a yeare's peace afterwards, and each partie returned homewards.

"Great preyes made on the Comsenach by Mac Richard Buttler (or Richard Buttler's son), afterwards, & Walter Tobin in recompence thereof tooke from them greate preyes also.

"William O-Maelbrenan, who was thought

to be Duke (or Chieftaine) of Clann-Concabbhair, was killed by Ruairk O'Maelbrenyn's sons and by Munter Connactan.

"Tomaltach, son to Cormac O'Beirn, who was thought to be Duke, or Cheiftaine, of Tirbriuen-na-sinna, died x^c. Kalend. Decembris.

"Edmond, son's son to Eochy O'Kelly, died.

"A greate skirmish by the sonnys of Murcher-tach Bacach O'Conner, wherein Muireadhach O-Hairt and many others were killed. Another great skirmish by the sonnys of Cormack Mac Donnagh, on the sons of Tigernan Oge O'Ruairk wherein Henry Mac Caba, with many others, were killed.

"The Earl of Ormond, Lord Deputy of Ireland, was summoned from the King of England, & was taken prisoner by the King afterwards for certaine crimes & many accusations laid unto his charge by the English of Ireland.

"One of the Pope's Cardinalls was killed by his owne Chamberlain, *per dolum*.

"The glory and solace of our Creator extolled in this yeare, .i. Eleaven thousand of the Zazacens were killed in battaile by the Prior of Rhodes, & also the Pope's men defeated them in another Battle, wherein many thousands were slaine of them.

"A wett Summer & harvist which made all Corne maltish for the most parte.

"Ffelim, son to ô Conner ffaly, went to serve Mac Murchadha, against the sons of Gerrald Cœmhanach; some time expired afterwards he

ΑΙΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΤ, 1445.

Αίoir Cpiope, mife, cethpe chéu, cethpachatt, a cúicc.

Tomar ua lennain cananach 7 Sacpirta leappa gabail décc.

Sloigeaó mór do ófnoim la hua ndomnaill go pligeac, 7 la Pilibmág uidiu la cloinn afoha még uidiu 7 la cloinn Eoghain ui Choncobair. Ro loircecaó leo Shigeac pop coirpdealbach cappach mac domnaill mic Muircéirteagh ui Choncobair, 7 po marbaó mac donncharó tigeapna típe hoilealla, .i. comaltaó mac donncharó leo co rocaioib oile.

Uilliam mac Seacain mic domnaill ui fírgail tigeapna na hangaile dég iar ndeigbíchaió cianacpua 7 ba taoipeach do gairm iarrin ipin angaile, .i. do Roppa mac Muircéirteag muidig mic brian ui fírgail, 7 pliocht Mupcharó ui fírgail uile do gairm anma óe. Da cloind afoha 7 clano Seacain

returning homewards, Art Camhanach raised against him and took him prisoner, he being but few men in his company.

“A greate defeate given to the sons of O’Conner ffaly, and to the sons of O’Mordha, wherein Cathal O’Conner was taken prisoner, and many of his men slaine in the county of Kildare, so that he lost no less then five or six scores both killed and imprisoned.

“Gerott, son to James Tirell, & Hubert Tirell’s son were slaine *per dolum*, by the sons of Richard Tirell in Balegatachan on tewesday next after Michaelmas.

“The son’s son of Thady fitz Mahon O’Kennedy, was murthered by the sons of Daniell Mac Mahon.

“A wicked prey taken by the sons of Thorlach ó Conner from the sons of ffelim O’Conner, and in reveñge thereof the preyes of Muintir-Taidhg-an-teaghy were taken by the sons of ffelim’s son.

“The castle of Athlone was taken by Muintir-Nechtyn, and by the son of Gille-bower fitz Edmond O’Kelly *per dolum*, and gave it to Donnach, son to O’Kelly afterwards, & as he pos-

sessed the said castle, he left the custodie thereof to the same people, and afterwards the Dillons in an obscure windy night went towards the said castle, and made thereunto (unawares to the wards) a way through which they entered, & after they got in, two of their men viz. William buy Dillon and Robert O’Siadhail were slain by darts, and after that within also was slaine the son’s son of Mahon O’Nechtyn & Diarmoid O’Maelbrigdy, but Gille-bower his son entred into Tor-an-puca, and defended it untill his life was secured [ensured] “him by his Enemies, & was afterwards safe conducted to his owne house, & the castle kept by the Dillons.

“Greate preyes by Conn O’Conner ffaly from Mac Morach his people, espetially from the sons of Morach Mac Lochlyn, and he being pursued with a greate multitude of men that put him into a very dangerous condition; nevertheless the said Conn courageously fought against the pursuers, & scattered them and took twenty horses, eight or nine prisoners of the best Ranke from them, and brought away wholly the preyes.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1445.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-five.

Thomas O'Leannain, Canon and Sacristan of Lisgool, died.

A great army was led into Sligo by O'Donnell, Philip Maguire, the sons of Hugh Maguire, and the sons of Owen O'Connor. They [the troops] burned Sligo, then in possession of Turlough Carrach, son of Donnell, who was son of Mortogh O'Connor, and slew Mac Donough, Tomaltagh, son of Donough, Lord of Tirerrill, and many others.

William, the son of John, son of Donnell O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, died, after a long and virtuous life¹; and two chieftains were then set up in Annaly: Rossa, son of Murtough Midheach, son of Brian O'Farrell, was called the O'Farrell by all the descendants of Murrough O'Farrell; and the two Clann-Hughs², and the Clann-Shane³ O'Farrell, and all his other friends on every side, pro-

"Magennis taken prisoner (in the beginning of this yeare) by Ædh buy O'Neill, he & kept him untill he was forced to surrender his castle with 200 cowes & pledges or prisoners.

"The prior of Killmaignen, .i. the son's son of Thomas, son to the Earle of Kildare, was brought by Walter Brimingham's son out of New Castle, he being lett out at night by the keepers.

"Cluain-mael-bealtoiny was burnt on Ædh boy Mageochagan by Mageochagan, and by his son, and by fíelim O'Connor, for not accomplishing his word to him; and after that the sons of Ædh boy Mageochagan tooke the prey of Killbeggan, in whose pursuance Mageochagan was wounded by Conla Mageochagan, and part of his souldiers was slaine about Diarmaid fíitz William Cam's son's son to Murtagh Roe Mageochagan, and with the sons of Manin and others.

"O Conner of Corcomroe, half King of the Countrey, killed by *dolum* by his owne kinsmen.

"*Eclipsis lune in hoc anno, & an Eclipse of the sunn too.*"

¹ *After a long and virtuous life.*—This passage

is translated by D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1445. William, son to John fitz Daniell O'Feargail, *dux* of Angaly, in *senectute bona quievit in Christo*, and after him two Dukes" [i. e. *duces*, or captains] "were created in the Angaly, viz. Rossa, son to Muirchertach Midheach fitz Bryen O'feargail, was by all the sept of Murchadh O'feargail proclaymed as cheiftaine, on the one part; and on the other part, Daniell buy fitz Daniell fitz John fitz Daniell O'feargaile, was proclaymed Duke" [*dux*, or captain] "by the sons of John O'feargail, with the rest of their friends, so that they gave some hott skirmishes spoyling and preying each other, & after much harme done to both parties they concluded a peace, to witt, by dividing the Angaly in twaine."

² *The two Clann-Hughs.*—These septs of the O'Farrells were seated in the barony and county of Longford. For a list of the townlands contained in their territory, the reader is referred to an Inquisition taken at Ardagh on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I.

³ *The Clann-Shane*, i. e. the descendants of

uí fírfail 7 a chairde for gach leth do gairm taoirig do domnall buide mac domnall mic Seáin uí fírfail, 7 an tír do mílleaó stoppa co nbeairpat ríó, .i. lé na hangaile ag céatar de.

Ruairí mac Tómar méguirí mac tígírna fear manac décc.

Mac gillefinnéin, .i. brian taoíreach muintire Deobachain raóí einig 7 fírfí cornaí a chipt fírfí a comairrain décc.

Donnchaó ballac mac raimpádaín aubair taoirig teallaig eachdaé décc.

Diarmait ua tuatail tigearna cloinne tuatail do marbaó for loppce cpeiche la cloinn mic tomaltai 7 uí díomaraig, iar mbeir céirpe fichit bliadaín daóir.

Concobar mac uí concobair ciarraige do marbaó la Maéghamain ua cconcobair, la a bratair, 7 riat apson i mbáó ag dol go hinir cathaig.

Rirberd mac uirilin do marbaó.

Tomar diolmain 7 Rirberd óg diolmain do écc.

Laigheach mac afoha buide me 7 eochagáin do marbaó for coill na connaió la cloinn Muirfírtai 7 óig míf eocagáin.

Donnchaó bacac ua Ruairc décc, 7 an bpeirne éir do gairm uí Ruairc do donnchaó mac Tigearnain óig i nagaó lochláinn mic taid 7 uí Ruairc.

John O'Farrell. This sept were seated in the territory more anciently called Cairbre-Gabhra, and possessed the castle of Granard. A list of the townlands comprised in their territory is given in the Inquisition just referred to, from which it will be seen that they possessed about the southern half of the barony of Granard.

^b *Dermot O'Toole*.—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F., in F. 1. 18, as follows:

"A. D. 1445. Diermoid O'Tuathail, King of Clann-Tuathail, being slaine" [*recte* was slaine] "pursuing a prey, by the sons of Tomaltach O'Dimasy his son, after he was 80 yeares of age, *vel plus*, and, according to the testimony of the selfe Lagenians" [i. e. of the Lagenians themselves], "he was the best horseman, and the best flesh-killer, or slaughterer, that was in his owne Cuigedh, or province."

^c *Inis-Cathaigh*.—This name is now anglicised

Inis-Cathy, and Scatterry Island. It is situated in the River Shannon, opposite the town of Kilrush, between the counties of Clare and Kerry."

^d Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following entries, which have been omitted by the Four Masters:

"O'Dimasy, King of Clanmailura, *quievit*."

"Greate warr acted by Gerald Cœmhanach's son against the English of Munster & Linster, that he hired many greate bands to himselfe out of Connacht about Torlagh mac Dubgail, so that they preyed and burnt many of both English and Irish; & Gerald's son went to the faire of thefeaste of the holy Croes in Clann-Tuathail, so that they had killed, taken and striped all to their own pleasures in the towne first, & they tooke now O'Tuathail prisoner, & they striped him,—an unworthy dealing done to one of his

claimed Donnell Boy, the son of Donnell, son of John O'Farrell, chief of his tribe. The territory was destroyed [during the contests] between them, until [at last] they made peace, and divided Annaly equally between them.

Rory, son of the Lord of Fermanagh, Thomas Maguire, died.

Mac Gillafinnen, i. e. Brian, Chief of Muintir-Pheodachain, a hospitable man, and the defender of his rights against his neighbours, died.

Donough Ballagh Magauran, heir to the chieftainship of Teallach-Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], died.

Dermot O'Toole^b, Lord of Clann-Tuathail, was slain by the grandsons of Tomaltagh O'Dempsey, in the eightieth year of his age, and while in pursuit of a prey.

Conor, the son of O'Conor Kerry, was slain by his kinsman, Mahon O'Conor, as both were going in a boat to the island of Inis-Cathaigh^c.

Richard Mac Quillin was slain.

Thomas Dillon and Richard Oge Dillon died.

Laigneach, son of Hugh Boy Mageoghegan, was slain at Coill-an-Chonaidh by the sons of Murtough Oge Mageoghegan.

Donough Bacagh O'Rourke died ; and [the people of] West Breifny proclaimed Donough, the son of Tiernan Oge, the O'Rourke, in opposition to Loughlin, the son of Teige O'Rourke^d.

name or dignitie,—& they set him at libertie, he being not so good a prisoner for ransome, & for his ould age, & after that they sat downe in the towne & consumed the towne's provision in meate, & they dranke its drinke, or beere & wine, and two or three of those that fled into the church as refuge were choaked, one of which was O Tuathail's daughter, & they went to the church after that, & took out by the poles all men therein, & so Gerald C  mhanach's son left Clann-tuathail. Torlach mac Dubhgoill, & the most part of his men taken prisoners by Edh boy Mageoghegan, they coming out of Leinster towards their houses, after ending their service to Gerald's son, their Armour, weapones, monyes, & cloathes, was all taken from them, Terlagh himself, & the best of his

men were kept for ransome, & their meanest men were set at libertie after striping them, & two or three of them were slaine, to wit, Conner mac Dalredocair, his son, &c.

"The Bishshop Magsamhradhan came from Rome & obteyned the Episcopacy of Ardachadh, & the Quire of Ardachadh & the young official, mac Muircherty, that was elected afore him, obeyed him, having the Pope's Authoritie from Roome.

"Innumerable greates preyes taken by the English from O-Daly of Meath, to wit, by Threasurer, .i. Barnewall, they, viz., the preys being betraied by the Terrells themselves, whereby men were wounded and slaine, & others utterly undone after that prey by the Terrells aforesaid also, & there happened a greate prey

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1446.

Αοίρ Cρίορτ, μίλε, cείττι chéd, cέthpachatt, a Sé.

Eóin ua línnaí ppióir mainitpneach leappa gabail do ecc.

Ruðpaige mac Aððgail moir meg matganna tigeapna oirgiáll do écc, 7 a mac Aed puad mac Ruðpaige do oirðnead ina ionad la hua néill.

Ua domnaill do thocht plógh mop hi connactaib do chongnam la a chairuib, do foigib uí Ruairc ar túr, 7 do chóib aipride tria maig nippe, 7 tap Sionaid, 7 hi maig luirg, tpe Machaípe connacht tpe clonn conmmaig 7

the same day, viz^t, ffeargall O'Daly, he himselfe being wounded on the tract of that prey, through which wound he died afterwards, he being in his death bed from the feast of the holy cross in harvist vntil Wednesday after the feast of all saints, in the 26 yeare of his age, one worthy to be chosen cheife in his owne Art to all the Midians, if he did come to mature yeares; the blessing of God & of his saints be on his soule, & it is a greate fall to the Irish sciences that he died such a death."

"Many of the Irish of Ireland went towards the Cittie of St. James the Apostle, to Spaine, in that Summer, about Tomaltach Mac Diarmada, King of Magh-luirg, & about Margret O'Carole's daughter, Calwagh" [O'Connor ffaly's] "wife, & with Mageochagan, the duke of Kenel-fiacha mac Nell, & about O'Edriskil Oge, & many more noble and ignoble persons.

"A preyeing skermish made or given by Daniel Boy ó ffeargal; & by the son's son of Art O'Mæleachlyn, against Mageochagan & his son, so that they plundered and burnt Magh-Caisil & the Raskagh. Greate preys taken by Mageochagan's son in revenge thereof from Daniel O'Seruidhe" [now Seery], "in Dun-ard, at the bankes of Camath, so that he killed men and cattle, & tooke with him both horses & cowes along into his owne house through Meath, and also defeated the Tuite's sonns

crossing him in Muny-liath" [Moneylea], "& tooke horses & men from them, he happily in the same manner routed the people in Mullengar for opposing too, & so brought wholly his prey from both English and Irish as far as Druimmor, where the sons of Art O'Maelachlyn rose against him, but" [it] "availed them not, for he from them altogether brought his preyes to his owne residence, and it" [*recte* there] "was seldome seene a more couragious night marching than that.

"Mac Dermoda, Margerett, & Mag Eochagan returned safe and sound from Spaine to theire owne houses in Ireland after receiving the Indulgences at St. James's. But O'Edirskeoil died on sea coming from Spaine, & Garrett, the son's son of Thomas, one of the Momonian Geraldines, died in Spaine, & Evelin, daughter to Edmond fitz Thomas O'ffeargail, mother to the sons of Piers Dalton, died in Spaine also.

"Greate Warr made by O'Conner ffaly & by the Brimaghams, so that he preyed & burnt townes, & cut much corne, & tooke many prisoners from the English by that Warr, & they made peace afterwards, & Mageochagan, & his son, & his son's son, & the sons son of Art O'Mæleachlyn, went with the Barron of Dealbhna where the English were, but the English not regarding any peace, wickedly tooke them all prisoners, & Mageochagan after that was, for his

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1446.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-six.

John O'Leannain, Prior of the Monastery of Lisgool, died.

Rory, the son of Ardgall More Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died; and his son, Hugh Roe, was elected his successor by O'Neill.

O'Donnell marched with a great army into Connaught, to assist his friends; he went first to [the territory of] O'Rourke, and from thence through Maghnisse, across the Shannon, into Moylurg, through Machaire-Chonnacht, and

son's sake (or instead of his son), set at libertie, & Magreth O-Caroles daughter afterwards went to Baleathstruim, & gave all the English prisoners for Mageochagan's son, & for the son's son of Art, & that unadvised to Calwagh, & she brought them home.

"Mac Hubert, of Disert-Kelly, died in this year." [Mac Hubert was the head of a sept of the Burkes seated at Disert-Kelly, now Isert-Kelly, near Loughrea, in the county of Galway. Ed.]

"Tomaltagh Oge Mac Donaghy, King of O-noilealla (*corrupte* Tirerril) was slaine neere Sligy, by the Ulster Army. Two kings created in his dominions, to wit, John fitz Conner Mac Donaghy & Thady fitz Tomaltagh more Mac Donaghy, so that greate confusion & warrs were raised betwixt the Mac Donnaghs sept. After that all the Clann-Donaghy adhered to John Mac Donaghy, forsaking Thady, and then Thady aforesaid joyned in confederacy with O'Connor Roe, & receaved meanes of him.

"A preyeing Army made by the Carbrians & by the sons of Cormac Mac Donaghy, against the Brefnians through the Instigation of the sonne of Elder O'Ruairk, & they taking preyes in Glin-fearna, a greate multitude pursued them, & they being defeated, Mæleachlyn, son to Cormack Mac Donnaghy, was slaine and drowned

in the Buanaird, & many horses were taken from them, and many of their men were slaine also. Thady O'Ruairk's son was killed by Magruairk's son. Mac Batin preyed Tireragh, & a greate multitude of men pursued him whom he rowted & killed 37 of their men. Richard Mac Ugilin's son was slaine.

"Sir Maurice Eustace his son died.

"John fitz Christopher Plunkett was slaine.

"A greate mortality of the cattle of Ireland; both want of victuals & dearth of Corne also in Ireland. Donache losce O'Ruairk & all the west Brefnie proclaimed Donache fitz Tygernan Oge O'Ruairk, as O'Ruairk against Lochlyn fitz Thady O'Ruairk.

"Greate warr betwixt Magragnyll & his owne kinsman, Cathal Oge Magragnyll, & many Cowes & much Corne was lost through that warr.

"Another warr betwixt the O'Beirnes, in which Maelruany fitz Daniell fitz Cormack O'Beirne was slaine, & the two sons of Daniel Carrach Mac Branan, to wit, Conn and ath-Maeleachlyn O'Beirne's son was taken prisoner that day.

"Cormac fitz Donnach, son to the Great Prior fitz Daniel O'Feargail, was killed by a dart by the sept of Muirchertagh midhach O'feargail."

ταῖνιςσ mac uillíam búpc ina cōinne co dún iomdóin, 7 pug leir é iarrin hi conmaicne chunle tolað.

Cúcoicepiche mac Maíne mic neill rionnaiz tighfina rsi tteatba do écc.

Emann ua bpaín tighearna ua ppaoláin do écc, 7 dúnlaing ua bpaín doirp-neað ina ionað.

Donnchað mac Airt mic diarmata tighfina ua cceinorealaiz do marbað la branachaib.

Coccað mór eitir ua cconcobair failge 7 gail na mibe gur po cpeac-loirgeað mórán don mibe 7 gur po marbað rochaðe mor dia ndaoimib, 7 no teigðoir a rirthe co tsmraiz buð tuaid, 7 go cul maige clapaiz roir, 7 po gabað bpaín mac an calbaiz uí cconcobair ap an ccoccað rin la gallaib.

Cogað eitir an ua ua cconcobair i machaire cōnnaçt, dia po marbað

* *Conmaicne Cuile Toladh*.—This was the ancient name of a territory, now comprised in the barony of Kilmaine, in the south of the county of Mayo. This passage is given somewhat more fully by D. F. as in F. l. 18:

"The sons of ffeim and Mac Diarmada and Thady Mac Donaghy marched togeather against the sons of Tomalty Oge Mac Donaghy, so that they burnt Balimotta and killed Ædh boy Mac Donaghy's son, and brought a prey of Cowes and horses with them. And O'Daniel came with a greates Army to Connacht to help his ffreinds. He came first to O'Ruarke and thence thorough Maghnissy, and over the Sinnan, and to Magh-luirg, and through Machaire-Connacht, and through Clanconnmhy, where Mac William Bourke came to meet him at Dun-Iomdhan, and lead him thence to Conmaicny-Culy-tola."

^f *Hy-Faelain*.—This, as already stated, note ^e, under the year 1203, p. 137, *supra*, is the original tribe-name of the O'Byrnes, who were in the latter ages seated in that mountainous tract of the county of Wicklow called Ranalagh, and had a strong castle at Ballinacor, in the valley of Glenmalure. But we have sufficient evidence to prove beyond question that this tribe were,

up to the English Invasion, seated much farther to the west, and that their country comprised the north-eastern portion of the present county of Kildare, namely, the baronies of Ikeathy, Oughteranny, Salt, and Clane, and a part of the baronies of Connell and Naas. This extent will appear from the following evidences, which the Editor deems necessary to insert here, as the extent or even situation of the original country of the O'Byrnes has never been pointed out by any of our writers: The *Feilire Aenguis* and the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys place the following churches in the territory of Ui-Faelain: 1st. Cluain Conaire, which is certainly the present Cloncurry, in the barony of Ikeathy and Oughteranny: September 16, Maoincan, Bishop of Cluain-Conaire, in the north of Ui-Faelain. 2nd. Claonadh, which is the present town of Clane, in the barony of the same name in the county of Kildare: May 18, ðpan beag ó Chlaonadh in Uib Paolain i Maiz Laigean. 3rd. Laithreach Briuin, which is the present Laraghbrine, in the barony of Salt, in the same county: September 2, Senán Laithrig ðruuin in Uib Paolain. 4th. October 27, Epc ep̄. Donnaið mór in Moige luadat i dtuarceapt Ua b-Paolain.

through Clann-Conway; and Mac William came to Dunamon for him, and conducted him afterwards into Conmaicne Cuile Toladh^c.

Cucogry, the son of Many, son of Niall Sinnach [Fox], Lord of the men of Teffia, died.

Edmond O'Brain [O'Byrne], Lord of Hy-Faelain', died; and Dunlaing O'Brain was elected in his place.

Donough, the son of Art, son of Donnell, Lord of Hy-Kinsellagh, was slain by the O'Byrnes.

A great war [broke out] between O'Connor Faly and the English of Meath. During this war a great part of Meath was plundered and burned; many of its inhabitants were slain; and marauding parties were accustomed to come northward, as far as Tara^c, and eastward, as far as Cul-Maighe-Claraigh^a. Brian, son of Calvagh O'Connor, was taken prisoner in the course of this war by the English.

A war broke out between the two O'Conors in Machaire-Chonnacht, in the course of which Dermot Roe, son of Teige O'Connor, was slain at Cuil Ua bh-

This Domhnach-mor Moighe-Luadhat is the present parish of Donaghmore, lying to the south of Maynooth. 5th. August 8, *Deóan mac neap-rain Epp. ó Fhiób cuilinn in Uib Faolain*. Fiodh-Cuilinn is the present Feighcullen, a parish lying partly in the barony of Offaly, but that portion of it which contained St. Becan's church is in the barony of Connell. 6th. It appears from various Anglo-Irish documents, that the town of Naas was called Naas Offelan, and was comprised in this territory.

From these six passages, and many other direct and collateral evidences, it can be inferred with great safety that, previously to the Anglo-Norman Invasion, the Hy-Faelain, or O'Byrnes, possessed the five baronies above mentioned, and that their country was bounded on the north by Deise-Teamhrach, on the west by Offaly, on the north-east by Hy-Donchadha, and on the south by Hy-Muireadhaigh, or Omurethi, which was O'Toole's original country, in the present county of Kildare.

^c Tara, Teamair.—The celebrated hill of

Tara, situated about four miles to the south-east of the town of Navan, in the county of Meath. For a full description of the present remains on this famous locality, the reader is referred to *The History and Antiquities of Tara Hill*, by George Petrie, Esq., R. H. A., M. R. I. A., published in the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, vol. xviii. part ii.

^a *Cul-Maighe-Claraigh*.—This was the name of a townland in the parish of Magh-Claraigh, or, as it is now correctly enough anglicised, Moyclare, in the barony of Dunboyne, and county of Meath. This passage is translated as follows, by D. F., in F. 1. 18:

“Horrible Warrs betwixt O'Conner-faly and the English of Meath, so that he” [O'Conner] “preyed and burnt a great part of Meath, and killed many of their men, so that his forces reached as farr as Mont-Tara northward, and to Culmagh-clary Eastward. Brian, Calwagh O'Conner's son, was by the English taken prisoner in that warr.”

διαρμαῖο ρυαῖο mac ταιῖοῖς υἱ ἐοῖκοβαῖρ la hua cconcoβαῖρ ndonn, ⁊ la cloinn Muirir na mbriz, ⁊ la cuio do cloinn feòlimiò hi cuil ua p̃pionntain.

Cogaῖο mór hi ttauad̃mumain dia po milleaῖο ttauad̃muma uile, ⁊ uar gaḃaῖο ua b̃riain buḃḃéin co ndeachaῖο mac uilliam cloinne Riocairḃ hi ttauad̃mu-
main, ⁊ tucc ua b̃riain amac ar éccin, ⁊ po paḡaib hi ccópa iacc.

Clann donnchaῖο, ⁊ toirp̃ḃealbac cappaḃ ua concobaῖρ, ⁊ ua concobaῖρ donn do ḃol diblinib hi ccl̃nn meic uilliam cloinne Riocairḃ do ḃenaḃ aoin meic Donnchaῖο, ⁊ a ttauḃḃeacht na ndá mac donnchaῖο po ḃeóib, ⁊ poinn leithe stoppa .i. Seaan mac concobaῖρ meic donnchaῖο, ⁊ ταιῖοῖς mac tomal-
taiḡ moir meic donnchaῖο.

Feòlimiò mac Seain υἱ Ruairc do m̃arḃaḃ pop lap p̃ḃḃnacha la a uerb-
p̃ine .i. clann locl̃ainn uí Ruairc.

Mac dom̃nall υἱ Ruairc do m̃arḃaḃ la cloinn donnchaῖο mic t̃iḡear̃nain υἱ Ruairc.

Tóm̃ar mac Tomair óiz υἱ Raḡallaiz do m̃arḃaḃ lá nocl̃az mór la cloinn Rémainḃ mic giolla ioḡa uí Raḡallaiz.

Dom̃nall ua cob̃taiḡ, c̃l̃nn p̃fona maῖt ⁊ paḃí le dán do m̃arḃaḃ cona ḃiar mac pop c̃poinir locha haiññḃ mic Neim̃iḃ la cloinn meic airt υἱ maḃl-
p̃eacl̃ainn, ⁊ la cloinn meic p̃iachach m̃éḡ eoḃaḡáin.

Tanaḃḃe mac Maolín mic tanaḃḃe υἱ maḃilconairḃ ḃécc hi cloinn p̃eo-
paῖρ eitir ḃa c̃airḡ ⁊ a aḃnacal i maiñp̃tir baile uí boccaḃin.

ⁱ *Cuil-Ua-bh-Fionntain*, i. e. the corner, or angle of the O'Fintans. The Editor has not been able to find any name like this in the province of Connaught.

^k *One Mac Donough*.—This passage is translated as follows, by Duaid Mac Firbis in F. l. 18 :

"A. D. 1446. Clann-Donachy and Therlagh Carrach O'Conner, and O'Conner Don, went together to mete Mac William of Clanrickard, to the end they might make one Mac Donachy, but so it was that they returned as two Mac Donaghys, and their dominions shared into two moyeties betweene them."

^l *In the middle of*, pop l̃ap.—Thus rendered by D. F.: "Felim, son of John O'Ruairk was

killed in the midst of ffidhnach, by his owne kinsmen."

^m *Cro-inis*.—Duaid Mac Firbis, in F. l. 18, calls it Croinis of Loch-Annin-fitz-Nemhy. It is called Cró-inis, pronounced Crow-inish, at this day by those who speak the Irish language. It belongs to the parish of Dysart, and lies in the north-west part of Lough Ennell, in Westmeath. It is sometimes called Cormorant Island, which is the name given it on Larkin's map of the county of Westmeath. It contains the ruins of a house or castle scattered on its surface. Opposite this island are situated the Fort of Dunna-sgiath, now locally called Doon, and the castle of Kilcooley. This is the island on which

Fionntain¹ by O'Conor Don, aided by the Mac Maurices na-m-Brigh [of Brize], and some of the sons of Felim.

A great war [broke out] in Thomond, by which all Thomond was spoiled. O'Brien himself was taken prisoner; but Mac William of Clanrickard went to Thomond, and having rescued O'Brien by force, he set all to rights.

The Clann-Donough, Turlough Carragh O'Conor, and O'Conor Don, repaired to Mac William of Clanrickard, in order to elect one Mac Donough². They did not, however, return until they had finally agreed on the election of two Mac Donoughs, dividing the territory equally between them, namely, John, the son of Conor Mac Donough, and Teige, the son of Tomaltagh More Mac Donough.

Felim, the son of John O'Rourke, was slain the middle of¹ [the church] of Fenagh by his own kinsmen, namely, the sons of Loughlin O'Rourke.

The son of Donnell O'Rourke was slain by the sons of Donough, the son of Tiernan O'Rourke.

Thomas, the son of Thomas Oge O'Reilly, was slain on Great Christmas Day by the sons of Redmond, son of Gilla-Isa O'Reilly.

Donnell O'Coffey, a good captain, and his two sons, were slain on Cro-inis^m, an island on Loch-Ainninn-mic-Neimhidhⁿ, by the grandsons of Art O'Melaghlín, and the grandsons of Fiacha Mageoghegan.

Tany, son of Maoilin, son of Tany O'Mulconry, died in [the territory of the] Clann-Feorais^o, between the two Easters, and was interred in the monastery of Baile-Ui-Bhogain^p.

the Monarch Maelseachlainn II. died in 1022. It is to be distinguished from Inis-Croine, the island of St. Cron, which lies about two miles east of it, opposite the Belvedere demesne.

ⁿ *Loch-Ainninn-mic-Neimhidh*, i. e. the Lake of Ainninn, the son of Neimhidh. The name is now anglicised Lough Ennell; but in the Westminster Inquisitions it is called Loch Enyn, *alias* Loch Enyll. In the notice of Malachy the Second's death, in Connell Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at the year 1020, this lake is called Lough Innill: "Moyleseachlin died in Cro-inis upon Lough Innill, near his house of Donnesgyath." In the

notice of the death of this king in the Annals of the Four Masters, at the year 1022, the Lough Innill of Mageoghegan is written Loch Ainninn. For some account of the origin of this name, see the Book of Lecan, fol. 261, *a, b*; also Keating's History of Ireland (Haliday's edition), p. 176; and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 6.

^o *Clann-Feorais*.—This, which was the tribe-name of the family of Bermingham, was at this period applied to their territory, which was co-extensive with the barony of Carbury, in the north-west of the county of Kildare.

^p *Baile-Ui-Bhogain*, i. e. the town of O'Bogan,

Taòg mág flannchaib do marbhad la corbmac mac uí flanngháin.
Emann mac mec Muirir ciarraige do marbhad la corbmac mac eogáin
með cártaig.

Órian ua dubda do marbhad la tír namalgaða.

Diarmait mac Ír mic cátail ruaid með Raghnaill do marbhad.

AOIS CRİOST, 1447.

AOÍR CRİORT, míle, cethpe chéid, cethpachad a Seacht.

Comorba ríodnacha fíor tige aoidhead coitcinn da gac aon do écc.

Plaið mór hı rampad 7 hı rogmar na bliadna ro, dia ro écc ppior baile
u bogáin, ppiór connala, ðarún calatpoma, ðróit mac mec ualronta, 7

now anglicised Ballyboggan, a fair-town in the barony of Moyfenrath, in the county of Meath, about three miles south of Clonard. A priory was founded here for canons of the order of St. Augustine, in the twelfth century, by Jordan Comin, under the invocation of the Holy Trinity. This passage is thus given in the Annals of D. F.:

"Tany ffitz Maelyn fitz Tany O'Maelconary died in Clan-feoras between the two Easters, & was Honourably interred in the Monastery of Balliboggan, & Margret, daughter to the Sinnagh's son O'hanly, the said Tany his wife, died on Brigidmas afore that."

¹ Under this year the Annals of D. F. as in F. 1. 18, contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1446. An Eclipse of the moone. A hard yeare was this.

"The monastery of Balibogan was burnt in the beginning of this yeare.

"Greate warr in Kenel-facha-mic-nell, by which Ædh buy Mageochagan was spoyled & banished, & some of his children kild, & some others taken prisoners by Feargall roe Mageochagan.

"Bresal ó Kelly was taken prisoner by the sons of William ó Kelly.

"Daniel, son to Gille-na-naemh ó hanley was killed by the sons of Loghlyn O'Hanley wickedly, & O'hanley himself was Robbed and turned out of his Lordship, being then an ould blind man; furthermore the said Lochlyn O'hanley againe followed O'hanley aforesaid, the blind ould man, towards Achadh-airend, & they were beaten, whereby Ædh, son to Lochlyn O'hanley, was slaine that day, thorough which accidents it became that blind O'hanley surrendered his owne Dignitie to Muirchertach fitz Tomalty fitz Imher O'hanley. The Gentry of the Tuathas & Ruairí O'Conner gave domination to Lochlyn Oge O'hanley, nevertheless the sonns of Torlagh and their freinds on both sides caused Lochlyn O'Hanley to restore back his name or dignety to blind O'hanlye, & caused them to make peace, and to helpe one another against the son of Imhar O'hanly, for they would not forsake the name of O'hanly. Att last they ordained a meeting day, & then came the sept of Ruairí O'Conner, & fíelim O'Conner Donn's son, on the side of the sept of Ædh O'hanly. And O'Kelly at once with" [i.e. along with] "Iomhar

Teige Mac Clancy was slain by Cormac, the son of O'Flanagan.

Edmond, son of Mac Maurice of Kerry, was slain by Cormac, the son of Owen Mac Carthy.

Brian O'Dowda was slain by [the people of] Tirawly.

Dermot, the son of Ir, son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall, was slain^a.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1447.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-seven.

The Coarb of Fenagh, who kept a house of public hospitality for all comers, died.

In the Summer and Autumn of this year there raged a great plague, of which the Prior of Ballyboggan^r, the Prior of Connala^s, the Baron of Cala-

his son, so that Maneach-men were defeated, & the sons of the said Imhar O'hanly too, whereby was slaine Diarmoid fitz Mortagh O'hanley, the only man of his own age & country (viz. of the Tuathas) that was most praised, & it was the comon saying of each man that Morthy his Dukedome decayed after that son, & further there was killed Mahon, son to Tomaltach O'hanly, & Edmond fitz Ædh boy O'Kellie's son, & Eochy fitz Ædh boy O'Kellie's son, & Rory fitz Ædh boy his son, & a son to Thady fitz Diarmoid fitz Donach Carrach O'Kelly, & many others, so that O'Kelly came with a greate Army to Machairy Connacht, & he burnt Muintir Radhuibh, both buildings & corne, & Clann-Cathail-y-conner, & Tealach-y-Mælbrenyn, & balintubber, & returned after all these doings.

"A greate pestalence in Iochtar-Connacht by which died these following, viz., Mælrwany fitz Tomaltagh Oge Mac Donnaghy, & Terlagh Carrach, O'Conner's son, & Mælrwany Sreamach fitz Maragh fitz Conner Mac Donaghy & Mæleachlyn mac Cormac mac Donaghy, his son, and his wife, Cormac Ballach Mac Donachyo's

daughter, *et alii multi nobiles et ignobiles.*

"Lord ffurnivall came to Ireland from the King of England, with six or seaven hundred Englishmen, about his owne son, & the son of the Earle of Ormond, & they grew so strong that they caused O'Conner ffaly to make peace, & to send many beeves to" [the] "King's Kitchen, & O Conner's son to be Ransomed. He also tooke many Englishmen's lands to the King's use; he also tooke the Dalton prisoner & turned him into Loch duff.

"Donnagh, son to Eogan Oge O Daly, being" [*recte* was] "plundered by the sons of Redmond Tírel, & by the Petit most wickedly & himself taken prisoner & sent to Lord ffurnivall. Gillepatrick, son to Morthy Mac ffeorais, sent to the Lord ffurnewall & was quartered.

"Diarmaid, son to Ire fitz Cathal Roe Magranyl, slaine."

^r *Ballyboggan*.—See note under the year 1446.

^s *Connala*, i. e. the abbey of Connell, near the Liffey, in the county of Kildare.—See note ^b, under the year 1203, p. 137, *supra*. This passage is given as follows by D. F. as in F. 1. 18:

"A. D. 1447. Greate ffamin in the Spring of

rochaidε mór hi mīde, hi mumain, 7 illaighnib, 7 acbhrat apoile gur po écc-rat recc céo racart di.

Cfnn do chur ar cōmpall achaid upchair, 7 an bñd airéspach de do tócc-báil le tomár óg Maguibir tigeapna fear manach i nonóir dé, tigeapnaiḡ, 7 Rónáin do páit a amna fearin.

Domnall ballac mac tomair mic Pilib meguibir, do mārbað la donn mac pilib méḡ uibir, le macaib Airt méguibir, le macaib mec oirḡiallaiḡ, 7 le macaib ua ndaimín, uair baof an domnall hírin i nḡraonta pe máguibir 7 pe pilib tanairi an típe, 7 ag tionntúð dó o bpeirne uí Raigillnḡ 7 é ag dul ḡo baile énrí ui néill ar ann tárréur é gur po mārbað. Ro haðnaiceað iarom i mainirir leara ḡabail.

Aeð mac tómair óḡ méguibir mac tigeapna fḡrmanach décc.

Fedlimið mac Seain mic Pilib uí Raigillnḡ aðbar tigeapna bpeirne ar oirbeart 7 oineac do dul ḡo haé truum dionnroighið fir ionaid ríḡ Saxon Lord Furnumáil 7 fedlimið do ḡabail lair, 7 a écc don plaiḡ, iar mbuað onḡta 7 aitérḡe, 7 a aðhnacal i mainirir Acha truum.

Fionnḡuala (inḡean an cálbaiḡ ui cōcōbair fairḡiḡ 7 Maipḡpege inḡene uí cḡrbaill) bñ ui domnaill cḡtur, 7 Afoha buiðe uí neill iarom an aoin bñ do bḡfir dealb 7 denam, 7 do ba mó clú, 7 oirpdearcur baof i nepinn uile i naon aimir pḡia ḡénmóta a maḡair buððein, do tpeḡað an tpeḡail

this yeare throughout all Ireland, so that men were then wont to eate all manner of herbs for the most part. [A] Greate plague in Summer, Harvest, and Winter, by" [i.e. of] "which died the prior of Ballyboggan, and the prior of Con-nala; and the Baron of Calatrim, and Gerott, the son of Walrent, and the Listel" [Mistel?]; "and many more in Meath, in Munster, in Lin-ster, died of that plague, and it is difficult to get an accompt of the innumerable multitudes that died in Dublin of that plague."

¹ *Baron of Calatruim*, i. e. Hussey, Baron of Galtrim in Meath.—See note ⁶, under the year 1176, p. 27, *supra*.

² *Achadh-Urchair*, now Aghalurcher, an extensive parish in the barony of Magherastephana, in the east of the county of Fermanagh.—

See note ^m, under the year 1394, p. 730, *supra*.

^w *Was roofed*, literally, "a roof was put on the church, &c." It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster that this was a French roof: "An bliadain ri do cuipéð cenn pḡangcaé le tomair óḡ maguibir, .i. ri fḡrmanac ar tempoll acáid upcáipe, &c."

^x *Was taken prisoner*.—In D. F.'s Annals, it is stated that Felim O'Reilly was wickedly taken prisoner by the Lord sfurnivall, and that he afterwards died in prison. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the passage is given somewhat differently, as follows:

"A. D. 1447. Felim, the son of John, son of Philip O'Reilly, worthy materies of a king of Breifny, for his hospitality and prowess, was treacherously taken prisoner at Ath-Truim by

truim', Garrett, son of Mac Walronta, and a great number of others in Meath, Leinster, and Munster, died. Some say that seven hundred priests died of this plague.

The church of Achadh-Urchair" was roofed", and its eastern gable re-erected by Thomas Oge Maguire, Lord of Fermanagh, in honour of God, St. Tighernach, and St. Ronan, and for the weal of his own soul.

Donnell Ballagh, son of Thomas, son of Philip Maguire, was slain by John, son of Philip Maguire, assisted by the sons of Art Maguire, the sons of Mac Oirghiallaigh [Mac Errilly], and the sons of O'Davine, for this Donnell had been at enmity with Maguire, and with Philip, the Tanist of the territory; and on his return from Breifny O'Reilly to the town of Henry O'Neill, he was seized upon, and killed. He was interred in the monastery of Lisgool.

Hugh, the son of Thomas Oge Maguire, [i. e.] son of the Lord of Fermanagh, died.

Felim, the son of John, son of Philip O'Reilly, worthy heir to the lordship of Breifny, by reason of his noble deeds and hospitality, went to Trim, to meet Lord Furnival, the then Deputy of the King of England, by whom he was taken prisoner¹. He afterwards died of the plague, after the victory of Uinction and Penance, and was interred in the monastery of Trim.

Finola, the daughter of Calvagh O'Conor Faly, and of Margaret', daughter of O'Carroll, who had been first married to O'Donnell, and afterwards to Hugh Boy O'Neill, the most beautiful and stately, the most renowned and illustrious woman of her time in all Ireland, her own mother only excepted, retired from

Furnival, the Deputy of the King of England, after he had gone thither at his own invitation. And at that time Ath-Truim was visited by a great plague, of which Felim died after the victory of Uinction and Penance, seven weeks before All-hallowtide, and he was interred in the monastery of the friars of Ath-Truim. This Furnival was a son of curses for his venom, and a devil for his evils, and the learned say of him that there came not from the time of Herod, by whom Christ was crucified, any one so wicked in evil deeds."

¹ And of Margaret, i. e. Finola was the daughter

of O'Conor Faly, by Margaret, the daughter of O'Carroll. This passage is given as follows, by D. F., as in F. 1. 18:

"A. D. 1447. Ffindula (daughter to Calvagh O'Conner and to Margrett O'Carole's daughter) O'Daniel's wife first, and, secondly, Ædh boy O'Neill's wife, the fairest and most famous woman in all Ireland besides" [*recte* except] "her owne mother, renouncing all worldly vanitie and Terrestriall glorious pomps embracing the Eternall glory which God prepares for his blessed Angles, virgins, blessed widdows, saints, with the rest of his chosen flock, betooke her-

ερεπαδαίγ αρ αν μβεαθαδ ρυται γαν ροιρςνδ, γ α ουλ πο चुमंग प्राग्ला
γ εραβαδ ι μαμριπ चिल्ले हाचाव्ह.

Αδδ mac Μυρςςρταίγ όις μεγ εοχαγαν λυαμ γαιρςςιδ υα νέιλλ αν
δειρςςειρ γ αδδαρ τσίργς χεनेoil ριαχαδ υιλε δέcc δο γαλαρ αιγςεαρρ.

Emann mac emann a bupe do écc.

Feðlimið mac mupchaða mész Raðnaill dέcc.

Ζιolla na naom mac απεδταίγ mic ρολαμ μεc Αδδαγαν ραοί ερεανν
le bpiññinnur γ le peneachar dέcc.

Uilliam ua deopáin ollam laigen le bpiññinnur, γ α bean do écc don
pláig.

Εogan mac Ρςοραιρ mic ραορδαλαίγ υι bpiññén ollam bpiññman ρςρ
manac γ αρδ απχινδεαχ αιρίς μαολáιν δο écc.

Concobar mac Seadain mec bpanain do επέγυδ α τιγςεαρραιρ γ tomaltac
cappaac mac cuinδ mic Αδδα δο οιρδνεαδ ινα ιοναδ.

Μαμριπ λαοιγχιρ ιλλαίγνιδ, ι neappuccóideacht leithglinne do écc-
baíl la hUa moρδα ι nonoir .S. Ρρονρειρ, γ τογςα αοηνακαί υι móρδα γ α
γλεαχτα na διαδιη ιντεριδhe.

selfe into the austere devoute life in the Monastery of Killachy; and the blessing of guests and strangers and pore and Rich of both poet-philosephers and Archipoetphilosephers be on her in that life."

* *Assumed the yoke of piety and devotion.*—
"Cung प्राग्ला, the yoke of a rule, i. e. took the veil or became a nun."

* *Cill-Achaidh droma foda*, now Killeigh, in the barony of Geshill, King's County. The ruins of a nunnery are pointed out here adjoining the modern church, but I am of opinion that they are the ruins of the abbey church, to which, perhaps, the nunnery was attached, as the cemeteries of the noble families of the district are to be seen in the church yard, as :

1st. The tomb of O'Conor Faly, with a rough marble slab exhibiting a long inscription in Latin, but much effaced, beginning,

"HIC JACET HEROUUM CLARO DE STEMMA-
NATUS DONATUS PATRIE CURA DOLORQUE SUE.

"UNA SEPULTA JACET TUMULO DONATI PARENTUM, CASTA, PUDICA, PIA, HEC CONJUX, MATERQUE JOHANNIS NECNON DONATI MATER."

2nd. The tomb of the Lords of Clanmaliera.

3rd. The burial place of the O'Molloys, with a long epitaph in praise of John O'Molloy, the son of Philip.

4th. The burial place of the O'Dunnes, chiefs of Hy-Regan, with their arms elaborately sculptured.

Two places of the name of Cill-Achaidh are mentioned by the Irish annalists as ecclesiastical establishments, of which one, according to Colgan, is situated in the eastern Breifny, the other in Ofalis in Leinster. The latter is sacred to St. Sinceall, and is always distinguished from the former by the addition *droma foda*, i. e. of the long druim, or ridge. *Achadh droma foda* signifies the field of the long ridge or hill, and Cill was prefixed after St. Sincheall had erected his church there. The name is very descriptive

this transitory world, to prepare for life eternal, and assumed the yoke of piety and devotion^a in the monastery of Cill-achaidh^a.

Hugh, son of Murtough Oge Mageoghegan, helmsman of the valour of the Southern Hy-Nials, and heir to the lordship of all Kinel-Fiachach, died of a short fit of sickness.

Edmond, the son of Edmund Burke, died.

Felim, the son of Murrough Mac Rannall, died.

Gilla-na-naev, the son of Aireachtach, who was son of Solomon Mac Egan, the most learned Brehon and Professor of Laws^b in Ireland, died.

William O'Deorain, chief Brehon^c of Leinster, and his wife, died.

Owen, the son of Petras, who was son of Saerdalach O'Breislein, chief Brehon of Fermanagh, and Erenach of Airech-Moelain [Derryvullan], died.

Conor, the son of John Mac Branain, resigned his lordship, and Tomaltagh Carragh, the son of Con, son of Hugh, was elected in his place.

The monastery of Laoighis^d in Leinster, in the diocese of Leighlin, was founded, in honour of St. Francis, by O'More, who selected a burial-place for himself and his descendants in it^e.

of the locality, for a remarkable long, low *druim* or ridge extends south-westwards, immediately over the village of Killeigh. The entire of the ancient Ofalia, from Slieve Bloom to the hill of Allen, and from the Sugar-loaf hills to the Great Heath, is a plain nearly as level as the surface of a tranquil sea, and this *druim foda*, though not high, becomes a very remarkable feature in so level a district.

^b *Professor of laws*.—"Gilla-na-naemh, son to Aireachty, son to Solomon Mac Egan, a very learned man in the Irish lawes (a fencevir), died."—D. F.

^c *Chief Brehon*, literally, "Ollav of Leinster in judicature." D. F. translates it, "William O'Deoran, the cheife Judg of Leinster, and his wife died by the plague in this year."

^d *The monastery of Laoighis*, manuscript *laogh*, now Abbey-Leix, situated on the River Nore, in the barony of Cullenagh, Queen's County. Ware says that this monastery was founded in

1183 by Corcheger [Conchobhar] O'More, and Archdall adds that other writers refer the foundation of it to an earlier age. No trace of this building is now to be found.

^e Under this year the Annals of Duall Mac Firbis, as preserved in F. L. 16, contain the following entries, omitted by the Four Masters:

"Eugenius, the successor of St. Peter, died.

"The successor of *fidnacha*, one celebrated for hospitality to all Ireland, died.

"Castle Carbery was reedified by the Lord furnwall in this year.

"Colman, son's son to Art O'Maeleachlyn, being taken prisoner by the Baron of Dealbhna, in revenge of the killing of O'Coffy (hibernice O'Cobhthaigh), & the Irish and English of Meath, marched all together to the woods of the Ruffa (or Rubha), so that they chased the sons of Art's son to Connacht, & they were not suffered to stay in Connacht, & that for the

ΑΙΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΤ, 1448.

Αίοιρ Κριοτ, μίλε, ceitpe céo, clérachatt, a hochtt.

Plág mór irin míde, concobair mac aoda uí fírfáil, diarmaitt mág conmaíge, 7 hainrí dub Mac teceobain triur bratár do bhaítríð longpúirt uí fírfáil dég don plág irin.

Concobair mac faolchaoda eppcop Ruir ailiéir décc.

Abb na trinoide for loc cé décc.

Semur óg mac remair gallda mac iarla upmuman décc.

Catal mac uí concobair fáilge do marbað lá gallaib laigín.

Cúconnaétt mac Pilib méguíoir décc fá buaíð naítríge, 7 a adnacal i címpall acharú upcair.

Ua hígna maðac do marbað.

Ua loclainn tigeapna bóirne dég.

Níall ó maolmuaid do marbað lá huib Riaccain.

Irish tounge's sake, & the Rubha was burnt, & pulled down, & ransacked by ffeargall Mageoch-agane afterwards.

"Nicholaus being" [*recte* was] "ordained pope in Rome.

"Mac Richard Buttler (or Richard Buttler's son), & Art Camhanagh, being prisoners by Walter Tobin & by Piers James Gallda his son, and Art, died on" [in] "his imprisonment, & Richard's son was ransomed.

"The Country called Angaly, both west & East, obeyed to Daniel boy O'ffeargall, & Rossa Mortach Midhach his son, to whom was given the name of Duke or Prime Lord of that country against him gave him obedience.

"Thady Mac Donachy, & all those of the country men that adhered to him, gave domination to Tumaltach Mac Dermota. King of Maghlúirg, to defend them against the sons of Conner Mac Donnaghy.

"Illand Mac Murehy, & Ædh mac Dermot Caoch O'ffeargall, both died.

"Sara (i. Sadhbh), daughter to William fitz

Conner mac Brennan, Moylyn O Maelconary his wife, Banollamh of Silmuiredhy fitz ffergus, & a nurse to all guests and strangers, & to all the learned men in Ireland, died on Wednesday next after the feast day of St. Catherin the virgin, & is buried in St. Patrick's church in Oilfinn, the Lord God of St. Patrick be propitious to her.

"A murther committed on Lochlyn O'hanlye's son, whereby were slaine theese, viz. Danniell, Loghlyn O'hanlye's son, & Conner O'hanley's son, Loghlyn Sugach and others, by the sons of Gilla-na-naemh O'hanly, & by Maelachlyn O'hanlye's son, & by others of the Tuathas, & all that adhered to Lochlyn's son were preyed and burnt.

"Ffelim O'Conner-fíaly and others, tooke a prey from Læseach fitz Rosen ó ffeargall, but Læseach overtaking them tooke their prey from them, & above twenty of their men" [were] "killed and taken prisoners.

"A running prey taken by a company of Ossory at Maigh-aird, so that they were broken

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1448.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-eight.

A great plague raged in Meath, of which Conor, son of Hugh O'Farrell, Dermot Mac Conmaighe, and Henry Duv Mac Techedain, three friars of Longphort-Ui-Feargail^f, died.

Conor Mac Faolchadha, Bishop of Ros-ailithir, died.

The abbot of [the monastery of the Holy] Trinity on Lough Key died.

James Oge, son of James Gallda, i. e. son of the Earl of Ormond, died.

Cathal, son of O'Conor Faly, was slain by the English of Leinster.

Cuconnaught, son of Philip Maguire, died, after the victory of penance, and was interred in the church of Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher].

O'Hara Reagh was slain.

O'Loughlin, Lord of Burren, died.

Niall O'Molloy was slain by the Hy-Regan^g [O'Dunnes].

& lost 40 or 60 of their men, both noble and Ignoble.

"Conner, son to John Mac Branan, forsooke his Lordship, & Daniel Carrach, the son of Conn fits Ædh, supplied his place.

"The O Lochlyn's killed each other.

"The sons of Roben Savage died also in Athtrym, after they were wickedly taken by furnwall aforesaid.

"The Abbot of Teagh-murry in Athtrim died by the aforesaid plague.

"Bryen, the son of Thady Offallon" [was] "wickedly taken prisoner by O'Kellie's son, & was murdered by his keepers, some of the selfe said ffallons his enemies, for which crime they suffered hanging."

^f *Longphort-O'Farrell, Longphort Ui Feargail*, now Longford, a town in the county of the same name. Archdall says (*Monasticon*, p. 443, note ^g), that Longford was anciently called in Irish *Ath-foda*, i. e. the long ford; but he refers to no authority, and is a bad authority himself on the origin of the names of places

in Ireland. *Long-phort-Ui-Fhearghail* signifies O'Farrell's fortress, or fortified residence; and, according to the tradition in the country, the fortress to which this name was originally applied occupied the site of the present barracks of Longford.

^g *Hy-Regan* was the tribe-name of the O'Dunnes of Offaly. Their country, which was formed into the barony of Tinahinch, and made a part of the Queen's County in the reign of Philip and Mary, is still popularly called Dooregan, in Irish *Doireán Riagáin*. This appears from the tradition in the country; from a grant for letters patent of James I. to Teige O'Doyne, preserved in Marsh's Library, Class v. tab. 2, No. 20, p. 331; and from a curious old map of Leix and Ophaly, preserved in the British Museum, and in the manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin. The *Liber Regalis Visitationis* of 1615, also clearly points out the situation of this territory in the following words:

"*Dux sunt Rectoriæ in patria vacata O'Dun's Country detentæ in possessione Doctoris Dun.*

Concóbair mac Seáin mic eadmarcaig mec bpanáin tigeapna copca
aéland ppi pé pect mbliadan tpiócat do écc i nouma realga pop maig ae iap
tpegaó a tigeapnaip ip in mbliadain poime, 7 a adnacaí i Ropp commain.

*Ipsa recipit decimas sed null. comparuit curat.
ad respondendum pro servicio Ecclesie. Ideo
fructus sequestrantur."*

These two rectories are set down in the margin as Oregan and O'Rosnolis. O'Huidhrin, who died in 1420, writes of Hy-Regan thus :

"Ar Uib Riagáin na huaz deom,
Dappa meap muideap comloinn,
O'Duinn taoíreach na toíla,
Cuing na ceapaoíreach caac-óroa."

"Over the Hy-Regan, of the heavy onslaughts,
A vigorous band who rout in battle,
Rules O'Dunne, chief of demolition,
Hero of the golden battle-spears."

The tomb of the O'Dunne family, which exhibits their armorial bearings elaborately sculptured, is to be seen in the churchyard of Kill-eigh, near Tullamore, in the King's County. The pedigree of Donough O'Dunne, who seems to have flourished in the fourteenth century, is given as follows by Duaid Mac Firbis :

"Donough, son of Awley, son of Teige, son of Awley, son of Cooley, son of Donslevy, son of Cooley, son of Carroll, son of Cu-Blama" [i. e. dog of Slieve Bloom], "son of Connell, son of Fihilly, son of Donn, the progenitor from whom the surname O'Duinn, O'Doyne, or O'Dunne, is derived, son of Duvgilla, son of Maelfinn, son of Riagan, from whom is derived the tribe name of Hy-Regan, or Iregan, son of Kenny, son of Flann-da-Congal, son of Dimasagh, son of Congalagh, son of Forannan, son of Maeluva, son of Cathal, son of Eoghan of Breen-da-choga, son of Nathi, son of Rossa Falty, the ancestor of the people of Offaly, son of Cathaoir More, monarch of Ireland in the second century ; the ancestor of O'Conor Faly, O'Dempsey, and of all the

noble families of Leinster, except Mac Gillpatrick, or Fitzpatrick, of Ossory."

The present recognised head of this family is Major Francis Dunne, son of the late General Dunne of Brittas, near the foot of Slieve Bloom, in Dooregan, in the Queen's County. The pedigree of this branch of the O'Dunne family can be very satisfactorily traced to the reign of Henry VIII., by the evidence of Anglo-Irish documents ; but it has not yet been connected with the ancient line above given. From a manuscript in the Lambeth Library (Carew Collection, No. 635), and another in the British Museum, Harleian Manuscripts, 1425, fol. 169, a, the Leinster Inquisitions, &c., the Editor has been able to trace it as follows :

- I. *Leyny O'Doyne*, Chief of Iregan. He built the castle called Castlebrack, and to defray the expenses attending the erection of it he imposed unusual tribute on the territory, which his successors continued to extort down to the reign of James I. He had a son,
- II. *Teige O'Doyne*, Chief of Iregan. He had two sons, Teige, No. III., and Turlough ; and a daughter, who was married to Rory Oge O'More, Chief of Leix.
- III. *Teige O'Doyne*, Chief of Dowhie-Regan. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Piers Fitzgerald of the county of Kildare, and had by her Teige, or Thady Oge O'Doyne, or O'Dunne, his son and heir ; 2nd, Cormac ; 3rd, Brian, or Barnaby, the ancestor of the Brittas family ; 4th, Cahir, or Charles Dunne, LL. D., T. C. D., "a good scholar, and a zealous Protestant," who died without issue ; 5th, Murtough ; and an illegitimate son, Moriartagh, who was slain in 1600. He had also three daughters, one of whom was mar-

Conor, the son of John, son of Eachmarcach Mac Branain, Lord^b of Corcoachlann for a period of thirty-seven years, died at Dumha-Sealga in Magh-Ae, having resigned his lordship the year before, and was buried at Roscommon.

ried to Brian, son of Florence, Baron of Upper Ossory, the other to Calvagh O'Molloy, and the third to Mulrony O'Carroll. This Teige, No. III., was living, a very old man and blind, in 1593, when he signed, by his mark, a deed by which he settled Irgan on his five sons.

IV. Teige Oge O'Doyne, the son and heir of Teige fits Teige fits Leyny, married first, about the year 1570, Margaret, the daughter of Shane O'Neale, prince of Ulster, the son of Con, first Earl of Tyrone, and had by her Teige Reagh O'Dunne, who was thirty-seven years of age in January 1608, but being afterwards divorced from Margaret, she married Sir Cuconnaught Maguire, and he a daughter of Redmond Fitzgerald, of the Barrow's side, in the county of Kildare, by whom he had several children, of whose descendants, if they left any, no account has been yet discovered. In the petition of Doctor Charles Dunne of Trinity College, Dublin, against the fiant for letters patent to his eldest brother Thady O'Doyne, he has the following remarks on Teige Reagh O'Doyne, the son of the Lady Margaret O'Neill:

"That the said Thady his eldest son, Teige Reaghe, sonn to Margaret, daughter to Shane O'Neyle, and mother to Cuconnaught Oge Mac Guyer, deade beyond the seas, is not a fitt ruler over so strong a contrye, and so fitt for rebellion as Iregaine is, by reason that for his said alliance with the O'Neyles and Mac Guyers he furthered the drawinge of forces in the last rebellion oute of the Northe to Lenster, to the greate charge of the Crowne, and was then in companie with Brian Reoghe at the Burninge of his Majestie's fort of Phillippstowne, and the next day at the burninge of Kilcullen, in the countie of Kildare,

and in companie with the said Brian when he was kild, and in Bonaght with Owny Mac Rorie" [O'More] "riflinge the towne of Marybrough, and having not since, being now about 37 yeares of age, much bettered or altered his course, will likelye returne to his wounted practice, if the like times doe happen, and therefore not secure for his Majestie that any of so suspiciouse a behaviour should continue alone, the said countrie beinge so stronge and so fitt for rebellion.

"That the said Margaret, mother to the said Teige Reoghe, and the gentlewoman now kept by the saide Thadye in his howse, and by whome he hath many sones, beinge both alive, the issue begotten by the venter of one of them is illegitimate, yet by vertue of the estate passed unto him, and his assignes, by the said Fiant, maie leave the said landes and chiefferie to his unlawful issue, and soe disinherit his owne heire, your supplicant, his brother, and nephewes, whereas for these many hundred yeares no bastard attained to the chieffie of Iregaine."

It appears from an Inquisition taken at Maryborough, on the 17th of May, 1638, that this Teige Oge O'Doyne died on the 38th of October, 1637, when it was found that Edward Doyne, aged eighteen yeares and two months, was his next relative and heir. From this it would appear that the issue of Teige Reagh, Teige Oge's son by Margaret O'Neill, and of his half brothers, were set aside by the government. But it has not been yet proved how this Edward Doyne stood related to Teige Oge O'Doyne.

Cormac, the second son of Teige O'Doyne, or O'Dunne, No. III., married Joane O'Carroll, widow of Thomas Burke, Baron of Leitrim, and had by her a son, Donnell, who had the remainder of the castle of Roskyne, and sixty acres of

Catal mac peblimíð mic Ruaidrí uí concobair do mairbhad la cloinn Ruaidrí meic catal uí concobair toirpdelbac 7 Diarmaite.

Tadh écc mac tadh mac giollacolaim uí uiginn ppiomóide aspa dána epeann 7 alban do écc iar naitríge i cill connla, 7 a aónacal i mainiurip aia léam.

Diarmaite mac eogain mic maégaína uí dalanġ ollam fear míde uile raof foglainntiġ 7 fíir dána décc, 7 a aónacal i ndurmaig colaimm cille.

land belonging to his grandmother, Elizabeth Fitzgerald, but no account of his descendants has fallen in the Editor's way. Brian, the third son of Teige O'Doyne, No. III., married the daughter of Fergananim O'Molloy, and had by her a son, Barnaby, or Brian Oge, who obtained a patent from Charles I. for a considerable estate in the barony of Tinahinch, to hold in soccage to him and his heirs for ever, provided he should not take the name, style, or title of the Fox, or O'Doyne, &c. This Brian Oge, or Barnaby, who was compelled to reject the O and style himself Barnaby Dunne, died on the 17th of November, 1661, leaving a son, Charles Dunne of Brittas, the ancestor of the present family of Brittas. Charles Dunne, LL. D., of Trinity College, Dublin, the fourth son of the same Teige O'Doyne, does not appear to have left any issue. He made his last will and testament on the 2nd April, 1617, and after his death his property in Hy-Regan was claimed by his eldest brother, Teige Oge O'Doyne, who survived him by many years. Murtough, the fifth son of Teige, No. III., married the daughter of Turlough Fitzpatrick, brother of Florence, Baron of Upper Ossory, but no account of his descendants, if he left any, has yet been discovered.

From these evidences it is quite clear that the descendants of Teige Reagh O'Doyne, the son of the Lady Margaret O'Neill, would be the senior branch of this family, if they were extant; and that next after them should be placed the descendants of Cormac, the second son of Teige,

No. III.; and that, if these are extinct, Major Francis Dunne of Brittas, is indisputably the present head of the O'Doyne, or O'Duinns, of Dooregan. According to the tradition in the country, the late Mr. Joseph Dunne of Killowen, near the Great Heath of Maryborough in the Queen's County, was the lineal descendant of Teige Reagh O'Doyne, the son of Margaret O'Neill. The Editor often saw him in the year 1833, when he was about 89 years old. He was one of the largest men in Europe, and had been an officer in the French service in his youth, but for the last fifty years of his life he lived on his farm at Killowen, from which he derived a considerable income. He had several sons remarkable for their great stature, strength, courage, and intelligence, but they all died unmarried.

^b *Lord of Corco-achlann.*—D. F. calls him Dux of Corcachlann, thus :

"A. D. 1448. Conner, son to John fits Eachmarkagh, Dux of Corcachlann, for the space of thirtie-seaven yeares, died in Dumba Sealga on Magh-ay, after he had renounced his lordship a yeare afore that for God's sake, after receiving Extreame unction and making pennance, and was buried in Roscommon. God rest his soule."

ⁱ *Cill Connla*, now Kilconly, in the barony of Dunmore, and county of Galway. This passage is translated as follows by D. F. in F. I. 18 :

"A. D. 1448. Thady fitz Thady fitz Gillicolum O'higgin, cheife master of the Poets (called *Æs-dana*) of Ireland and Scotland, the affablest

Cathal, son of Felim, son of Rory O'Connor, was slain by the sons of Rory, son of Cathal O'Connor, i. e. by Turlough and Dermot.

Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Gilla-Colaim O'Higgin, chief Preceptor of the Poets of Ireland and Scotland, died, after penance, at Cill-Connla¹, and was interred in the monastery of Ath-leathan.

Dermot, the son of Owen, son of Mahon O'Daly, Ollav of all Meath, a learned poet, died, and was interred in Durrow-Columbkille^k.

and happiest that ever professed the *dan*, died after due penance and extreame unction at Killconnla, and was buried in the Monastery of Ath-leathyn."

^k Under this year the Annals of D. F. have the following entries omitted by the Four Masters :

"A greate Army made by O'Conner-filly, & by the Irish of Linster : they marched to Killculinn, & to Castlemartin, so that his sword & helmet was taken from him. Caher O'Conner, Cathal O'Conner's son, hearing that O'Conner was taken, they returned towards him courageously, & rescued him forcibly, Calwagh saying that his leg was broken, & the English horsemen about to bring him into the castle.

"Richard Buttler gave a greate defeate to Walter Tobin, & to Pierce fitz James Gallda, where many of the hired souldiers of Munster were killed.

"John Rainy, a Godly discreete friar, & a good teacher of Christian people, died.

"The Rooh of Crigh Roisdeach died.

"Torlagh Carrach, son to Diarmaid, son's son to Felim O'Conner, in a drunken skirmish slaine by one blow of a sword, by Ruary fitz Cathalduff O'Conner in Balintober. Ffelim, son to ffelim clery O'Conner, & Brien, son to Cathal O'Conner, being both slaine in another skermish in revenge whereof, in Kilculy-silenny" [now the church of Kilcooley, in the barony and county of Roscommon.—ED.] "& by the same Ruary fitz Cahal was slaine ffelim fitz ffelim by wan" [one] "thrust of a speere, & it is by ffelim & by Cormack Cam

Mac machon mac ffelim clery Brian fitz Cahal was slaine, & it was reported that the cast of Cormack Cam's speere had killed Brien fitz Cathall, & not the blowes in his head given him by ffelim at first. Brien went alive so wounded the same night to Ballintubber, & died the next day, & was buried in the ffriers Monastery at Roscommon, & ffelim Remained that night in Killculy, & died in the same hower the next day also, after Extreame unction & pennance, in a ffryers habit, & he chosed to be buried in the ffriers howse at Tulskey, to whome he granted a quarter of land the same yeare to build a Monastery thereon, and it was after his buriall the Monastery was consecrated to the glory of God, & to the honner of St. Patrick, Dominick, and to Diermod Mac Mæltuly, & also ffelim aforesaid, bestowed & left a greate rick of Corne as helpe to the ffryers to begin that worke.

"John fitz John boy O'hara, son to the King of Luiny, & one that ought to be King of Luiny, if he did live, was slaine by one cast of a speare by Mac-mælrwany finn's son of Coran-men, & this was the occasion thereof, viz. a prey that was taken by the sons of Cormack Mac Donnaghy from the sons of Tomalty Mac Donnaghy, & brought it to O'hara boy, so that the said sons of Tomalty Mac Donnaghy, in their returne from that pursuance of their said prey, tooke a prey from the said O'hara boy, and afterwards they ordained a meeting day, whereby O'hara's son was slaine betwixt them by one cast as afore mentioned.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1449.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, μίλε, cετρε cέδ, cέτρεcαττ, α ναοί.

Donnchað mac tigeapnán óig tigeapna bpeirne tíar do écc iar ná blit
hí peirceçalaip oçta pe bliaðain lám, 7 tigeapnán mac taidg uí Ruairc do
çoga ina ionað láran mbpeirne tíar.

Eogan mac fíain tigeapna muintipe maolmopða do écc, 7 fían ua Raç-
aillig a mac fíin do çoga ina ionað lá hua neill, 7 la phiocht fíain uí Raçgillig,
7 fearçal ua Raçgillig, .i. mac tomair móir, do çoga lá phioct maççamna
uí Raçgillig, 7 lá çallaið çup po fap coccad 7 combuaiðpeað eatopra.
Tamicc an luptír 7 iarla upmuñan do çongnain lá fearçal ua Raçgallig,
7 tuc fían ua Raçgillig cona poçpaine ammur for çopraç an tçluaig çup
po mapbað 7 çup po çabað tpi fíeic díob im mac toiprðealbaiç 7 im mac
domnaill bain uí Raçgillig.

ðrian ócc o néill décc.

Móp inçñ aodá mic Pilib na tuaiçe méguiðir bñ aipe mic eoçain uí néill
décc.

Maçnur buide mac caippe meic ðuinn méguiðir décc.

ðpeppmaðm lá mac uoiðín for murçearçac puad ua neill dú in po

"A greate skirmish between the Irish & Eng-
lish in Linster, whereby many were slaine &
taken prisoners on both sides about Thady Mac
Dubhgaill & O'neachtyn's son, with many others.

"A great pestilence in Meath. Conner, son
to Ædh boy O'feargail, & Diarmaid Mac Con-
way, & Henry Duffe Mac Tethedan, three Godly
ffriers, of the ffriers of Longford O'feargail,
died by that plague.

"Ædh boy, son to Diarmaid Mageochagan,
taken prisoner by fíeargall Oge roe Mageocha-
gan, & afterwards died in restraint.

"Fíelim O'Duinn being slaine" [*recte* was
slaine] "by Cu-coigrichy O'Maelmoy in revenge
of his brother that was by him killed afore that.

"The prey of Calry taken by the sons of
Layseach mac Rossa. Mac Magnus of Tirtuahyl

his son being" [*recte* was] "killed by the son of
Conner Roe Magmanusa, he intruding upon him
without just cause, as it was thought.

"Warr betwixt the sonns of Morty backach
O'Conner, & the sonns of Brien ffitz-Daniel O'Con-
ner, so that Magnus ffitz-Brien's son was taken
prisoner in that warr, & an other of his sonns
was wounded, so that they did much harm to
each other.

"Brien Mac Donnaghie's son tooke a prey
from John Mac Donnaghie's son, & has" [had?]
"driven it towards O'Ruairk, & Clanndonnaghie
followed him, & they burnt Drum-da-Ethier,
O'Ruairk's Residence, & Thady O'Ruairk his
sonns persued them, & he turned against them,
& Thady O'Ruairk's two sons were taken pri-
soners, & some of their men were slaine."

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1449.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred forty-nine.

Donough, the son of Tiernan Oge, Lord of West Breifny, died, after having laboured a year under pulmonary consumption¹; and Tiernan, son of Teige O'Rourke, was elected in his place by [the people of] West Breifny.

Owen, the son of John^m, Lord of the district called Muintir-Maelmora, died; and his son, John O'Reilly, was elected in his place by O'Neill and the sept of John O'Reilly; but Farrell O'Reilly (i. e. the son of Thomas More) being elected by the sept of Mahon O'Reilly and by the English, war and disturbances arose between them [the candidates]. The Lord Justice and the Earl of Ormond came to assist Farrell O'Reilly; but John O'Reilly and his forces suddenly charged the van of their army, and slew or made prisoners of sixty of them, among whom were the son of Turlough and the son of Donnell Bane O'Reilly.

Brian Oge O'Neill died.

More, daughter of Hugh, son of Philip-na-Tuaigheⁿ Maguire, and the wife of Art, son of Owen O'Neill, died.

Manus Boy, the son of Carbry, son of Don Maguire, died.

A sudden defeat^o was given to Murtough Roe O'Neill, in which the son of

¹ *Pulmonary consumption*, *reapagalap ocea*, literally, the withering disease of the breast, or chest. Duaid Mac Firbis translates this passage as follows:

"Donnagh fitz Tigernan Oge O'Ruairk, King of West Brefney, after consuming a full year in consumption, died. Tygernan, Thady O'Ruairk's son was ordayned to supply his place in the western Brefney."

^m *Owen, the son of John*, i. e. Owen, the son of John O'Reilly. This passage is translated as follows by D. F., as in F. l. 18:

"Eogan fitz John O'Reily, King of Muintir Maelmordha, died, and John O'Reily, his owne son" [was] "proclaimed King by O'nelle, and by the Orgiallians, and by the sept of John O'Reily, on the one part; and on the other

part, ffeargall O'Reily was proclaimed King by the sept of Mahon O'Reily, and by the English, so that greate warre grew betwixt them on both sides. The Lord Deputy and the Earle of Ormond came to assist Ffeargall O'Reily, so that John O'Reily defeated the forelorne hopes of that Army, whereby the matter" [*recte* the number] "of 40 or 60 men were taken from them captives and killed about [11m] Terlagh O'Reily's son, and about Daniel Bane O'Reily's son."

ⁿ *Philip-na-tuaighe*, i. e. Philip of the axe.

^o *A sudden defeat*, *bpsfmaiom*.—This passage is thus translated by D. F.:

"A defeate given by Mac Ugilin fop" [i. e. upon] "Murthy Roe O'nell, whereby Maelmury Mac Suibhney his son, Constable to O'Nell's son, and Ængus, son to Mac Donnayll

μαρβαδ mac maolmuire mec ruibne conrubal meic ui néill, γ αονγυρ mac mec domnaill na halban, γ pochaide oile immaile ppiú.

Coccað mór eittir conallcaib buððein, γ moran do milleað.

Ua fialáin γ giollacpiort mac an baird décc.

Αοð mac loclainn mic Seappraioð tigeapna cloinne catail mic muireað-aig muillstain pé hfo imcían iap tpeíccað a tigeapnaip ap gpað dé, γ iap naontugað διαρματτα mic Seppraioð ui flannagáin do cop ina ionað decc.

Θuice deiopoc do tect ι nepinn co nonóip móip, γ iaplaða epeann do tect ina tcað, γ gaoiðil leiðimil miðe, γ a bpeit pín do maptaib do tabairt do do cum a ciprimige.

of Scotland, *et alii multi nobiles et ignobiles* were killed."

^p *A great war.*—"Greate warr betwixt the Conallians, whereby many losses were suffered by both parties."—D. F.

^a *O'Fialain.*—This name is now anglicised Phelan. It is to be distinguished from O'Faolain.

^r *Race of Cathal*, i. e. chief of the territory of Clancabill, in the county of Roscommon.

^s *The Duke of York.*—This passage is translated as follows by D. F., in F. 1. 18 :

"The Duke of York came to Ireland in the Summer with great glory and Pompe, and the Commissioners of Ireland came to his howse. And the Irish in" [on] "the borders of Meath, came also to his howse, and verry many beeves were given him for the mainteynance of the King's Kitchin."

^t Under this year the Annals of D. F. give the following entries, omitted by the Four Masters :

"O'hara, halfe King of the west part of Leyny, died.

"O'flynn, Dux of Silmalruain, was, by the sons of Walter boy Mac Goisdelbh, at his owne house, slaine.

"Thady O'Conner's son tooke a prey from Balintubair. They also killed two or three of

the pursuers, whereby was occasioned greate insurrection of Warr on Machery Connacht especially, for that preye all the sons of ffelim his son forsooke O'Conner & his sons, & they adhered to O'Conner Donn, so that O'Conner Donn & O'Conner Roe's sons coming to him they sent their preyeing horsemen & Galloglaghs through Cluan-Corr Eastward, & through Cluan-Cony, & towards Driggen, & Edan-na-Creggey, wherein was O'Conner Roe's Cattle (hibernice Cærtycht), & Carbry O'Conner & his Cosins, Cathal Duffe O'Conner's sons, & Mac Dubhgall guiding them, nevertheless their adversaries turned their faces against them, so that they were scattered att Cluain-Corr, & Mac Dubhgall was taken prisoner, & Dubhgall gruama Mac Swine his son was killed, & five or six Galloglasses more, and Daniell mac Rossa mac ffelim Clery O'Conner was wounded. Magnus O'fflanagan's son, Ruary and mac Tharehaly of the Eastern party" [were] "wounded, & died of their wounds.

"Greate warrs in Desmond betwixt Mac Carthy riavagh & Thady ffitz Cormack Mac Carthy, so that Thady brought an Army into Icarbry, & Mac Carthy More's sons with him, to wit, Diarmoid and Cormac, so that the said Armies' forelorne hopes overrun'd as far as Gleann-an-muilinn & Remeanan, wherein Mac

Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, O'Neill's constable, Aengus, the son of Mac Donnell of Scotland, and many others, were slain.

A great war^p broke out among the Kinel-Connell themselves, in the course of which much [property] was destroyed.

O'Fialain^q and Gilchreest Mac Ward died.

Hugh, the son of Loughlin, son of Geoffry [O'Flanigan], who had been for a long time Lord of the race of Cathal^r, the son of Muireadhach Muilleathan, died, having first resigned his lordship for the love of God, and consented that the son of Geoffrey O'Flanagan should be appointed to his place.

The Duke of York^s arrived in Ireland, and was received with great honour; and the Earls of Ireland went into his house, as did also the Irish adjacent to Meath, and gave him as many beeves for the use of his kitchen as it pleased him to demand^t.

Carthy Riavagh overtook them, so that Diarmoid Mac Carthy More's son was slain therein, he being forsaken by the multitude of the Army, & also 15 of his men were killed, & that unknowne to his owne Army, & so it was afterwards the Army being followed to Ballimudan, on the Banke of the River Banda, therein being defeated, the two sons of O'Sullevane de Gleann-behy were slain, & two sons to the son of Buadhy O'Sullevane killed also, & Thady O'Sullevane, son to O'Sullevane More, was taken prisoner, & Daniell fitz Cormac-na-Coilley Mac Carthy, *et alii multi nobiles et ignobiles*.

"Walter fitz Edmond Bourk was killed by a fall.

"William Dalton slain at wan" [by one] "shot of an arrow.

"A preying Army made by the sons of Walter Bourk against Balinclare, so that they preyed and burnt that same towne first, & after that Mac William of Clanrickard met them, & Felim, son to O'Conner Donn, & the horsemen of Ichttyr Connacht, after the towne was burnt, Mac William's sons were broken at last by force of the huge multitudes of Armed men casting & shooting at them before & behind, & often

they escaped afar off by military strength & providence by fighting most manfully; the two sons of Mac William burk were slain, viz., Thomas & Moyler, then also Edmond mac William was taken prisoner, & Moyler son to Mac Johnyne & his son, & they lost the matter of 55 men both captives & slain.

"Breassal O'Kelly was taken prisoner by Mac William of Clanrickard, William Bourke's son, & was given into his brother in law, .i. Mæleaghlyn fitz William O'Kelly, & rescued forcibly by Mac William, after he has" [had] "done much hurt sueing him.

"Catline, daughter to Mac William of Clanrickard, to wit, William Burke, Mæleaghlyn O'Kellie's wife, *quievit*.

"The two sons of Laughlin O'Ruaric, King of East" [West?] "Brefny, slain by feara Managh, they visiting some of their acquaintance in that country.

"Ængus mac Magnusa O'huiginn was murdered by the sons of Amhly Oge O'Kenedy.

"A prey taken by Magoreachty, & by the sons of O'Kelly from Sil-Maoil-rúain at night, but O'Conner Donn overtook them, & Felim, Terlagh Carrach O'Conner's son, & they sent

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΤ, 1450.

Αοίρ Cριοτ, mίle, ceṛpe céd caoccat.

Αιρδεppop conδαṛτ, .i. mac an pṣpṣúin mic mic Seóinín búnc do écc i nḡaillín.

Διαppur maḡuioṛ eppecop cloṛaṛ decc i cclaóinim, ḡ a aḡnacal illioṛ ḡabail.

Αn τεppcop ua ḡallcoḡaṛ decc.

Αbb epṛa Ruaiḡ, .i. émann, decc.

Concoḡaṛ ua doṛnnaill tanaiṛi tṛpe conaill decc.

Niocolaṛ ua flannagáin peapṛún daiṛimṛi decc ipóim iap nḡol do dénam tṛpaṛ.

Máḡ uioṛi tomáṛ mac tomáṛi mic Pilib na tuaiḡe do ḡul dia oiliṛe don póim, hi cind peṛtmaine iapṛtain tainicc donnchaḡ dúncadaḡ Mac aṛaṛ do maḡuioṛ, .i. tomar occ, do poṛḡiḡ catail mic meḡuioṛi ḡup po ḡab é ma ionaḡ (no ina éiḡ) péin hi cénuc ninḡiḡ. Rucc leiṛ é cona épeḡ ḡo ḡoṛt an pṛoáin, ḡ po maṛḡ ann rin é. Do éuaiḡ iapom co teallac nḡúncada hi ccoccaḡ ap emann ḡ ap donnchaḡ maḡuioṛ. Tainicc tṛa hi cind pee iap rin, donnchaḡ dúncadaḡ i ccoinne do poṛḡiḡ emainn ḡ donnchaḡ, ḡ do pón-ṛat piṛ pe apoile, ap a aoi po ḡab Emann pá ḡeoiḡ donnchaḡ dúnchaḡach hi nḡabal liúm, ḡ do paḡ laiṛ é ḡo hachaḡ upcaṛ, ḡ po bṛn cor ḡ lam ḡe i nḡioḡail maṛḡḡa catail.

drivers with the prey unknowne to their enemies, & they themselves stayed with the pursuers, so that O'Conner was wounded & Terlagh Carragh O'Conner's son, and Felim O'Conner's horse was slaine, with 5 or 6 of their men also & scattered them. Another prēy taken after that by O'Kellie's sonns, & by ffeargal roe Mageochagan from the people of Liatrim, & Donnagh fitz Ædh fitz Cathal O'Conner pursuing them was slaine by ffergall roe by wan" [one] "blow of a speare, & brought away his horse afterwards.

"Greate preys taken by Lisagh fitz Rossa fitz Conner from the Sennagh. Another prey

taken by him from the sons of Diarmaid Cæch O'ffeargail."

"*Mac Seoinin Burke*.—He was the head of a branch of the Burkes descended from a Seoinin, or little John Burke. The name is still extant, but anglicised Jennings. This passage is translated as follows by D. F., as in F. 1. 18:

"The Arch Bishop of Connaght, son to the parson, son to Mac Johnin Burke, died in Gallway."

"*Philip-na-tuaighe*, i. e. Philip of the axe, or battle-axe.

"*Dunchadhach*.—He was so called from having been fostered in the territory of Teallach

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1450.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty.

The Archbishop of Connaught, Mac-an-Phearsuin, the son of Mac Seoinin Burke^a, died at Galway.

Pierce Maguire, Bishop of Clogher, died at Cleenish, and was interred at Lisgool [in Fermanagh].

Bishop O'Gallagher died.

Edmond, Abbot of Assaroe, died.

Conor O'Donnell, Tanist of Tirconnell, died.

Nicholas O'Flanagan, Parson of Devenish, died at Rome, whither he had gone on a pilgrimage.

Maguire, Thomas, son of Thomas, son of Philip na Tuaighe^a, went on a pilgrimage to Rome. A week afterwards Donough Dunchadhach^a, Maguire's (Thomas Oge) step-brother^a, went to Cathal, son of Maguire, took him prisoner at his own place (or house) at Cnoc-Ninnigh^a, and brought him and his spoils to Gort-an-fheadain^a, where he put him to death; after which he proceeded to Teallach Dunchadha [Tullyhunco], to make war against Edmond and Donough Maguire. In some time afterwards Donough Dunchadhach came to a conference with Edmond and Donough, and they made peace with one another; but notwithstanding this, Edmond in the end took Donough Dunchadhach prisoner at Gabhail-liuin^b, and brought him with him to Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher], where he cut off one of his feet and one of his hands, in revenge of the killing of Cathal.

^a Dunchadha, now Tullydonaghy, or Tullyhunco, a barony in the west of the county of Cavan.

^a Step-brother, *mac aicé*, i. e. he was the son of Maguire's father, but not of his mother.

^a Cnoc-Ninnigh, i. e. St. Ninny's hill, now Knockninny, a beautiful hill in a barony of the same name, in the south of the county of Fermanagh.

^a Gort-an-fheadain, i. e. field of the brook, rill, rivulet, runnel, or streamlet, now Gortinceddan, a townland in the parish of Tomregan,

in the barony of Knockninny, and county of Fermanagh.—See Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 41.

^b Gabhail-liuin, now Galloon, a townland giving name to a parish situated at the extremity of Upper Lough Erne.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 159, line 24. According to the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, this was an ancient church near Lough Erne, the patron of which was St. Comhgall:

“Comhgall *Goibla luim* i n-Duapnoige Com-

Μυρπέστὰς υα φλannaγáιν ταιοίρεαδ τυαιτε πατα δο δουλ δια οιλίτηι don
póim, 7 α écc ιαρ mbuaio naiteige, 7 α deaphtaiaip copbmac do gabail a
ionaid.

Slóigeaδ do denom lá hénpi o néill lá hapt ua neill, 7 lá mac eoγain
uí neill hι επιαν congail do congnam lé mac uióilín. Níall mac enpi mic
eoγain do dul ap cpeic ap μυρceapταδ mac ui neill buide, 7 po γάβρατ
gabala. Mac uí néill buide 7 eoγain mac bpiain óig ui néill do bpié ap
niáll, 7 ppaóíneaδ for a múintip. Do παδ eoγain mac bpiain óig mic bpiain
móip mic enpi aimpéio da forγam dia fleig for niáll γup bó mapb de, 7 po
haðnaiceaδ i nAipd maça co nonóip móip.

Sit do denam do pεaan mac eoγain ui Raγaillig 7 do domnall bán ua
Raγaillig pe apoile, 7 pfergal mac tomair móip do cor a tigeapnar, 7 an
bpeipne uile do bñt ag pεaan mac eoγain, 7 feargal do gabail tuaruptail
uaða.

Ταδγ mac Pilib mic tomair méguióip do mapbaδ la cloinn copbmaic
mec Sampaðain, 7 α aðnacal illioγ γabail.

Αnopear mac γiollacpiopt uí opoma paói eaγnaio cpaibðeaδ decc ιap
oτιonnetúδ ó poim.

O caipide cúile, ταδγ mac iórep ollam fearmanaδ le leigf decc.

O huigino, .i. τυαταl ppiomioide aopa vána epeann do éγ do γalan obann.

Oipγne mópa do denom lá mac megeocagáin for γallaib uair po cpeac-

nipi agur a γ-clnn loça h-Eipne. Comhgall of
Galloon in Dartry-Coininsi, at the extremity of
Lough Erne."

^c *Went on a pilgrimage.*—In the Annals of
D. F., as in F. l. 18, the going of O'Flanagan
and others to Rome is thus noticed :

"A. D. 1450. *Annus Jubileus*, and many of
the Irish went to Rome, viz., Maguire, King of
Fermanagh, and O'Flanagan of Tuaraha, *et alii*."

^d *Trian Chongail.*—This was the ancient name
of the territory afterwards called Clannaboy,
extending into the present counties of Down
and Antrim.

^e *Of which he died.*—The translation here is,
perhaps, too literal. It would be better to say,

in English: "thrust his spear twice into the
body of Niall and slew him."

^f *Received wages from him*, i. e. in token of
vassalage.

^g *O'Droma.*—This name is still extant in the
county of Fermanagh, particularly in the parish
of Kinnawly, where it is anglicised Drum, with-
out the prefix O. This family possessed the
hereditary erenachship of the parish of Kinn-
awley, in the counties of Fermanagh and Cavan.

^h *Cuil*, now Coole, a barony in the county of
Fermanagh, on the east side of Lough Erne.

ⁱ *Ollav in medicine*, i. e. chief physician.

^k *O'Higgin.*—This passage is given as follows
in the Annals of D. F., as in F. l. 18 :

Murtough O'Flanagan, Chief of Tuath-ratha, went on a pilgrimage^c to Rome, where he died, after the victory of penance; and his brother Cormac assumed his place.

An army was led by Henry O'Neill, Art O'Neill, and the son of Owen O'Neill, into Trian Chongail^d, to assist Mac Quillin.

Niall, son of Henry, son of Owen, went upon a predatory incursion against Murtough Mac-I-Neill Boy, and seized on preys; but he was overtaken by Mac-I-Neill Boy and Owen, the son of Brian Oge O'Neill, who routed his people. On this occasion Henry, the son of Brian Oge, son of Brian More, son of Henry Aimhreidh, gave Niall two thrusts of his spear, of which he died^e, and was interred at Armagh with great honour.

A peace was made by John, the son of Owen O'Reilly, and Donnell Bane O'Reilly, with each other; and Farrell, the son of Thomas [O'Reilly], was deposed of his lordship; and [the chieftainship of] all Breifny was conferred upon John, the son of Owen; and Farrell received wages from him^f.

Teige, the son of Philip, son of Thomas Maguire, was slain by the sons of Cormac Magauran, and interred in the monastery of Lisgool.

Andreas, the son of Gilchreest O'Droma^g, a wise and pious man, died, after his return from Rome.

O'Cassidy of Cuil^h (Teige, son of Joseph), Ollav of Fermanagh in medicineⁱ, died.

O'Higgin^k, i. e. Tuathal, chief preceptor of the poets of Ireland, died of a sudden illness.

Great depredations^l were committed by the son of Mageoghegan upon the

"Tuathal O'Huiggin, *qui fuit caput suæ nationis*, and cheife master of the *Æs-dana* of Ireland, died of a short disease. Ruairi Oge O'Higgin *tollitur a medio*."

^l *Great depredations*.—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows:

"Mac Eochagan's son tooke greate spoyles from the English: he preyed and burned Rathguary, and Killucan, and Baliportel, and Ballynangall Oirgiallagh, and Killbiggay; and Carbry fitz Lysagh fitz Rossa was taken prisoner in

that warr, and the two sons of the son of Teabot fitz Hubert Dalton by him also, and Brien fitz Lysagh fitz Rossa was killed also by him in Ballimore-Locha-Sewdy; and not that only" [but] "it is difficult to gett an accompt of all that was by him spoyled in that warr. Then came the English of Meath and the Duke of York, and the King's colours to Mullingar, and Mageochagan's son with a greate Army, and many horsemen well mounted and armed came to Belathy Glas-Arnaragh to meete the English.

loiric Raic ghuair, cill lucain, baile portel, baile na ngall oirgiallaic, 7 cill bierige. Ro gabad cairppe mac laoiğriğ mic porra, 7 po marbad dá mac mic teabóid mec hoibert lair an an coğad rin. Ro marbad beór brian mac laoiğriğ mic Rorra lair i mbaile mór loca reindige. Aic éna bá dírim in po millead lair don coğad rin. Tangabar goill mide 7 díuice deioric, 7 bratac an ríğ conige an muilinn ceapp, 7 tainic mac mēg eoçagáin mapc-pluağ mór edigte co bél aia glar ariáarach hi cooinne gall conid í comairle do pónpat gail arioride ríð do denam ppir, 7 po maicrict dó uile a ndearna porra do cionn ríðda dpağail uaid.

Dondchað o gailcubhair comorba Adhamnáin decc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1451.

AOIR CRIOPT, mile, ceipe ced, cáoccat, a háon.

Remann mac uilliam mec feórap do écc por rligead na poma iar ngnouccad eppcopoide tuama.

Maimprip an cabáin do loirccad.

But the English made peace with him, forgiving him all the spoyles he had done for granting to them that peace."

^m *Rath-Guaire*, now anglicised Rathwire, but it is still called Rath-Ghuair by those who speak Irish. It is situated in the parish of Killucan, barony of Farbill, and county of Westmeath. See note ⁿ, under the year 1209.

ⁿ *Cill-Lucain*, now Killucan, a small village in a parish of the same name, a short distance to the north-east of Rathwire.

^o *Baile-Portel*, now Portelstown, and sometimes corruptly Porterstown, within one mile of Rathwire. It is still called Baile-Pointel by those who speak Irish.

^p *Baile-Mor-Locha-Semhdidhe*, now Ballymore Loughsewdy, in the county of Westmeath, situated midway between Athlone and Mullingar. The lough from which this ancient Anglo-Irish town (now a ruined village) took its name, is now corruptly called, in Irish, loc Sembole,

and, in English, Lough Sunderlin, from the late Lord Sunderlin of Baronstown; but its correct name of Lough Sewdy has been adopted on the Ordnance Map.

^q *Bel-atha-glasarnarach*, now anglicised Bellaglass, and sometimes Ballyglass, a townland in the parish of Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath.

^r *Coarb of Adamnan*, i.e. the Abbot of Rathphoe, in the county of Donegal.

^s Under this year the Annals of D. F., as in F. 1. 18, contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters:

"A hard warlick yeare was this, with greate stormes and loss of cattle.

"O'Daly, cheif Dan-maker of the Earle of Desmond, *mortuus est*.

"Johnine mac Cormac & Donnagh fitz Nicol fitz Brigdin mac Cormac were slaine by Lysagh fitz Rossa.

"Greate warrs in Muntir-Eoluis whereby much hurt was sesteyned betwixt them, for

English. He plundered and burned Rath-Guaire^a, Cill-Lucain^a, Baile-Portel^r, Baile na n Gall-Oirghiallach, and Kilbixy. In the course of this war he made a prisoner of Carbry, the son of Laoiseach, son of Ross, and slew the two grandsons of Theobald Mac Hobert. He also slew Brian, son of Laoiseach, who was son of Ross, at Baile-Mor Locha-Semhdidhe^p. In fine, it would be impossible to enumerate all that were destroyed (by him) during that war. The English of Meath and the Duke of York came with the standard of the King of England to Mullingar; and the son of Mageoghegan went the next day, with a strong body of cavalry, to Bel-atha-glas-arnarach^q, to oppose them, whereupon the English, having held consultation, thought it advisable to make peace with him; and, in consideration of obtaining peace from him, they forgave him all the injuries he had done them.

Donough O'Gallagher, Coarb of Adamnan^r, died^s.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1451.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-one.

Redmond, son of William Mac Feorais [Birmingham], died on his way from Rome, after having obtained the bishopric of Tuam.

The monastery of Cavan was burned.

Mag-raniall himselfe was taken prisoner by Cathal Mag Raniall & by O'Ruairc.

"Greate Warr in Maghery-Connacht betwixt the two O'Conners, & O'Conner roe his sons on the western part against their owne Brother, so that Thady O'Conner & his sonns tooke preys by that warr, & the preyes of Tirbrivin Eastwards, & other preyes westward from ballintober taken by Cathal roe O'Conner's son, & by O'Conner, was taken the prey of Killerney, from Donnagh duffsuilagh," [Denis the black-eyed, Ed.] "son to Conner roe, that was his owne cousen, & they tooke another prey from Baslick. Then came from Ighter Connacht to Maghery-Connacht Brien Mac Donnagh with an Army, assisting to O'Conner Donn, whereby

they burnt corne & burnt townes.

"All the King of England's conquest in France was taken from him but only Callice, 3140 men being slain in Rouen & Lord ffurnewell was taken prisoner therein, as we have heard from prisoners at Rome, & the Duke of Southern, & the Bishop of Winchester were killed by the King's Counsellors, not Licenced by the King, and it was reported that the said Duke & Bishop had sould Rouen to the Frenchmen, & therefore they were put to death, so that many in England raised Rebellion against their King for that fact. And Sir Richard Mortimer Rebelled against him too, so that the King was persuaded to make a greate ditch on the East side of London. Then the Duke of

Μαιργρέεε ιηγήν υι έρβανλ (ταδς) βήν υι concobair pailgig (an calbae) βήν αρ pñp baof ina haimpñp i nepinn uair αρ ί succ gairm enig fá dó i naoin bhaðain do luēt iarrata neē dēcc iap mbuaib ongeta γ αιέριγε iap mbreit buaða ó domān γ o deaman.

Feðlimið ua concobair mac an calbaig, γ na mairgpege cēðna áððap tiðearna ua pfailge pñp bá mópi ainnm γ oipðearcup dēcc iap mbñit hi pēpð-galair pñp pé pōða poime pñp, γ ní baof áct aon oððe eirip a néðpðe.

Murcāð ua maðaðain tiðearna pñl nanmcaða pñp bá coimprige apa ouēaið pñp, γ do ba epōða lam, γ bá pēapp pmaēt do écc.

Ruairpñ mac maolmopñða pñbaig ui concobair do écc.

Coðan mac concobair mec gillepinnén mac toipig muintipe pēðbaðain γ giollapatpaucc buide mac gille pinnén do mārbað la Conconnaēt mac Seaðain mic conconnaēt mēg uiðip an .6. ið pēbpu.

Yorke's force left Ireland through these teeding.

"Mac-an-Judary of the Tuathas, Mac Morris of the Bryes, William Mac David, Magnus, son's son to Cathal O'Conner, mac Loghlin of Moy-luirg, Edmond, son to Ædh boy O'Kelly, they all six died."

* *Two invitations.*—In the Annals of D. F., as in F. 1. 18, the following interesting account is given of these two feasts, or entertainments, to the literati of Ireland, one of which was given at Killeigh in the King's County, and the other at Rathangan, which was on the north-east extremity of the ancient Offaly :

"A. D. 1451. A gracious yeare this yeare was, though the Glory and solace of the Irish was sett but the glory of heaven was amplified and extolled therein; and although this is a yeare of grace" [Jubilee] "with the Roman Church, it is an ungratious and unglorious yeare to all the Learned in Ireland, both philosophers, poets, guesta, strangers, Religious persons, souldiers, mendicant, or poore orders, and to all manner and sorts of the poore in Ireland, also for the generall support of their maintainance's decease,

to wit, Margrett, daughter to Thady O'Carole, King of Ely, O'Conner ffaly, Calwagh's wife, a woman that never refused any man in the world for any thing that she might command, only besides" [*recte* except only] "her own body. It is she that twice in one year proclaimed to and commonly invited (i. in the dark dayes of the yeare, to witt, on the feast day of Da Sin-chell" [26 March. Ed.] "in Killachy) all persons, both Irish and Scottish, or rather Albaines, to two generall feasts of bestowing both meate and moneyes, with all manner of gifts, whereunto gathered to receive gifts the matter" [*recte* number] "of two thousand and seaven hundred persons, besides gamesters and poore men, as it was recorded in a Roll to that purpose, and that accompt was made thus, *ut vidimus*, viz., the cheife *kings* of each family of the Learned Irish was by Gilla-na-nēmh Mac Ægan's hand, the cheife Judg to O'Conner, written in the Roll, and his adherents and kinsmen, so that the aforesaid number of 2700 was listed in that Roll with the Arts of *Dan*, or poetry, musick, and Antiquitie. And Mælin O'Mæl-conry, one of the cheife learned of Connaght,

Margaret, daughter of O'Carroll (Teige), and wife of O'Conor Faly (Calbhach), the best woman in her time in Ireland, for it was she who had given two invitations' of hospitality in the one year to those who sought for rewards", died, after the victory of Uinction and Penance, triumphant over the world and the Devil; and Felim O'Conor, son of Calvagh by this Margaret, and heir to the lordship of Offaly, a man of great fame and renown, died, having been for a long time ill of a decline. Only one night intervened between the deaths of both.

Murrough O'Madden, Lord of Sil-Anmchadha, the most powerful in his own territory, of mightiest arm, and best jurisdiction", died.

Rory, son of Maelmora Reagh O'Conor, died.

Owen, son of Connor Mac Gillafinnen (i. e.) son of the chieftain of Muintir-Pheodachain, and Gillapatrik Boy Mac Gillafinnen, were slain by Cuconnaught, the son of John, son of Cuconnaught Maguire, on the sixth of the Ides of February.

was the first written in that Roll, and first payed and dieted, or sett to supper, and those of his name after him, and so forth every one as he was payed he was written in that Roll, for feare of mistake, and set downe to eate afterwards. And Margerett on the garrots of the greate churche of Da Sinchell clad in cloath of gould, her dearest freinds about her, her clergy and Judges too. Calwagh himself on horseback by the churche's outward side, to the end that all things might be done orderly, and each one served successively. And first of all she gave two chalices of gould as offerings that day on the Alter to God Almighty, and she also caused to nurse or foster too" [two] "young orphans. But so it was we never saw nor heard neither the like of that day nor comparable to its glory and solace. And she gave the second inviting proclamation (to every one that came not that day) on the feaste day of the Assumption of our blessed Lady Mary in harvest, at or in the Rath-Imayn, and so we have been informed that that second day in Rath-Imayn was nothing inferior to the first day. And she was the only

woman that has made most of preparing high-ways and erecting bridges, churches, and mass-books, and of all manner of things profitable to serve God and her soule, and not that only, but while the world stands her very many gifts to the Irish and Scottish nations shall never be numbered. God's blessing, the blessing of all saints, and every our blessing from Jerusalem to Inis Gluair be on her going to heaven, and blessed be he that will reade and heare this, for blessing her soule. Cursed be that sore in her brest that killed Margrett.

"Felim, son to Calwagh O'Conner and to Margrett aforesaid, the only King's son that has got most ffaime, reputation, and notable name, and that was most couragious that lived of the Lagenians in latter ages, died, and there was but one night betwixt his and his mother's death." "He died of the leprosy."—*Ann. Con.*

"Those who sought for rewards.—In the original *luét sappara neé*, i. e. the begging order of friars, the poets, the minstrels, &c.

"*Best jurisdiction.*—"Morragh O'Madagan, King of Silanmchadha, a hospitall man towards

Coccað mór aḡ maineachaib, 7 ó concobaip donn do ðul do ðopnam uí ceallaiḡ, 7 tuc a mac 7 diaḡ braḡað oile dó 1 ngeall pé píce maḡ do ḡreapp, .i. cíteḡ maḡ décc peapainn na píce puapattar mainiḡ hi cceannac o éoirpðealbac ócc piar an tan rin, 7 tuc aod ua concobaip rin irteað, 7 pé maḡcc oile for maḡ eocagáin [*recte* mac eochaða] don coḡað rin, 7 do copain pé ua ceallaiḡ don cup rin.

Caiḡlén copað pinne do denom lá mac uilliam cloinni pícaipð.

Cataḡ dub mac tomaltaḡ óiḡ mec donnchað do maḡbað.

Cataḡ mac bḡiam mec donnchað do maḡbað lá bḡian fḡin do upcūp do pḡin, 7 pé occa íápuccað pó a comaiḡḡe.

Trí meic maoleaclainn ui bḡin taðḡ, uilliam, 7 donnchað do maḡbað hi ccluan cḡeama 1 naon uaiḡ lá pḡioct maoleaclainn méḡ paḡnaill, 7 lá domnall mac bḡiam ui bḡin.

Cḡeað lá pḡolimð ua concobaip for ua nḡaðra, 7 cḡeað lá hua nḡaðra for luct baile móip hí pḡloinn.

Diapmað mac taðḡ mic copbmaic meḡ capḡtaḡ do maḡbað.

Diapmað mac uí Suilleabáin móip do maḡbað ina ðioḡail píðe.

Cataḡ puað mac cataḡ dub ui concobaip do écc.

ḡiollapaðraice óḡ ó pialan paoi pḡir dána décc.

all men, and the only man in all Ireland that had best command, right, and rule, in his own land, a most courageous Lord, and verry good howse keeper was he also, died."—D. F.

* *To protect O'Kelly.*—This passage is thus translated by D. F., in F. 1. 18 :

"Greate warr in Maynagh, and O'Conner Donn went to defend O'Kelly, so that he gave him his sonn and two other pledges prisoners, in pawn of Twenty marks, to witt, fourteen marks of the lands of Sithy that those of Maynagh purchased from Torlagh Oge afore that time (and Ædh O'Conner redeemed that on it), and six marks more on Mac Eochy by that warr; and so he defended O'Kelly from his adversaries for that time."

† *The land of Sith*, i. e. the land of the fairy mount.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 21,

where it is stated that *sidhe* means a beautiful hill, the fictitious habitation of the *Sidhe* or fairies. There are hundreds of places bearing this name in Connaught, but it is not easy to determine which of the townlands so called this is. This land had been purchased by the Hy-Many from Turlough O'Conner, but it was repurchased on this occasion by Hugh O'Conor Don, he allowing for it twenty marks of the money which O'Kelly was bound to pay for his services during the present disturbances in Hy-Many. Makeogh of Moyfinn was obliged to pay O'Conor six marks as his share of the expenses attending the quieting of the disaffected clans of the territory.

‡ *Makeogh*, now *Keogh*, a branch of the O'Kellys, seated in the district of Moyfinn, in the barony of Athlone, in the county of Ros-

A great war [broke out] among the Hy-Many; and O'Connor Donⁱ went to protect O'Kelly^x, who gave up his son and two other hostages to him, as pledges for the perpetual payment of twenty marks [annually], viz. fourteen marks for the land of Sithⁱ, which the Hy-Many had purchased some time before from Turlough Oge, and which Hugh O'Connor now redeemed; and six marks due by Makeogh^z in this war. And he defended O'Kelly on that occasion.

The castle of Coradh-finne^a was erected by Mac William of Clanrickard.

Cathal Duff, son of Tomaltach Oge Mac Donough, was killed.

Cathal, son of Brian Mac Donough, was killed by his own father with a cast of a knife, as the former was in the act of violating his guarantee^b.

The three sons of Melaghlin O'Beirne, Teige, William, and Donough, were slain at Cluain Creamha^c, within the space of one hour, by the descendants of Melaghlin Mag-Rannall and Donnell, the son of Brian O'Beirne.

A prey was taken^d by Felim O'Connor from O'Gara, and a prey was taken by O'Gara from the people of Ballymore-I-Flynn^e.

Dermot, the son of Teige, son of Cormac Mac Carthy, was slain; and Dermot, the son of O'Sullivan More, was slain in revenge of him^f.

Cathal Roe, son of Cathal Duv O'Connor, died.

Gillpatrick Oge O'Fialan, a learned poet, died^g.

common. The Four Masters have written this name *Mag Eochagain* by an oversight in transcribing.

^a *Coradh-finne*, now Corofin, a townland in the parish of Cummer, in the barony of Clare, and county of Galway.—See Ord. Map, sheet 57.

^b *Violating his guarantee*.—"Cathal fitz Brian Mac Donnagh slaine by his owne ffather Brian, by the cast of a knife, he rescuing his protection."—D. F. as in F. 1. 18.

^c *Cluain-Creamha*, i. e. the meadow, bog-
island, or lawn, of the wild garlic, now Cloon-
craff, and sometimes shortened to Cloonaff, a
parish lying to the east of Elphin, in the county
of Roscommon. Archdall supposes this to be
the famous monastery of Cluain Coirpthe, which
was founded by St. Berach, in the desert of
Kinel Dofa, or O'Hanly's country, but he is

entirely wrong.—See note ¹ on Cluain-Coirpthe
under the year 1405, p. 783, *supra*.

^d *A prey was taken*: literally, "a prey was
made by Felim O'Connor upon O'Gara," &c.

^e *Ballymore-I-Flynn*, now Ballymore, a town-
land in the parish and barony of Boyle. This
was called from O'Flynn, the Erenagh of Assylin
on the river Boyle; and in an Inquisition taken
in the reign of James I. it is called Ballimore-
Assilin. See Ordnance Map of the county of
Roscommon, sheet 9.

^f *In revenge of him*.—"Diarmoid fitz Thady
fitz Cormack Mac Carthy being slaine" [*recte* was
slaine] "and Diarmoid, son to O'Sullethane the
Greate, was killed in revenge thereof."—D. F.

^g In the Annals of D. F. the following entries
are given under this year, which have been
omitted by the Four Masters:

AOS CRIOST, 1452.

Aoir Criosť, mile, cepe cead, caogatt, a dó.

Neactain ua domnaill (.i. mac toirpdealbais an ríona) tigeapna típe conaill, cenel moáin, innri heogain 7 na coiceprioć ccomhpogur, fíri cpođa copantach, ceinnlitir riođa 7 coccaid an tuairceirt do marbaid le cloinn neill uí domnaill a ósbrádair i ndubpur oídce féile bpenainn do ponnraoh uair no iondarbrom an clann rin néill a típ conaill riaran tan rin .i. domnaill 7 Aodh ruadh. Seapca bliadan ba plan do Neactain an tan do éir.

Ro éirig compuacha coccaid 7 sraonta anbpoill eitir domnaill mac Neill garb 7 Ruđraige mac Neachtain uí domnaill im éigfinur típe conaill, gur no mífcebuaidreab an típ stoppa, go mbatar cairde, 7 comashtaid cećtar nae aca ag fogail, 7 acc díbeart for apoile. Do ponaid marbaid 7 muđadad dafine, airgthe 7 creacha iolarva stoppa adú 7 anall.

Slóigeab lá hua néill (Eogan) ir na feaduib do coccaid ar gallaib maćaire oirgiall, 7 maguib do dul for an rloicceab rin. Mac uí néill, .i. Eogan óg ó néill, 7 muintir mēg uib do dul for creic ar gallaib co cloic an bodais 7 an creac do tabairt leó dia longport. Toill 7 muintir mēg matgamna 7 a braitir dia lñmain hi topaigeac go pangattar an longport. Ua néill 7 maguib cona muintir do eirge ina nağaid. Ro pizeab srğal stoppa 7 no marbaid mac domnaill galloclac, .i. Somairle mop co pochaidib iomđuib immaile fíur, 7 no gabaid apail don tirlóg. O neill do ródad

"Redmond Tírel, Lord of Fears-tulagh, and his Cousin's son, were murdered in Symons-towne by the Baron of Delbhna's son, and by the sons of Garrett boy Tírel, and by the son's son of Sir Hugh Tírel, and the Earle of Ormond made Richard, son to Richard Tírel, to be cheife of the Tírels, nevertheless he was Immediately slaine by Maceochagan, and by Mac Eochagan's son, and by John Tírel's son, and by the sonns of Redmond Tírel, and John Tírel's son was made Chieftaine of the Tírels.

"The Castle of Balinua, alias Newtowne, was taken by the sons of Brian Mageochagan, and by the sonn of Lysagh mac Rossa that was

therein in restraint, and it was taken from them the same day, and Conner, son's son to Brian Maceochagan was blinded and gelded afterwards by Mageochagan's son.

"William Butler went a preying to Maghery Cuireney, and Fachna fitz Lasagh fitz Rossa was slaine in his pursuance.

"The Castle of Imper fell downe in the heads of Nicholas Dalton, and his wife's, Daniel Boy ó ffeargail's daughter, soe they were both slaine" [killed] "therein.

"Mac Dermott taken with a heavy sickness, so that the report of his death flew over all Ireland, although he has recovered afterwards.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1452.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-two.

Naghtan, son of Turlough-an-Fhina O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, Kinel-Moen, Inishowen, and the neighbouring territories, a brave and protecting man, and arbiter of the peace and war of the North, was slain in the darkness of the night, on the festival of St. Brendan, by Donnell and Hugh Roe, the sons of Niall O'Donnell, his brother, because he had some time before banished these sons of Niall from Tirconnell. Naghtan was sixty years of age when he was killed.

Great war and dissensions arose in Tirconnell between Donnell, the son of Niall Garv, and Rory, the son of Naghtan O'Donnell, concerning the lordship of Tirconnell, so that the country was thrown into confusion between them, and that the friends and abettors of either party plundered and harassed one another; and men were slain and destroyed, and many depredations and spoliations were committed between them on both sides.

An army was led by O'Neill (Owen) into the Feadha^b, to make war against the English of Machaire-Oirghiall [in the county of Louth], and was joined by Maguire on that hosting. The son of O'Neill (Owen Oge) and Maguire's people then proceeded to Cloch-an-bhodaighⁱ to plunder the English; and they carried off the prey to their camp. Upon this the English and Mac Mahon's people, and his kinsmen, pursued them to their camp; and here O'Neill, Maguire, and their people, rose up against them; and a battle ensued between them, in which Mac Donnell Galloglagh, i. e. Sorley More, and numbers of others along with him were slain, and others of the forces^k taken prisoners. O'Neill re-

"Calvagh O'Conner went to the Civity of St. James in Spaine, and returned in health after receiving indulgences in his sinns, and afterwards married he O'Kelly's daughter, Catherine O'Madadhan's relict or widdow.

"Redmond, son to William Mac Ffeoruis (anglicè Bermingham) died on his journey from Rome, after obtaining the Arch Bishoprick of Tuam.

"Cathal roe fitz Cathal Duffe O'Conner died

on his journey to or from the way of Rome."

^b *The Feadha*, i. e. the woods, now the Fewa, a barony in the south of the county of Armagh.

ⁱ *Cloch-an-bhodaigh*, i. e. the clown's or churl's stone. There is no place or monument at present bearing this name in any part of Machaire-Oirghiall, or plain of Oriel, which is comprised in the present county of Louth.

^k *Of the forces*.—The construction of the original is here inelegant and faulty. It should

δια longpóirt an oíche rin co bfeirce móir. Enrí a mac (iar na cluinrin rin) do éoít ina óail. Tainicc Mág maéghanna iarom hi cefin ui néill, 7 a cloinne, do ionpat rít pe apoile, 7 do padoá éraic a earonora dua neill lá taob éra mec doinnall.

Iarla upmuman 7 iurtir ná héream do bpiread cairlén uaítne por con-cobar ua maolriacain, 7 do gabail cairlén leige por uib diomurais co tucce-rat cfo plige dó co hairnem, do buain mic mec féorair amac do baói illainn ann. Ro loirc airnem iarrin. Do cóid airride i nuib pailge, 7 tainicc ua con-cobar ina teaé cuige i ngeall pé mac mec féorair do légead amac. Airride irin angaile co tainis ua feargail ina teaé, 7 sup po geall naoi ppiéit marp do cionn a ríóda. Do deacabar diblinib go mag mbriéghmaine, 7 po bpiread cairlén barréa leó, 7 po millpé upmór a napbann. Luib airride go fabar, 7 airide co mag maine. Tangatar muintir Ragallais ina teaé 7 tucrat a piar dó. Airride go macaire airgiall co tucrat méé maé-

be: "A battle ensued between both parties, in which Mac Donnell, the Constable of O'Neill's Gallowglasses, and others, were slain, and some of the more distinguished men of his party taken prisoners."

¹ *Eric*, i. e. mulct, or reparation. O'Neill obtained *eric* from his vassal, Mac Mahon, in atonement for the latter's insult to the former, who was his liege lord, in joining the English against him, and also for the death of Mac Donnell, the captain of his gallowglasses.

^m *The Earl of Ormond*.—This passage is given as follows in the Annals of D. F.:

"A. D. 1452. The Earl of Ormond, Lord Deputy of Ireland, by the authority of the King of England, and the best captaine of the English nation that was in Ireland and England in those ages, died in Ath-firdia-fitz-Daman, betwixt the two feasts of St. Mary in Harvest, after he had broken the castle of Uaithny on Conner O'Maelrian, and taken the castle of Legey from the O'Dimasyes, untill they lycensed him to passe by to Airemh to gett out Mac ffeorais his son that was therein prisoner, soe that he burned

Aireamh afterwards and marched thence to Iffaly, and O'Conner came to him as assurance of the releasement of Mac ffeorais his son; and went thence to the Angaly, wherein O'ffeargyl came to him, and promised nine score beeves for to grant his peace; and thence marched they both to Maghbregmany so that the castle of Barca was broken by them, and the most part of the countrymen's corne was spoiled after that; and went from thence to Fobhar, and thence to Maghmany, so that Muintir-Reily came to his house, and agreed with him; and thence to Maghery-Oirgiall, wherein the Mac Mahons satisfied him; and thence to the meeting of the Clanna-Nell, and caused Henry O'neill to divorce Mac William Burke's daughter, whom he kept after O'Donnyll, and to take to him his own married wife Mac Morragh his daughter, sister to the selfe said Earle; and marched thence to Baliathafirdia-mic-Daman, wherein he died afterwards, after he had done these journeyes within one month and a halfe. The daughter of the Earle of Kildare, the Countess of Ormond, died three months before

turned to his camp that night in great wrath ; upon hearing of which, Henry, his son, came to meet him ; and Mac Mahon afterwards came to O'Neill and his sons, and they made peace with each other ; and O'Neill obtained an eric¹ for the dishonour he had received, and also an eric for [the death of] Mac Donnell.

The Earl of Ormond^a, Lord Justice of Ireland, broke down the castle of Owny^a upon O'Mulrian, and took the castle of Leix from the O'Dempsys, who permitted him to pass to Airem^o, to rescue the son of Mac Feorais [Birmingham], who was imprisoned there. He then burned Airem, and from thence proceeded to Offaly, whereupon O'Connor came into his house, as an assurance that the son of Mac Feorais should be set at liberty. From thence he proceeded into Annaly, where O'Farrell came into his house, and promised him ninescore beeves, as the price of obtaining peace from him. From thence both^p proceeded to Magh-Breaghmaine^q, demolished the castle of Barrcha^r, and destroyed the greater part of the corn. From thence they marched to Fore, and from thence to Magh-Maine^s, where the O'Reillys came to his house, and acceded to all

the Earle's death."

^a *Owny*.—This was the name of a territory now forming two half baronies in the counties of Limerick and Tipperary. The castle here referred to was situated at Abington in the barony and county of Limerick.

^o *Airem*.—The final *m* should be aspirated in this name as it is written by D. F. This name is anglicised Errew in the county of Mayo, and Erriff in other places. But the name here referred to, which is now obsolete, is shewn near the river Barrow on the old map of Leix and Ophaly, made in the reign of Philip and Mary, under the name of Irry.

^p *Both*, i. e. the Lord Deputy and O'Farrell.

^q *Magh Breaghmaine*.—This is to be distinguished from the barony of Breaghmhaine, now Brawney, in the west of the county of Westmeath. Magh-Breaghmhaine, anglicised Moybrawne, is the name of a district in the county of Longford, comprised principally in the barony of Shrule, but extending also into the baronies

of Ardagh and Moydoe. According to an Inquisition taken at Ardagh on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I., that portion of the territory of Moybrawne comprised in the barony of Shrule, contains the townland of Barry, and twenty-three other denominations, specified in this Inquisition, and which retain their names to the present day.

^r *Barrcha*.—Now Barry, a small village containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Taghshinny, near Ballymahon, in the barony of Shrule, and county of Longford.—See note ^a under the year 1295, where it has been conjectured that the castle of Barry might be the same as Magh Breacraighe there mentioned. This is an error, for the castle of Magh Breacraighe stood at the village of Street, in the barony of Moygoish, and county of Westmeath.

^s *Magh-Maine*, i. e. the plain of Maine. This was the ancient name of a district situated to the east of Lough Sheelin, in East Breifne, which is now called the county of Cavan.

γαῖνα α ἡαρ δό. Οο εόιό ιαροῖν ηι εοοιννε ελοιννε νέιλλ, ἡ εuc ap ἐνρί
ua neill ingean mec uilliam búpc do baói ina mnaói aige iap nész ui domnaill
α ἡἡ ἡἡ do cop uaða, ἡ α ἡἡ ἡόρδα ἡἡ do εαβαἡε εἡἡε do ἡἡἡἡ, .i.
ingean mec mupchaða, ἡ uerbḡcṡar an iapla buð óéin. Οο εόιό αιρἡἡε
co baile ατα ἡἡἡἡἡ mic daḡáin ἡ αεβαε anḡἡἡ εἡἡἡ ἡα ἡéil muἡἡe iap
nóenaḡ na ἡἡἡἡ ἡἡ uile in aon lṡṡṡṡṡṡ amán.

Ingṡḡ iapla cille ἡapa conḡaοἡ upmuḡan do écc εἡἡ ἡṡṡṡṡṡṡ ἡἡ nécc
α ἡἡ an iapla ἡemṡṡṡṡṡ.

Sṡṡ gall ἡ ḡaοἡeal do ḡul ap eculaḡ iap nécc an iapla, ἡ ἡṡṡṡṡ do
uenaḡ do ḡἡ eḡbaṡṡ ἡṡṡṡṡ.

Mór ingean ui concoḡaἡ ἡailḡe ἡḡḡ mec uilliam cloinne Rṡṡaἡṡ do ecc
do eaḡḡar.

Deapḡaἡṡṡṡṡ ionḡḡaḡ do εṡṡ in ἡἡḡḡḡḡ ἡo ἡeal ἡἡṡ an iapla do écc,
.i. ἡeð dá ḡἡle do εἡaḡḡḡ ḡaḡḡḡḡ ἡἡṡ.

. Sṡan mac donḡḡaḡḡ lṡṡṡṡṡṡeac ua noἡealla décc.

ṡaḡḡ mac ḡἡṡṡṡṡṡ ἡṡṡṡ ui concoḡaἡ ḡἡḡḡ décc.

ṡṡṡṡealḡac ἡṡḡḡ mac ḡἡḡḡ ḡallaḡ ui concoḡaἡ, ἡ ṡṡṡṡealḡac mac
ṡaḡḡḡ mic ṡṡṡṡealḡaḡḡ ἡṡṡṡ uí concoḡaἡ, ἡ ḡaἡἡἡ εἡṡṡṡṡḡḡḡ mac uilliam
mec ḡaṡḡḡ do ḡṡṡḡḡḡ ἡoἡ ṡṡṡṡṡṡḡḡ na ἡṡḡṡṡ lá ἡṡṡḡ cloinne donḡḡaḡḡ
ἡἡ ἡṡṡḡḡ na ἡἡḡḡḡ ἡo.

ḡaṡḡḡ ua ḡóṡḡḡḡ mac εἡḡeapṡṡ laοἡḡἡἡ do ḡṡṡḡḡ lá ḡeapḡṡṡ.

¹ *Baile-atha-fhirdhia-mic-Damain*, i. e. the town of the ford of Ferdia, the son of Daman, and incorrectly latinized *Atrium Dei* by Ussher in his work "*De Britannicarum Ecclesiarum Primordiis*," p. 857. The ford, near which the town is built, was called Ath-Firdia, i. e. the ford of Ferdia, from the defeat there of a celebrated champion of that name by Cuchullin, whom Tigernach styles "fortissimus heros Scotorum." O'Flaherty thus writes concerning this name:

"Septemdecim annorum erat Cuculandus, octennio ante caput æræ Christianæ cum prædam Cualgniam insectando primum virtutis suæ specimen exhibuerit. In illo Bello Cuculandi manu cecidit Ferdia, filius Damani e Damnoniis Con-nactiæ, a cujus excidii loco Athfirdia, nunc con-

tracti Ardee seu Atherdea, alias de Atrio Dei oppidum inter Louthianos nomen desumpsit."—*Ogygia*, par. iii. c. 47, p. 280.

² *The peace*.—In the Annals of D. F. this event is noticed as follows:

"The peace betwixt the English and Irish broke out into wars after the Earle's death, and Sir Edward Eustace was made Lord Deputy. O'Conner flaly went out" [with his people] "into the wilderness of Kildare, wherein they lighted from their horses expecting beverage, and the said new Lord Deputy being informed thereof, came with an Army unawares to O'Conner, and O'Conner falling from his horse by mishap of his own horsemen, and Thady, O'Conner's son, most courageously worked to

his conditions. From thence [he marched] into Machaire-Oirghiall [in the county of Louth], where Mac Mahon gave him his demands. After this he marched to meet the Clanna-Neill, and caused Henry O'Neill to put away the daughter of Mac William Burke, whom he had taken to wife after the death of her former husband, O'Donnell, and to take back to him again his own [lawfully] wedded wife, the daughter of Mac Murrough, and the Earl's own [step] sister. And thence he proceeded to Baile-atha-fhirdia-mic-Damain^t, where he died, between the two feasts of the Blessed Virgin Mary (from the 15th of August to the 8th of September), having accomplished these journeys in half a quarter of a year.

The daughter of the Earl of Kildare, the Countess of Ormond, died three weeks before her husband, the above-named Earl.

The peace^u [concluded] between the English and Irish became null after the death of the Earl, and Sir Edward Eustace was appointed Lord Justice.

More, daughter of O'Connor Faly, and wife of Mac William of Clanrickard, died of a fall.

A sure wonderful presage^w occurred in this year, some time before the death of the Earl, namely, part of the River Liffey was dried up, to the extent of two miles.

John Mac Donough Liath, Half Chief^x of Tirerrill, died.

Teige, the son of Dermot Roe O'Connor Don, died.

Turlough Roe, the son of Brian Ballagh O'Connor; Turrough, the son of Teige, son of Turlough Roe O'Connor; and Henry of Crumthann^y, son of William Mac David, were slain in the Summer of this year on Coirrhshliabh na Seaghsha [the Curleus], by the army of the Clann-Donough.

David O'More, son of the Lord of Leix, was killed by a fall.

rescue his father from the English horsemen; but O'Conner's horse fell thrice down to the ground, and Thady put him up twice, and O'Conner himself would not give his consent the third time to goe with him, soe that then O'Conner was taken prisoner, and his horsemen retired in safety towards their own houses afterwards."

^w *A sure, wonderful presage, oearbairpe, a*

sure sign or omen. "A wonderful presage happened this year, afore the Earle's decease, viz., the River Liffey dry all over for the space of two miles."—D. F.

^x *Half Chief*.—D. F. calls him "John Mac Donnaghy, halfe King of O'Oilella."

^y *Henry of Crumthann*, i. e. Henry of Crufton. He was so called from his having been fostered in the district of Crufton in the north of Hy-Many.

Cathal mac uilliam mic Sthain mic domnaill uí feargail do marbhadh dúpcar
ga iar lorcadh fobair leó.

Giolla na naomh mac aoda uí ainhíde tigeapna cenel dohta do égh hi
celuain corppéi iar ná bhíe eó cian dall innte iar tpegeadh a tigeap-
nair do.

Loclainn ócc ua hainlídi taoipeé cenél dohta do marbhadh i meabail for
cpannóiz loca lepi lá mac Murchaidh mic giolla na naomh uí ainhídi, 7 la mac
Uaitne mic giolla na naomh, iar na brat da muinipir pfin 7 la domhnall
cappaé ua maolbriúde 7 a mac, 7 tomar mac giolléporais uí maolbriúde
7 taoíreach do dénam do Ruaidrí/buidé mac giollananaomh, 7 an triar
maor pin dá muinipir pfin do feall for loclainn, Ro cpochaó iat lár an
Ruaidrí pin ina míghíom.

Tígh munna do cpeacloradh lá pfrígal mág eoagáin.

Mág capteais riabac (.i. donnchaó) tigeapna ua ccairpre décc, 7 diar-
maó an dúnaó do óironeadh na ionaó.

Órian mac an éalbaiz uí concóbaip 7 mairgpege do marbhadh lá heargar.

Feargal ruadh ócc mac feargail ruadh mic feargail ruadh mic donn-
chaidh mic muirceaprais móip mécc eoagáin éno pñona bá mór clú 7 allaó
ina aimipir do marbhadh lá mac barúin dealbna, 7 lá cloinn mac Piarair da-
latún hi cpuac aball, 7 a diéñuadh leó, 7 a éno do bhríe hi tairbénadh
leo co hat trium, 7 co hat clat, 7 a éabairt tairair doiríoiri, 7 a adnacal
ar aon lia coloinn i ndurmag colaim cille.

Maoleaclainn mac ioraird uí maolconaire do écc do galair meóóin lá
péle micfl dia haime do ponnaó.

* *Cast of a javelin.*—"Cathal fitz William fitz John O'Fergail was killed by throwing a dart at him after they" [*recte* he] "had burned Fobhyr."

* *Lord of Kinel-Dofa.*—"Gille-na-naemh fitz Aedh O'Hanly, Dux of Kenel Doffa, died in Cluain Corpey, he being blind therein for a long time after resigning his Lordship."—D. F.

^b *Lough Leise.*—This name is now no longer remembered in the country; but there are various evidences to shew that it was the old name of Muickeanagh Lough, which divides O'Hanly's

country from Tir-Bruin-na-Sinna. In this lough not far from the old church of Kilglass, there is a small island called Ppíorún a' Dubhaltach, on which Dubhaltach O'Hanly is said to have kept a prison.

^c *These three stewards, an triar maor.*—D. F. translates it: "And the three said sergeants that committed the murder were by him hanged."

^d *Teagh Munna, now Taghmon, a townland containing the ruins of a castle in a parish of the same name in the barony of Moyashel and Magh-*

Cathal, the son of William, son of John, son of Donnell O'Farrell, was slain by the cast of a javelin^a, after having burned Fore.

Gilla-na-naev, the son of Hugh O'Hanly, Lord of Kinel-Dofa^a, died at Cluain Coirpthe, where he had been blind for a long time, after having resigned his lordship.

Loughlin Oge O'Hanly, Chief of Kinel-Dofa, was treacherously slain in the crannog of Lough Leise^b by the son of Murrough, son of Gilla-na-naev O'Hanly, and the son of Owney, son of Gilla-na-naev, having been betrayed to them by his own people, namely, by Donnell Carragh O'Maelbrighde, and his son, and by Thomas, the son of Gilla-Crossagh O'Maelbrighde. Rory Boy, the son of Gilla-na-naev, was then elected Chieftain; and he hanged, for their evil deeds, these three stewards^c of his own people, who had acted treacherously towards Loughlin.

Teagh-Munna^d was plundered and burned by Farrell Mageoghegan.

Mac Carthy Reagh Donough, Lord of Hy-Carbery, died; and Dermot an Duna was inaugurated in his place.

Brian, the son of Calvagh O'Conor, by Margaret, was killed by a fall.

Farrell Roe Oge, the son of Farrell Roe, son of Farrell Roe, son of Donough, son of Murtough More Mageoghegan, a captain^e of great repute and celebrity, was killed and beheaded at Cruach-abhall^f, by the son of the Baron of Delvin, and the grandsons of Pierce Dalton. They carried his head to Trim, and from thence to Dublin, for exhibition; but it was (afterwards) brought back, and buried along with the body in Durrow-Colum-Chille.

Melaghlin, the son of Irard O'Mulconry, died of an internal disease on Michaelmas Day, which fell on Friday.

eradernon, in the county of Westmeath.—See Ordnance Map of that county, sheets 12 and 13.

^a *A captain*.—This passage is translated as follows by D. F.:

"A. D. 1452. Feargal Roe Oge flitz feargal Roe flitz Roe flitz Donagh flitz Morthy More Mageochagan, the only Captaine that was most famous and renowned in all Ireland in his owne dayes, was slaine in the latter end of this year by the Baron of Delbhna's sonn, and by the sons of Piers Dalton, he being by night time in the

Sonnagh, so that that night the English gathered against him, and next day killed him, and he was beheaded, and his head was caryed to Athtrymm and to Athcliath, viz., Dublin, and was caryed back to the Lord Deputy and many good peeces on it, and in its pores, and afterwards was buryed in Durmay of Columb-killey, with its body. And God be mercifull to his Soule."

^f *Cruach-abhall*, i. e. the round hill of the apple trees, now Croughool, a townland, in the parish of Churchtown, lying to the west of Mullingar,

Ua cobtaig, .i. aod mac an claraig faoi lé dán 7 le tigfóur do écc don pláig hi pfaib tulaic.

Cúconnaect ua rialán 7 giolla íopa ua rialán décc.

Ua duibgennan baile caillead fogair, .i. Magnur mac maileaclainn puaid dég.

Aed mac aeda óig mic aoda mic Pilib na tuaiqe még uirir do marbad hi ccairlén uí Ruairc (.i. tigeapnann mac taioq mic tigeapnán) lá brian mac donnchaio mic aoda méguidir, an .ui. iour Appil.

Concobar mac gillefinnéin taoircaic muintire peóbaicán décc an .ui. Callainn Appil.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1453.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mle, ceṛpe céo, caoccart, a epí.

Mag maegamna aod puao mac Ruopaiqe, pfr condail cpaibdeac go neimeac go naitne 7 go neolur ap gaic nealaðain go nfignam, 7 co noirbeart

in the county of Westmeath. There are the ruins of a castle in this townland which is said to have been erected by the family of Nugent.

^s *Feara-Tulach*, now Fertullagh, a barony in the south of the county of Westmeath.

^b *Baile-Caille-foghair*, now Castlefore, near Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim. See note^e, under the year 1409, p. 799 *supra*.

ⁱ Under this year the Annals of D.F. contain the following entries, omitted by the Four Masters :

“Thady fitz Diarmaid roe I-Conner Donn died.

“Maurice, the Earle of Desmond’s son, being” [was] “slaine on Vaithny by Conner ó Maelrian after the Castle of Uaithne was broken on Conner by the two Earles. Maurice only returning against the pursuers, unknowne to his owne men, and one of the pursuers wounded his horse, and fell down and was killed. John Cleragh, son to the said Earle, died.

“A defeate given to Conner O’Maelrian after that by the sons of and Conner escaped

by the goodnes of his Horse, and there was killed his two sonns and thirty-four of the best of their Army, and all their foot were slaine too, and he that has” [had] “beaten the Earle’s sonn was cutt in peeces afterwards.

“Mac ffeorais his son and Peirs, son to Meyler Mac ffeorais, have taken O’Conner ffaly prisoner in the pursuance of their prey, which he tooke from them.

“Carbry fitz Lysagh fitz Rossa being prisoner to Thomas fitz Cathal O’Feargyl ‘was gelded as revenge, in that he brought the Earle to break Barra [the castle of Barry in Moybrawne.—ED.]

“William fitz Walter Mac ffeorys Laignagh died by the plague.

“O’Conner ffaly was released by the English againe.

“Nichol Dalton was killed by Mac Herbertt. Tegh-munna preyed and burned by Feargall Mageochagan.

“Felim O’Conner Roe his son, and Cathal

O'Coffey, i. e. Hugh Mac-an-Chlasaigh, a learned poet, who kept a house of hospitality, died of the plague in Feara-Tulach^s.

Cuconnaught O'Fialain and Gilla-Isa O'Fialain died.

O'Duigennan of Baile-Caille-foghairⁿ, i. e. Manus, the son of Melaghlin Roe, died.

Hugh, the son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh, son of Philip na Tuaighe [of the Battle-axe] Maguire, was slain on the sixth of the Ides of April, in the castle of O'Rourke, i. e. Tiernan, son of Teige, son of Tiernan, by Brian, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Maguire.

Conor Mac Gillafinnen, Chief of Muintir-Pheodachain, died on the sixth of the Calends of April^l.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1453.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-three.

Mac Mahon, Hugh Roe, son of Rory, an affable and pious man, well skilled in each art, distinguished for his prowess and noble deeds, died in his own

roe, son to the said O'Conner, became as souldiers to Lysagh fitz Rossa to oppose Thomas fitz Cathal O'Feargyl that was enemy to them both, soe that they burnt the Mother first and afterwards marched they together to Kenel-fiagha, and the sons of the Barron of Dealbhna with them, to Bali-atha-an-uraghyr, and that towne, but so it was, Fergal Mageochagan mett them att Bel-an-Atha-soluis in Kenel-Enda, wherein some of their men was slaine, and many of them wounded, then the reare of that host, with its danger, was left to O'Conner's son, and the English fled, but that Couragious Champion Felim, son to O'Conner, kept the reare of the English Army, and forcible brought them out of that danger, and two or three were slaine of the Army of O'Conner's son, about Ængus Carragh mac Daniel Galloglagh; and Felim being wounded escaped, nevertheless he died of his wounds, and was buried in Athlone.

"A defeate called *maidm-an-eag* (i. the defeate of the fish) given by Feargal Mageochagan against Lysagh fitz Rossa in the Dillons, and the son's son of Art O'Mæleaghlyn; so" [i. e. thus] "it was: certaine English Merchants accompanying them to be by them conveyed, having bigg packs of ffish, carrying them from Athlone to Ath-trymm, and to Athboy, and to Ath-cliath, .i. Dublin, and Mageochagan's son mett them at the Leaccain of the Rubha, soe that every one of the horsemen ran away and left all their foot behind them, with their merchants also, to Mageochagan's son's mercy, soe that they were slaughtered about Redmond Duffuylagh fitz Cormac more fitz William fitz Cathal O'ffeargyl, and about the son of Uaithny fitz Rossa fitz Conner, and about Cathal fitz Marry fitz Murchadh bane O'Feargyl, and fourteen of his own men with him, and no man liveing shall give account of the multitude of Eeles

décc oide éarḡ ina tigh fín in in lurgain, ⁊ a adnacal hicc luam eoair, ⁊ pedlimiō mac briain mēg matḡamna do oirnead ina ionad for oirḡiallaib.

Corbmac mac an ḡiollauiḡ mic aoda mic Pilib mic duinn éarraiḡ mēg uirir dēg an. 16. Callann lul.

Ruariḡi mac aoda uí concobair do marbaḡ la mac Sḡain a búir. Conmaicne dúin móir.

Ruariḡi mac catail mic Ruariḡi uí concobair do écc hi ccairlén pora commáin.

Muircristac mac eoḡain mic domnall uí concobair do marbaḡ lá a bairtḡib fín, domnall ⁊ catail.

Eoḡan mac domnall báin uí Raigillig, ⁊ Pilib mac Seain uí Raigillig do écc.

Emann mac coirpdealbaig uí Raigillig do marbaḡ lá gallaib.

Maidm dearmair for cloinn aoda buide uí néill i nard glairpe lá rab-aoisreacail, ⁊ lá gallaib aḡa cliaḡ do deachaib loingir lán mór for an bairrige buḡtuaid i ndeadhaid loingir coccaib do briotáineachaib léir plabaḡ loingear aḡa cliaḡ, ⁊ léir gabad airdreppor aḡa cliaḡ beor. Do pala Enri mac uí néill buide ainnriḡe i nard glairi for a ccionn, ⁊ po gabad é lá gallaib. Ro marbaḡ cuulaḡ mac catbairi meḡ aongura adbar tigeapna ua neacḡac ainnir, ⁊ aod maḡ aongura, ⁊ mac airten, ⁊ ceitḡi cind feaḡna décc don rúta imá raon riú. Ro bí a nearbaḡ uile fice ar cúicc cedail.

ḡrian mac concobair mec donnchaib do gabail coisḡiceḡa ua noilealla, ⁊ caḡḡ mac donnchaib do éreḡeḡaḡ dia cairtib buḡ déin.

lost or left therein, wherefore that defeat was called *maidm an eirg*, as aforesaid.

"Brian, son to Calwagh O'Conner and Margrett, killed by a fall."

"Warr in Maghery-Connacht, and Tullagh-I-Maelbrenyn was preyed and burned by Felim O'Conner. Ædh cæch O'Conner's sons were banished by Felim O'Conner Donn's son; lands taken from them, and to them given again.

"The Castle of Roscommon taken from the sons of Eogan fitz Ruary O'Conner by Ruary fitz Cathal fitz Ruary more O'Conner by deceit.

"O'Madadhan taken prisoner by William

O'Kellye's sons.

"Walter fitz Tibott fitz Edmond Bourke slaine by Thomas Barrett."

¹ *Lurgan*, a townland in the parish of Magheross in the barony of Farney, and county of Monaghan.

² *Ardglass*, a beautiful village in the barony of Lecale, and county of Down.

³ *Welsh ships of war*.—D. F. calls them the "skippers of the Britons." Leland, in his history of Ireland, Book iii. c. 2, quoting Mac Firbis's Annals, asserts that the Archbishop of Dublin was made prisoner on this occasion by

house, at Lurgan¹, on Easter night, and was interred at Clones; and Felim, the son of Brian Mac Mahon, was elected to succeed him [as Lord] over the Oriels.

Cormac, son of Gilla-Duv, son of Hugh, son of Philip, son of Donn Carragh Maguire, died on the 16th of the Calends of July.

Rory, the son of Hugh O'Connor, was slain by the son of John Burke, in the territory of Conmaicne-Dunmore.

Rory, the son of Cathal, son of Rory O'Connor, died in the castle of Roscommon.

Murtough, the son of Owen, son of Donnell O'Connor, was slain by his own kinsmen, Donnell and Cathal.

Owen, son of Donnell Bane O'Reilly, died; and Edmond, the son of Turlough O'Reilly, was slain by the English.

The Clann-Hugh-Boy O'Neill sustained a great defeat at Ardglass^k from the Savages, assisted by the English of Dublin. A fleet of Welsh ships of war^l had plundered the fleet of Dublin, and taken the Archbishop prisoner; and the English of Dublin having pursued them with a large fleet, as far as the north sea, Henry Mac-I-Neill Boy met them [on their return] at Ardglass, but was taken prisoner by the English; and Cu-Uladh, the son of Cathbharr Magennis, heir to the lordship of Iveagh, Hugh Magennis, Mac Artan, and fifteen captains from the territory of the Route, were slain. The total loss on the side of the Irish amounted to five hundred and twenty^m.

Brian, the son of Conor Mac Donough, assumed the lordship^a of Tirerrill; and Teige Mac Donough was abandoned by his own friends.

the O'Nials, "who having intelligence of some English vessels sailing from the port of Dublin, fitted out a fleet of barks, attacked them in their passage, rifled them, made the passengers their prisoners, among whom was the Archbishop of Dublin, and returned laden with their spoil, and exulting in their success." But he has totally mistaken the meaning of the passage, as translated by Mac Firbis. Harris, also, in his edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 340, has, under Michael Tregury, Archbishop of Dublin, a notice of his having been taken prisoner at sea, but he seems to doubt the authenticity of the

chronicle in which it is recorded, namely, certain annals ascribed to Dudley Firbisse. The fact was that the Archbishop of Dublin was taken prisoner by Welsh pirates, and that the Dublin fleet who went in pursuit of them put in at Ardglass, in the county of Down, where they assisted the Savages in a battle fought against the son of O'Neill of Clannaboy.

ⁿ *Five hundred and twenty*.—"All their losses being 520 persons, *ut audivimus*."—D. F.

^a *Assumed the lordship*.—"Brien fitz Conner Mac Donaghy tooke the whole domination of O'Oilella (*viz.* Tirerell), and Thady Mac Don-

AOIS CRIOST, 1454.

AOIR CRIOST, míle, cétpe céad, caocat a céat.

Domnall mac Neill gairb uí domnall do oipneadh hi tigeapnup cénél cconail 1 nagaib uí domnall (Ruðpaige mac Neachtain), 7 níir bo cian iar pin go po gabadh an domnall hipin la hua ndoapraig tria tangnaet ina tigh fín, 7 po éur dia ioncóimset é hi ccairlén innri. O po clor la Ruðpaige an ní pin do ponadh tionól plóig lairide. Taimcc ua catáin, 7 Mac uibilín, go lion a rochpaitte ina doctum, 7 ní po anpat go po gabpat occ toghail an baile 1 mbuí domnall co nuathadh ina parradh occa cóimset im cáthail ua nduibdiorpa. Ro loirceadh comla 7 dopur an cáirlín la Ruðpaige cona plóg, 7 po dfeclap an praighe. Ba doig la domnall cona baof do raogal occa, aet fí ppiir a poirpeadh an ploig munn ir in mbaile, 7 po chuindig (amail bíd h athchuingid ppi báp) a légeadh a gímeal ap po buid meabail lair a marbad hi porcoimeadh, 7 hi ccuibreac. Do ponadh parrpium mopin, ap po lícceadh amac ap a gímel é, 7 do cóid iapom por taiblid an baile do muidemain an tplóig uada. At conaipc Ruðpaide ppiéporcc poa occ annain ppiir an lairp do tpaotadh do dol ir tigh do muudadh domnall. Gebadh domnall dha liaccéloch lannoir ppiia air, 7 nor líccéinn uadh go hindelóipeadh ap amup Ruðpaide gnr po bñ hi ccír a catbairp, 7 hi ccléte a chindmullaig dó co ndeapna brúipeadh dia chinu gur bo marb po céadóir. Ro meabadh iapam dia plóg iar na marbad, 7 tarrpadh domnall a anam 7 tigeapnup tpe conuill don upchor pin.

Domnall mac Seacain ui Raigillig décc.

Seacan buide, 7 giollapacraicc clann amlaib mic duinn capraig még mōir do marbad hi pell lá miall mac corbmaic mic an giolla buid mic aoda

naghy was forsaken by his owne freinds.”—D. F.

^o *Inis*, now Inch, an island in Lough Swilly, lying between Fahan and Rathmullan, in the county of Donegal.

^p *With a few persons.*—“And few men, as keepers and waiters with him about Cathal O’Duffedirma.”—D. F.

^q *O’Duffdirma.*—The name O’Duibhdhiorma

is now generally anglicised Diarmoid, in the barony of Inishowen, and in the neighbourhood of Derry, but pronounced Doo-yerma by those who speak Irish.

^r *Dying request.*—“In the meane time Daniel desired Cathal O’Duffdirma to loose his fetters, saying that it was more decent for him to be so slaine than in his givves. So Cathal takeing compassion on his cause, and certifying himself

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1454.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-four.

Donnell, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, was installed in the lordship of Tirconnell, in opposition to [the real] O'Donnell (Rury, the son of Naghtan). And not long after this Donnell was treacherously taken prisoner in his own house by O'Doherty, who sent him to be imprisoned in the castle of Inis°. As soon as Rury had received tidings of this, he mustered an army. O'Kane and Mac Quillin came without delay to his assistance, bringing all their forces with them; and they proceeded to demolish the castle in which Donnell was imprisoned, with a few persons^p about him to guard the place, among whom was Cathal O'Duvdirma^q. Rury and his army burned the gate and door of the castle, and set the stairs on fire; whereupon, Donnell, thinking that his life would be taken as soon as the army should reach the castle, entreated (it being his dying request^r) that he might be loosed from his fetters, as he deemed it treacherous to be killed while imprisoned and fettered. His request was granted, and he was loosed from his fetters; after which he ascended to the battlements^s of the castle, to view the motions of the invading army. And he saw Rury beneath, with eyes flashing opposition, and waiting until the fire should subside, that he might enter, and kill him. Donnell then, finding a large stone by his side, hurled it directly down upon Rury, so that it fell on the crest of his helmet, on the top of his head, and fractured it, so that he instantly died. The [invading] forces were afterwards defeated, and by this throw Donnell saved his own life, and [acquired] the lordship of Tirconnell.

Donnell, son of John O'Reilly, died.

John Boy and Giollapatrik, sons of Auliffe, who was son of Donn Carragh Maguire, were treacherously slain by Niall, son of Cormac, who was son of Gil-

that he could not escape by any means, but that he should be slain as soone as his enimies should meet him within the castle, loosed his irons. Then immediately Daniel went to the topp of the Tower, where he threw the happiest throw, or cast (that ever was cast in Ireland since Lugh Lamoda cast the Tabhuill) towards Rowry, and hitt him with a great stone, so that

he was instantly bruised all to the ground, soe that neither preist nor Clerke could find him alive; and by that throw Daniel defended his own souf and body with the lordship of Tirconnell to himselfe. And the Army that came full of pride and boasting retired with sadness and disdaine."—D. F.

^s *Battlements*, *ḡaibḡib*.—This is the word used

(o tát Sliocht aoda cloinne hamlaoid) mic amlaoid mic Pilib mic amlaoid mic Duinn cappaig 7c.

Brian mac Donnchaíod taoíreach éirí hoilealla do écc irin aóine ría cal-lainn Ianuari, 7 a aónacal i mainistir Shicciú iar nongad, 7 iar naitirige diongmála.

Aod mac néill uí maolsmuaíod tigeapna fear cceall do écc, 7 amac cúcoicpíce do gabáil a ionaid. Cúcoicpíce cona rocpaibe do dul i naitiríear fear cceall i naíad teabóid uí maolsmuaíod baof occ iarriad toirigeéta dó fín, 7 cpeaca móra do gabáil dóib, 7 teabóid do fágáil a daingin 7 a hó fútaib, 7 an pluag do imteét lá a nédaiaib, 7 mac uí maolsmuaíod do fágáil in uatad plóig i ndeóid na cpeac. Teapóit, 7 clann aoda buide még eocagáin 7 hí riacáin do línmain na cpeac, 7 rugrat for mac uí maolsmuaíod i nuét móna, 7 ro marbaíod é annrin, 7 dpong oile immaille ppír. Ro gabrat tadg ua ceapbaill. Do raíad toirigeét do teabóit 7 do mac mic an cop-naíraig uí maolsmuaíod i naíad apoile.

Ua domnalláin plann mac corbmaic décc.

Dúnaíac mac caíail uí madaíain do marbaíod la cloinn uilliam in ceal-laiú.

Siréobard lurtar, lurtír na hepeann décc, 7 iarlaét cille dapa do gabail do mac peain cam mic an iarla, 7 lurtir do dénam de iar nécc Sir éobard lúrdár.

Ua brian do marbaíod i meabail lá mac a deapbratár fín ag fágáil cille mantain.

throughout these Annals to denote battlements. It literally means tablets.

^c *Clanawley*, a barony in the south of Fer-managh.

^d *Brian Mac Donough*.—"Bryan Mac Don-nagh, sole King of O'Oilella, died by *stranguria*, on Friday before the Calends of January in the subsequent year; and sure the year charged her due unlookyly through the decease of the only most Hospitall" [i. e. hospitalis] "and valiantest man, that had best command, law, and rule in Connaght, and was buried in the Monastery of Sligo, after Extreame Unction,

and due pennance to God, and to the Catholick Church. God's blessing be on him to heaven." D. F.

^e *Hugh, the son of Niall O'Molloy*.—This pas-sage is translated as follows by D. F.:

"Ædh, sön of Niall O'Mælmoy, King of Fer-Kell, died, and his son Cucogry supplied his place. An Army made by the said Cucogry towards the East of Fer-Kell against Tibott O'Mælmoy, another challenger of that Lordship of Fer-Kell, and they tooke greate preyes, Tibott leaving his houlds and coves to their pleasures; and the Army marched away with their bootyes,

duff, who was son of Hugh (from whom are descended the Slicht-Aedha of Clann-Awley'), son of Auliffe, son of Philip, son of Auliffe, son of Auliffe, who was son of Donn Carragh, &c.

Brian Mac Donough^u, Chief of Tirerrill, died on the Friday before the Calends of January, after Unction and due Penance, and was interred in the monastery of Sligo.

Hugh, son of Niall O'Molloy^w, Lord of Fircall, died; and his son, Cucogry, assumed his place. Cucogry proceeded with his forces to the east of Fircall, to oppose Theobald O'Molloy, who was trying to obtain the chieftainship for himself, and seized upon great spoils, Theobald having left his fastnesses and his cows to them. The army marched off with their spoils, and O'Molloy's son was left, attended only by a few, in the rear of the prey. Theobald, the sons of Hugh Boy Mageoghagan, and the Hy-Regan^x, followed in pursuit of the preys, and, overtaking O'Molloy's son on the borders of a bog, they slew him, and many others, on the spot. They took Teige O'Carroll prisoner. Theobald and the grandson of Cosnamhach O'Molloy were then set up as chiefs, in opposition to each other.

O'Donnellan, Flann, the son of Cormac, died.

Dunadhach, the son of Cathal O'Madden, was slain by the sons of William O'Kelly.

Sir Edward Eustace, Lord Justice of Ireland, died; and the earldom of Kildare was assumed by the son of John Cam, i. e. the son of the Earl, who was appointed Lord Justice after the death of Sir Edward Eustace.

O'Byrne was treacherously slain by the son of his own brother, as he was leaving Cill-Mantain^y.

so that with O'Malmoye's son was left but few men on the tract of the preys, his men being gone with too much pillage. Tibott O'Malmoy and Ædh boy Mageochagan's sons, and the I-Riagans pursuing the said preyes overtook O'Malmoye's son nigh by a bog" [*i. nucc móna*], "and killed him therein, and they tooke Thady O'Carrole prisoner, and killed others; and afterwards the said Tibott, and the son's son of Cosny O'Malmoy, were proclaimed kings or lords each, against one another."

^x *The Hy-Regan*, i. e. the O'Dunne's of Hy-Regan, O'Regan, or Doohy-Regan, now the barony of Tinnahinch, in the north-west of the Queen's County, adjoining O'Molloy's country.

^y *Cill-Mantain*, i. e. the cell or church of St. Mantan. This is the ancient and present Irish name for the town of Wicklow. Ussher states in his *Primordia*, p. 846, that the place which Giraldus Cambrensis calls Wykingelo, and the English Wicklo, is called by the Irish, Kilmantan. It should be also remarked, that *concae Chille*

Féigal ruad mág eócasáin do érégead a éigearnair, 7 a dul go durnmag colaim cille iar nót a raðairc, 7 mall mág eócasáin do gabáil a ionaid.

Toirpdealbác dall mac toirpdealbáig óig uí concobair do écc do galan aitégar.

Toirpdealbác mac muiréscrtaiḡ mic aoda uí concobair do marbad la cloinn ceitḡrtaiḡ.

AOIS CRIOST, 1455.

Αοίρ Cριοστ, míle, ceḡrī céd, caoccat, a cúicc.

Tomar ua cairnéen ppióir aḡa luain ceann eagha 7 eolupa connact ina aimir dccc.

Toirpdealbác carpac mac domnaill mic muirceartaiḡ eigeapna pligig dccc.

Caḡaoír mac murechad uí concobair failgig do marbad lá eadḡ mac an calbaig uí concobair 7 cuilén ua diomurairḡ do marbad lair ip in ló cédna.

Cumhrerac mac concobair uí raigillig dccc.

Coccad déirḡe etir Pílip mac tomaír méḡuidir aḡbar ticcḡrha féi manach, 7 Mág ramraḡain. Pílip do ḡenaim forlongpuit acc bḡinn each-labḡa, 7 Clann Pílip (bḡian, 7 toirpdealbác) do ḡol da féi dccc ar eachaid,

Manḡáin is still the Irish name for the county of Wicklow. This passage is given as follows in the Annals of D. F. :

"O'Broin" [was] "slaine by deceite thorough the malice of his own brother's son, he coming from Killmantan."

"*Clann-Keherny*.—This is the name of a district in the parish of Kilkeevin, near Castlereagh, in the county of Roscommon.

The Annals of D. F. contain the following entries under this year, which have been omitted by the Four Masters :

"A thunderbolt burnt the Church of Kill... nech.

"An Eclips of the sunn the last of November.

"Mac Donnagh died *in fine Anni* 1454.

"Isabell (daughter to Thady O'Carole) whose

first husband was James O'Kenedy, her second Husband, Mageochagan, died. God rest hir soule.

"Mælrwany, son to Magranyll (anglice Reynolds), *mortuus est*.

"Thomas fitz John fitz Meyler Dexter, Lord of Ath-lehan, *in senectute bona quievit*.

"Duffecawly, daughter to Eogan fitz Daniel fitz Morthy O'Conner O'hara's wife, died, whose decease greived many of the Irish.

"Scor-mor sub advocacione Sanctissimæ Trinitatis habetur in Registro Vaticano. Bulla Nicholai 5, data Romæ pridie Idus Decembris anno 8 Pontificatus atque adeo 1454, in qua Pontifex narrativam supplicationem præmisit. Hi erant fratres, frater Eugenius O'Cormyn, et frater Thadæus Mac Ferbisii Eremitæ ordinis S.

Farrell Roe Mageoghegan resigned his lordship, and retired into [the monastery of] Durrow-Columbkille, having lost his sight; and Niall Mageoghegan assumed his place.

Turlough Dall, the son of Turlough Oge O'Connor, died of a short fit of sickness.

Turlough, the son of Murtough, son of Hugh O'Connor, was slain by the Clann-Keherny^a.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1455.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-five.

Thomas O'Cairnen, Prior of Athlone, the most eminent man of his time in Connaught for wisdom and knowledge, died.

Turlough Carragh^a, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough, Lord of Sligo, died.

Cahir^b, the son of Murrough O'Connor Faly, was slain by Teige, the son of Calvagh O'Connor; and Cuilen O'Dempsey was slain by him on the same day.

Cumhscrach, son of Conor O'Reilly, died.

A war broke out between Philip, the son of Thomas Maguire, heir to the lordship of Fermanagh, and Magauran. Philip pitched his camp at Beann-Eachlabhra^c; and Brian and Tuathal, Philip's sons, went forth with twelve

Augustini, qui terram quandam nuncupatam Scormore a nobili viro Thadæo O'Dowda Domino Diocesis Aladensis donatam ad erigendum conventum sub titulo Sanctissimæ Trinitatis absque licencia Apostolicæ sedis acceptaverunt; eos absolutionem reatus commisit, et confirmationem Donationis petentes Nicholaus exaudivit, et præposito Ecclesiæ Aladensis executionem remisit, in nomine Domini concedens fratribus, ut naviculam habere possent pro piscibus ex quodam flumine prope ipsum locum cursum faciente capiendis et salsandis per venditionem et ponendis ad usum et utilitatem fratrum eorundem. Ita habetur in nostris annalibus (inquit frater Gualemus O'Meahayr)."

^a *Turlough Carragh*.—"Torlagh Carragh fitz Daniel fitz Mortagh O'Conner, Lord of Sligo, died."—D. F.

^b *Cahir*.—"Cahir fitz Murragh-I-Conner was killed by Thady fitz Calwagh-I-Conner; and Culen O'Dimosy was also by him slaine in the same day."—D. F.

^c *Beann-Eachlabhra* is now called Binn-Eachlainn. It is a very beautiful mountain near Swadlinbar, on the frontiers of the counties of Cavan and Fermanagh. Philip Ministeir Brady, in his legend of Mac na Miochomhairle, states that Binn Eachlabhra was corruptly called Binn Eachluana in his own time, and accounts for the origin of the name.

7 moirríreap ar píct dia cooir. Ro loirccerctiðe baile méz raínpaðain, 7 erimor an tíre, marbait Maoleachlainn dub mac raínpaðáin, 7 dromg mor dia muinir, 7 roait iar mbuaið dia ttiðibh.

Toirpðealbac mac Pílip meguirir do ðol go loch melge, 7 crannócc baói ag máz plancharið do gabail, 7 a harccain lair.

Eogan ua neill do cumpcuuccað ar a plaitér la a mac pñin Enri mac eogain. Comarba Patraicc, Máguirir, Máz maðgarina, ó caétain, 7 clanna neill uile do ðol la henri mac Eocchain mic neill óicc co tulað ócc dia oirðneað 7 po goirpct ó neill de amail nío baoh úfor.

Enri mac uí Neill buirðe do toct ar a gñimel o gallaibh.

Caírlén áta luain do gabail por galloib iar na bpat do mnaói boí ann.

Caírlén na rraide do bripcað la hua pñfñgail, 7 mac mec hoirbert do marbðað lair acc gabail an caírlén.

Maolpuanaið mac concobair mic caétail puaið méz raðnaill décc.

Seppraið mac mupchaið oicc mic mupchaða móir, mec caétail ticcñna clonne Aóða an tplebe décc.

Eocchan mac diarmata puaið ticcñna na ccoillteað do marbðað la a úfirbñine.

Maine mac maoleclainn méz caba, aobap conrapail an da bpeirne, Aipñiall, 7 pñmanach décc.

O cairiðe cúile, .i. diarmait puaið mac neill puaið do écc.

^d *Magauran's toren*, now Ballymagauran, a small village in the barony of Tullyhaw, and county of Cavan.

^e *Loch Melge*, now Lough Melvin, a beautiful lake, situated on the borders of the counties of Leitrim and Fermanagh.

^f *Mac Clancy's Crannog*, or wooden house, stood on Inishkeen, an island in Lough Melvin.

^g *Owen O'Neill*.—"Eogan O'Neill was deposed by his own son Henry O'Neill."—D. F.

^h *Henry Mac-I-Neill Boy*.—"Henry, son's son to O'Neill Boy, escaped out of his givres from the English."

ⁱ *The castle of Athlone*.—"The castle of Athlone was taken from the English, it being be-

trayed by a woman therein."—D. F.

^k *Caislen-na-Sraide*, i. e. the castle of the street. This castle, which was otherwise called Caislen Muighe Breacraighe, and Caislen Sraide Muighe Breacraighe, stood at the small village of Street, a short distance to the north of Rathowen, in the barony of Moygoish, and county of Westmeath. This entry is thus translated by D. F.:

"The castle of Straide was broken by O'Feargail, whereby Mac Herbert's son was killed."

^l *Clann-Hugh of the mountain*, i. e. the Clann-Hugh O'Farrell, seated in the barony and county of Longford, at the foot of the mountain now called Carn-Clan-Hugh. For the exact situa-

horsemen and thirty-seven infantry, burned Magauran's town^d, and the greater part of his territory, and killed Melaghlin Duv Magauran and a great number of his people; after which he returned home triumphantly.

Turlough, the son of Philip Maguire, went to Loch Melge^e, and took and plundered Mac Clancy's^f crannog on it.

Owen O'Neill^g was banished from his lordship by his own son, Henry.

The successor of St. Patrick [i.e. the Archbishop of Armagh], Maguire, Mac Mahon, and all the O'Neills, went with Henry, the son of Owen, who was son of Niall Oge, to Tullyhoge, to inaugurate him; and they called him O'Neill after the lawful manner.

Henry Mac-I-Neill Boy^h made his escape from the English, by whom he had been held in fetters.

The castle of Athloneⁱ was taken from the English, having been betrayed by a woman who was in it.

Caislen-na-Sraide^k was demolished by O'Farrell; and the son of Mac Herbert was slain by him while taking the castle.

Mulrony, the son of Connor, who was son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall, died.

Geoffrey, the son of Murrough Oge, son of Murrough More, son of Cathal, Lord of Clann-Hugh of the Mountain^l, died.

Owen Mac Dermot Roe^m, Lord of the Woods, was slain by his own kindred.

Maine, the son of Melaghlin Mac Cabe, materies of a Constable of the two Breifnies, of Oriel, and Fermanagh, died.

O'Cassidy of Cuilⁿ, i. e. Dermot Roe, son of Niall Roe, died^o.

tion of the territory of the Clann-Hugh O'Farrell, the reader is referred to an Inquisition taken at Ardagh on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I.

^m *Owen Mac Dermot Roe, Lord of the Woods*, i. e. of the woods of Coillte Conchobhair, in the north-east of the barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon. Mac Dermot Roe, of Alderford, still enjoys a considerable tract of property in this district. This passage is thus given in the Annals of D. F.:

“Owen Mac Dermoda Roe, Lord of the Woods,

was slaine by his owne men.”

ⁿ *Of Cuil*, i. e. of the barony of Coole, in the county of Fermanagh.

^o Under this year the Annals of D. F. give the following entries, which have been omitted by the Four Masters:

“An Eclips of the Moone on the first day of May.

“Mac Dermoda Gall, Lord of Artagh, died.

“Thomas O'Conner, Prior of Athlone, the cheife in wisdome and knowledge of all Ireland, in *Christo quievit*.”

Aois Criosť, 1456.

Aois Criosť, míle, ceíre céo, caocca, a Se.

O Néll, Eogán, mac Neill óicc, mic Neill móir décc.

Coccaó mór eitir domhnall mac neill gairb tigearna tíre conaill, 7 ó neill éirí iar mionnarbaó cloinne neáctain uí domhnall lá hua ndomhnall hi tír eogán. Tainicc tra ó néll 7 maġ uir lá cloinn neáctain hi nimir eogán, 7 ní ro anpat ġur ro ġabpat longport i comfócpaib cúile meic an tpeóin. An tan ad clor lá hua ndomhnall an ní rin do cóio ríde, 7 aodh ruad a dearbpaáir, 7 mac mec Suibne panad (maolmuir) for a neácaib ġo tinnearnaó ġan aóin neáó oile ina bparpaó áct iact buó déin ina ttriúr do cor barbaó hi ccairlén cuile meic an tpeóin ar cionn an tplóig móir rin ro tairpinġrfe clann neáctain. Iar bpaġbáil an baile do domhnall co na bíġ buioin ad connadair an pluag naile paóarc forpa, 7 léigio ina ndeóio amail ar déine conpaġatar, 7 iar mbreic forpa ní ro daíad fír fír ná comlann ró comlíon doib áct ro cinn an tiolar ar uaáó ġur ro marbaó ó domhnall, domhnall mac neill gairb áhripin (.i. an. 18. do Mai dia haoíne do ronnraó), 7 ro ġabaó aó ruad 7 mac mec ruibne, 7 ro ġab toirpdealbáó cairbpeac mac neáctain tigearnur tíre conaill.

Fírgal mac concobair mec diarmada tanairi maíge luirġ, 7 lairpíona inġín an fírgail céona bíh cairppe uí concobair décc.

Aois Criosť, 1457.

Aois Criosť, míle, ceíre céo, coeccatt, a Seaćt.

ġrian mac Pilib na tuaiġe méġ uir mac tigearna fearmanac décc iar mbuaó onġea 7 aéríġe.

Coccaó eitir máġuir 7 clann Ruópaíġe meġ maġamna. Maġuir do tionol a tíre do óul in oirġiallaib. Ar ná cluipin rin do cloinn meġ

^p *Cuil-Mic-an-treoin*.—This was the name of a townland and castle situated on that arm of Lough Swilly, in the county of Donegal, which extends to Castleforward, near the south-western

extremity of the barony of Inishowen.—See note⁷, under the year 1440, p. 920, *supra*.

^q *Tanist*.—D. F. translates the word Tanist by *Second*, thus :

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1456.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-six.

O'Neill, Owen, the son of Niall Oge, son of Niall More, died.

A great war [broke out] between Donnell, the son of Niall Garv, Lord of Tirconnell, and O'Neill, Henry, after the expulsion of the sons of Naghtan O'Donnell, by O'Donnell, into Tyrone. O'Neill and Maguire went with the sons of Naghtan into Inishowen, and marched, without halting, until they pitched their camp near the confines of Cuil-Mic-an-treoin^p. When O'Donnell heard of this, he and his brother, Hugh Roe, and Mac Sweeny Fanad (Mulmurry), proceeded expeditiously on horseback, and, unattended by any others, to place warders in the castle of Cuil-Mic-an-treoin, to oppose this great army, which the sons of Naghtan had drawn into the territory. [But] when O'Donnell left the town with his small number of attendants, the other party espied them, and followed them as quickly as they could, until they overtook them; and then they did not shew them the rights of men, nor did they oppose to them an equal number of their forces, but the many rushed upon the few, so that O'Donnell, Donnell, the son of Niall Garv, was slain (on the 18th of May, which fell on Friday), and Hugh Roe and the son of Mac Sweeny were taken prisoners. Turlough Cairbreach, the son of Naghtan, [then] assumed the lordship of Tirconnell.

Farrell, the son of Conor Mac Dermot, Tanist^a of Moylurg, and Lasarina, daughter of the same Farrell, and wife of Carbry O'Conor, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1457.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-seven.

Brian, the son of Philip-na-Tuaighe Maguire, son of the Lord of Fermanagh, died, after the victory of Uction and Penance.

A war [broke out] between Maguire and Rury Mac Mahon; and Maguire assembled [the forces of] his country to march into Oriel. When the sons of

^a A. D. 1456. Feargal fitz Conner Mac Dermoda, the Second of Maghluyrg, and Catherine, his daughter, Carbrey O'Conner's wife, both died."

maégaínná do cóidíste co na mbuair ina ndaingniúctib, .i. ar an eogaínnáig 7 pá ríab mughdorn. Téad iarom máguib 7 Pilib i ndaitepaige coininní, 7 ó nac puccraí ar éreachaib, no loirgíste daitepaige uile, 7 baile eogaínn mic puópaig meá maégaínná, .i. lior na ngabar, 7 tangatair dia ttiúib iar rín.

Pilib mac tomáir méguib, 7 a clann do dol plóigeaó i mbreinne uí Ruairc, 7 no cuir ó ruairc a buair ar daingniúctib an tíre pempa. Do cóid tra Pilib go baile uí Ruairc. Ro loircead an baile 7 an tír uile ar éna lair, rug ua Ruairc ar pilib, 7 no rícheaó iomaireacc storpa, 7 corcáir tigeapnán mac taíde uí Ruairc, 7 mac maígnura gnumaig mic caatáil buibí uí Ruairc, 7 rochaide uile cén mo éat lá ríraib manac don cúp rín.

Brian mac muirceartaiú óicc uí feargail tigeapna cloinne hamlaoib uí feargail décc.

^r *Eoghanach*.—This name is given on an old map of Ulster, preserved in the State Papers' Office, under the anglicised form of Owenagh. It was the name of a district situated to the south of the town of Ballybay, and comprised the parish of Aghanamullen, in the barony of Cremourne, and county of Monaghan. Owenagh is now obsolete as the name of a district, but the name is still preserved as that of a river in this neighbourhood, which rises in Lough Tacker near Bellatrine, in the parish of Aghnamullen, flows through the parish of Drumgoon, in the county of Cavan, and pays its tribute to the River Erne.

^s *Shiabh Mughdhorn*, i. e. Mons Mugdornorum. This is not the chain called the Mourne Mountains, in the county of Down, but a range of heights in the barony of Crioch-Mughdhorna [now Cremourne], in the county of Monaghan. In the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, as published by Colgan, this territory is called *provincia Mugdornorum*, which is but a translation of the Irish *Crioch Mughdhorna*, i. e. the country of the Mugdorni, who were the descendants of Mughdhorn Dubh, the son of Colla Meann, one of the ancestors of the people called Oirghialla. It appears from a pedigree of the Mac Mahons,

preserved in a manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, that the mountainous district now called the barony of Mourne, in the county of Down (which originally bore the appropriate appellation of Beanna Boirche) was so called from a tribe of the inhabitants of Crioch-Mughdhorna in Oirghiall, who emigrated to the former in the reign of Niall the Haughty, the son of Hugh, who was son of Manus Mac Mahon.

^t *Lis-na-ngabhar*, i. e. the fort of the goats, now Lisnagore, an ancient earthen fort giving name to a townland, situated about a mile to the west of Newbliss, in the parish of Killeevan, in the barony of Dartry, and county of Monaghan.

^u *Clann-Auliff*.—The territory belonging to this sept of the O'Farrells is included in the present barony of Moydoo, in the county of Longford. For its exact extent the reader is referred to an Inquisition taken at Ardagh on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I. This entry is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows :

"A. D. 1457. Brian fitz Morthagh Oge O'ffeargail, *dux* of Clann-Awly O'ffeargail, died."

^v The Four Masters have omitted, perhaps intentionally, to transcribe from the Ulster An-

Mac Mahon had heard of this, they went with their cattle into their fastnesses, namely, into Eoghanach' and Sliabh Mughdhorn'. Maguire and Philip proceeded to Dartry-Coininsi, but not finding any spoils there, they burned all Dartry, and burned the town of Owen, the son of Rury Mac Mahon, namely, Lis-na-nGabhar'; after which they returned home.

Philip, the son of Thomas Maguire, and his sons, marched with an army into Breifny O'Rourke; and O'Rourke, before their arrival, sent his cows into the fastnesses of the country. Philip advanced to O'Rourke's town, and burned it, as well as the entire country [around it]. O'Rourke [however] came up with Philip; and a battle was fought between them, in which Tiernan, the son of Teige O'Rourke, and the son of Manus Grumach, son of Cathal Bodhar O'Rourke, and many others, were slain by the men of Fermanagh.

Brian, the son of Murtough Oge O'Farrell, Lord of the Clann-Auliffe^a O'Farrell, died.^v

nals at this year, an account of a disgraceful rencounter which took place near Ballyconnell, in the now county of Cavan, between Maguire and O'Rourke. It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that a war having broken out between these two chiefs, they appointed to hold a conference at the ford of Bel-atha-Chonail, on the river Graine, the boundary between the territories of Breifny and Fermanagh, and that Maguire set out for this place with six horsemen and sixty kerns; but that when O'Rourke had heard that Maguire was attended only by a small party, he at once meditated treachery; that as soon as Maguire had perceived that treachery was intended, he retreated homewards with his small party, but that being pursued and overtaken at Gort-an-fheadain [now Gortaneddan, near Knockninny, in Fermanagh] by a body of O'Rourke's kerns and gallow-glasses, he was obliged to make a stand, and defend himself as well as he was able; and this Fermanagh Chronicle adds, with exultation, that his kerns fought with such amazing valour, that they routed their numerous pursuers, and killed

sixteen gentlemen of O'Rourke's people, whose heads they cut off, and carried off in triumph to Maguire's mansion, where they were fixed on stakes over the *gardha* or bawn of the castle: "7 tucabap ceitepn meguirip ui. cinn dég leó oo uarlib muinnce huí Ruairc co baile meguirip, 7 oo cúispó ar cuailleac gappóu meguirip iat."—See note ^v, under the year 1432, p. 889, *supra*, for another reference to the custom of sticking heads of enemies over the walls of the *gardhas* or bawns of the castles of Irish chieftains. The word *gappóu*, which usually denotes garden, or field, was also applied to the court-yard belonging to a castle. Dr. Smith, in his *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, p. 203, has the following reference to the *gappóu*, or bawn, of Mac Carthy's castle of Kilcrea, in the county of Cork:

"On the east side" [of the castle] "is a large field, called the bawn, the only appendage formerly to great men's castles, which places were used for dancing, goaling, and such diversions; pleasure gardens, and other improvements, being then unknown in this country. In these bawns

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1458.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle, ceitpe céo, coeccatt, a hoctt.

Teampall achaid beite go momad do leabrainb dŕŕcaigte do loyceab ann ón óppicel, .i. Niall mac mec cpait mec matgamna.

Sluaigead lá hua ndomnaill toirpdealbac cairbreac, 7 tainicc ua néill enrí dia commorad Rangattar cétur co hioctar connact lotar iarom don bŕepne. Ro millead 7 po loyceab leó o rliab riar, 7 po loyceab baile uí Ruairc dnuim óa etiar, 7 po gabrat bŕaigde ioctar connact, 7 do padab illaim uí domnaill iatt. Tangattar iarom dia ttiigib.

O concobair failge, an calbac mór mac mupchaid na madmann tigearna ua bŕailge uile fear nár diúlt pe dŕec nduine tigearna (do laiguib) ar mó ruar do comtaib ó gallaib, 7 o gaoidealaib nó bícŕ ina aŕaid do écc, 7 conn o concobair a mac rŕin do óirpnead ina ionad riarú po hadnaicead epum i ecill achaid.

Ua Ruairc, .i. loclainn mac taidg lectigearna na bŕeipne décc.

Arp ó néill mac eoŕain mic neill óicc cŕnn oimŕ 7 eangnaia cenél eoŕain décc.

Mac rampadain tomár mac rŕigail décc.

Tomaltac mac concobair mec diarmada tigearna maige luipcc aipciŕ 7 tpe tuatail, etcetera, pécŕm coitcŕno do damuib epaann fear toirbearta móir damraib 7 daor tuarpuvail do écc adhaig pele Paoláin, 7 a mac

they also kept their cattle by night, to prevent their being carried off by wolves, or their more rapacious neighbours."

* *Achadh-beithe*, i. e. the field of the birch trees, now anglicised Aghavea, a rectory in the diocese of Clogher, situated in the barony of Magherastephana, and county of Fermanagh.

† *Murrough-na-madmann*, i. e. Murrough, or Morgan, of the defeats. This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows :

"A. D. 1458. Calwagh, the great fitz Morragh na madhmann (i. e. of the defeats), King of O'Faly, who never refused any man liveing, died ; and he was, since Caher the Greate his

ancestor (King of Ireland), the only King of the Lagenians that tooke most from all such English and Irish as were his adversaries ; and he also was the only man that bestowed most of both gold, silver, and broad cloth, to all men generally in Ireland, and God (in whose power it is) reward his soule for it. And afore his death he ordained Conn O'Conner, his own son, to supply his place : afterwards he was buried in Killaichy. God rest his soule."

‡ *Who never refused the countenance of man*, nár diúlt pe dŕec nduine, that is, whose hospitality extended equally to all, without exception of persons, whose house was open to all, to

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1458.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-eight.

The church of Achadh-beithe^m, with many valuable books, was burned on the official, i. e. Niall, son of Magrath Mac Mahon.

A hosting was made by O'Donnell, Turlough Cairbreach; and O'Neill, Henry, came to join his muster. They first went to Lower Connaught, and from thence they proceeded into Breifny; and they spoiled and burned [that part of the territory lying] from the mountain westwards; and they also burned O'Rourk's town, Druim-da-Ethiar [Drumahaire]. They obtained the hostages of Lower Connaught, who were given into the hands of O'Donnell; after which they returned home.

O'Connor Faly, Calvagh More, son of Murrough-na-madhm^m, Lord of all Offaly, a man who never refused the countenance of man^r, and who had won more wealth from his English and Irish enemies than any lord in Leinster, died; and Con O'Connor, his son, was elected in his place, before his father was buried in (the monastery of) Killeigh.

O'Rourke, i. e. Loughlin, the son of Teige Liath, Lord of Breifny, died.

Art O'Neill, the son of Owen, son of Niall Oge, the most eminent man of Tyrone for hospitality and prowess, died.

Magauran, Thomas, the son of Farrell, died.

Tomaltagh^z, the son of Cathal Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, Airtech, Tir-Tuathail, &c., general patron of the learned of Ireland, and who had been very bountiful to the soldiery and other stipendiaries, died on the night before the

the rich, the poor, the learned, the stranger, the traveller, &c.

^z *Tomaltagh*. — In the Annals of D. F. he is called King of Maghluyrg and Artagh only. The whole passage is given as follows:

"A. D. 1458. Tomaltagh fitz Conner Mac Dermota, King of Maghluyrg and Artagh, a Lord worthy of the kingdome of Connaght thorough his greate expences in almes deeds, hospitalitie, gifts, wages, or meanes to all manner of men in Ireland that pleased to accept it

of him, died on the feast day of St. Bartholomew, in Harvest; and his son, Cathal Mac Dermota, died a few dayes afore him, and they were both buried in the abby of Boyle. The blessed and holy Trinity be mercifull to their souls in *secula seculorum*. Amen. Ædh fitz Conner Mac Dermota was made king in his throne."

The territories of Moylurg, Airtech, and Tir-Tuathail are all included in the old barony of Boyle, which forms the northern portion of the county of Roscommon.

διονγμαλα κατὰλ mac διαρμὰδα δο ἐὲς κοϊκτιδὶρ πια παν ταν ριν, ἡ α ναὸνα-
cal διβλινὶβ ι μαμριτιρ na бүллe. Αὐδ mac concobair mec διαρμὰδα δο
γαβαίλ ιοναὶδ τομαλταῖγ.

Seppaḡ mac emainḡ mic tomáir ui fearḡail do mārbaḡ lá Sfan mac
domnaill Mic Seaaḡ ui fḡrḡail, ἡ lá cloinn concobair .i. laoiḡreac, etcetera.

Emann a búrc tiḡearna gall connacḡ, ἡ morain dá gaoidéalaiḡ aon poḡa
gall epeann ar cruḡ ar ḡelḡ ar ḡenam ar uaple, ar eineac ar iḡt, ἡ ar
pḡinne décc ι ndeipḡ na bliadna po.

Fearḡal ruad maḡ eoḡagáin tiḡearna cenel fḡachac décc an xun. pe-
bpu.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1459.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, míle cḡtḡe céḡ, coeccacḡ, a naoi.

O bḡian toipḡdealbac tiḡearna tuaḡmuman décc.

Cumapa mac conmapa do mārbaḡ ι mebaḡl.

Connla máḡ eoḡagáin tiḡearna cenel fḡachac do mārbaḡ la mac aipḡ
uí maḡleacḡlann.

O bḡin, bḡian, toíreac tḡpe bḡiúin décc.

fḡrḡal mac tomair uí Raḡallaḡ décc.

Maḡm mór do ḡabairḡ lá hiarla cille dapa ar ua cconcobair fḡailḡi
conn mac an ḡalbarḡ dú in po gaḡad conn pḡirḡn, ἡ in po mārbaḡ mac mic
uilliam uí ḡeallaḡ ἡ pocharḡe mór dia muḡtiḡ.

Cḡeacḡ ḡineóil duaḡáin lá bḡian mac Pilib mic tomair mḡḡuḡḡ.

Cḡeacḡ maḡe plécc do ḡénoḡ la máḡuḡḡ tomair occ, ἡ baile mec
Samḡadain do loḡcaḡ lair don turḡur ρin.

^a *Edmond Burke*.—This passage is thus translated by D. F.:

"A. D. 1458. Edmond Bourke, Lord of the Englishe of Connaught, and of many Irishmen also; and the only Englishman in Ireland worthy to be chosen cheife, for his formosity and proportion of person, generosity, hospitality, constancie, truth, gentilitie of blood, martiall feats, and all qualities by which a man might meritt prayse, died in the latter end of this

yeare. God's blessing be on him."

^b *Farrell Roe Mageoghegan*.—"Feargal roe Mageochagan, Dux of Kenel-fiacha, xliii°. Kal. februarii, died. God blesse his soule."—D. F.

^c *Cumara Mac Namara*.—"Cumara Mac Conmara slaine thorough deceite."—D. F.

^d *Magh Slecht*.—Lanigan, in his Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. i. p. 239, states that Moyslecht, the plain in which the Idol Crom Cruach stood in St. Patrick's time, is near

festival of St. Bartholomew, and was interred in the Abbey of Boyle, with his worthy son, Cathal Mac Dermot, who had died a fortnight before him. Hugh, son of Conor Mac Dermot, succeeded Tomaltagh.

Geoffry, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas O'Farrell, was slain by John, the son of Donnell, son of John O'Farrell, assisted by the sons of Conor Laoigh-seach, &c.

Edmond Burke^a, Lord of the English of Connaught, and of many of the Irish of the same province, the choice of the English of Ireland for his personal shape, comeliness and stature, noble descent, hospitality, clemency, and veracity, died at the end of this year.

Farrell Roe Mageoghegan^b, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach, died on the 17th of February.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1459.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred fifty-nine.

O'Brien (Turlough), Lord of Thomond, died.

Cumara Mac Namara^c was treacherously slain.

Conla Mageoghegan, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach, was slain by the sons of Art O'Melaghlin.

O'Beirne (Brian), Chief of Tir-Briuin, died.

Farrell, the son of Thomas O'Reilly, died.

A great defeat was given by the Earl of Kildare to O'Conor Faly, Con, the son of Calvagh, in which Con himself was taken prisoner; and the grandson of William O'Kelly, and many others of his people, were slain.

The spoils of Kinel-Duachain were carried off by Brian, the son of Philip, son of Thomas Maguire.

The spoils of Magh Slecht^d were seized on by Maguire (Thomas Oge); and Ballymagauran was burned by him on this occasion.

Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim; in which he would be correct were it not that from his words others have inferred that Moy-Slecht is in the county of Leitrim, which is not the fact, for we have the most satisfactory evidence to prove that Magh-Slecht is in the territory of

Teallach-Eathach, which is the present barony of Tullyhaw, in the county of Cavan. According to the Lives of St. Dallan and St. Maedhog, it was the ancient name of the level portion of the country called Teallach-Eachdhach; and according to the Book of Fenagh, the plain of Magh

Ḡlaine mac concobair uí Raḡallaiḡ do marbað lá cloinn ruðraige méḡ maḡḡanna.

O neill enpí mac eoḡain do tabairt plóig ḡall lair co cairlén na hoḡmaige dia ḡabail ap cloinn airt uí neill, ḡ rið do ðenam ðoib pé apoile.

Sfan cam mac conulað mec an ḡairð decc.

Ua cúirmín, Maḡnur, ollam uí Ruairc lé Seancur décc.

Maolmaire ua cianám aðbar ruað lé reancur ḡ lé ðan décc.

Muircŋrtac ua dálaig raoí lé ðan décc.

ΑΙΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1460.

Αἰρί Cριορτ, míle, cŋŋre céo, Searccatt.

Maineŋtin na Maighe hī tŋŋ Amalḡaða i neppopoŋtect cille halað i cconnaḡtaib do éoḡbail la Mac uilliam burc ap impiðe Nehemiar uí ðonnchadha an ced biocaire ppuinri baos i nepinð aḡ opo .S. ppanŋeir ðon obrepuanŋia.

An teppcob o brian, eppcop cille ða lua do marbað lá brian an éoblaig mic ðonnchad mic maḡḡanna uí brian i ninir cluana paḡpoda.

Ruairi mac maḡnura uí moḡám ppoairi oile pinð decc.

Aoð ruað mac néill ḡairb uí ðomnaill, ḡ mac mec ruibne pánat maolmuire do léccað ap a mbraiḡðŋnur lá hua néill énpí iar na mbŋŋe cŋŋri bliaðna comlana illam occa ap po ba ðile lair clann neḡtām olðat clann néll.

Slecht, which was anciently inhabited by a sept of the Firbolgs, called Masraighe, was situated on the east side of Magh-Rein, which comprised about the southern half of the county of Leitrim. The fact is that the plain of Magh Rein, in which the monastery of Fenagh is situated, is the level portion of Mac Rannall's country, and the plain of Magh Slecht, where the Idol Crom Cruach stood, is the level portion of Magauran's country, in the north-west of the county of Cavan. The village of Ballymagauran is distinctly referred to as situated in this latter plain, and no part of it is included in the county of Leitrim.

^e *Oghmogh*, now Omagh, a well-known town in a barony of the same name in the county of Tyrone.

^f *Maighin*, Máigin, now Moyne, in the barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo. The remains of this beautiful and extensive building are still to be seen on the western side of the River Moy, near its mouth, and about a quarter of a mile from the road leading from Ballina to Killala. This passage is thus translated by D. F. in F. 1. 18 :

"A. D. 1460. The Monastery of Moyne, in Tirawley, in the Bishoprick of Killala, erected

Glasny, the son of Conor O'Reilly, was slain by the sons of Rory Mac Mahon.

O'Neill, Henry, the son of Owen, brought an army of the English against the castle of Oghmoghagh^c, to take it from the sons of Art O'Neill; but they made peace with each other.

John Cam, the son of Cu-Uladh Mac Ward, died.

O'Cuirnin, Manus, Chief Historian to O'Rourke, died.

Mulmurry O'Keenan, a materies of a historian and poet, died.

Murtough O'Daly, a learned poet, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1460.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty.

The monastery of Maighin in Tirawley^f, in the diocese of Killala, in Connaught, was founded by Mac William Burke, at the request of Nchemias O'Donohoe, the first Irish provincial vicar of the order of St. Francis de Observantia.

O'Brian, Bishop of Killaloe, was killed by Brian-an-Chobhlaigh^g, the son of Donough, son of Mahon O'Brien of Inis-Cluana-ramhfhoda^h.

Rory, the son of Manus O'Mochain, Provostⁱ of Elphin, died.

Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, and the son of Mac Sweeny Fanad (Mulmurry), were liberated from prison by O'Neill (Henry), after they had been detained by him as prisoners for four full years; for the sons of Naghtan [who during this time enjoyed the chieftainship] were dearer to him than the sons of Niall^k.

by Mac William Burke, by advice of Nchemias O'Donnaghadha, the first provincial vicar of the order of S. Francis de observantia in Ireland."

^g *Brian-an-chobhlaigh*, i. e. Brian of the fleet. This passage is in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. The name of the bishop here referred to was Turlough, or Terence O'Brien.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 594.

^h *Inis-cluana-ramhfhoda*, i. e. the holm, or strath, of Clonrode; now the town of Ennis, in

the county of Clare, which is immediately to the west of Clonrode; for the site of the present town of Inis, or Ennis, was originally a green belonging to Clonrode, which was the principal seat of the O'Briens.

ⁱ *Provost*.—In the Annals of D. F. as F. 1. 18, this passage is given as follows:

"The Provost of Oilfinn, viz., Ruairi fitz Magnus O'Conner, died."

^k *Sons of Niall*.—This passage, which is so im-

Μαϊὸμ μὸρ δὸ ἔαβαιρτ αρ ḡallaib lá hua cconcobair ppaílḡe, conn mac an éalbaiḡ dú i ttopócair barún calatromma, ḡ rochaiði oile immaile ppiṛ.

Μαϊὸμ δὸ ἔαβαιρτ lá ḡallaib pop ua Raḡallaibḡ Seaan mac eoḡain mic pṣain mic Pilib mic ḡiollaiopa puaib airm in po marbað é, ḡ aed̃ deapbpaṣair uí Raḡallaibḡ, ḡ eoḡan caoð mac maṡḡam̃na mec caba, ḡ opoṃḡ oile ḡénmo ṣát. Caṡal mac eoḡain δὸ ḡabáil a ionaid.

Mac paṃpaðáin eoḡan décc.

Ruaibṛi ballac mac muirceapṣaiḡ ui concobair décc.

Tomár mac tomáir a búrc (po buð mac uilliam dap éir emainn a búrc), décc.

Mac caba enṛi mac ḡiollacpiopṣ δὸ teét ipin anḡaile lá hua ppeapḡail, dom̃nall buiðe, ḡ a éḡ δὸ ḡalar obann i liop aipṣabla, ḡ cṡṡṛi pṣiṣt décc ḡalloglac co tṣuaḡaib δὸ bṡṡ ina timceall oḡá bṡṡt dia aðnacal don éabán.

Mac maḡnupa típe tṣaṡail, Ruaibṛi mac eoḡain puaib mec maḡnupa, ráit an típe rin δὸ tiḡeapna δὸ marbað lá conn ua ñdom̃nall (.i. conn mac Nell ḡairb mic t̃oirp̃dealbaiḡ an p̃iona), ḡ la caðḡ mac caibḡ uí puaipc aḡ t̃opaiḡeaṡt cpeaṡ an típe, ḡ pugrat na cpeaṡa leó ḡo haipḡṣoḡlino, ḡ po bṡṡrat maite cloinne maḡnupa na cpeaṡa oíob ip in ḡlino rin iar marbað mec maḡnupa.

Dom̃nall mac diaṛmaba uí maile, uilliam ua máille, ḡ Seaan ua maile

perfectly written by the Four Masters, should be understood as follows: "During the contention between the sons of Niall Garv O'Donnell and the sons of Naghtan O'Donnell, O'Neill (Henry) took part with the sons of Naghtan, because they were dearer to him, and he took Hugh Roe O'Donnell and the son of Mac Sweeny Fanad, his opponents, prisoners, whom he detained in captivity for four entire years, when he set them at liberty, as fortune had declared in favour of his friends."—See the year 1456; but he was very much disappointed in the security of his freinds, for this very Hugh Roe O'Donnell, whose sphere of action had been confined within the walls of a prison for four years, on his liberation had a fresh contest for the chieftainship, and obtained it in 1461.

¹ *Defeated O'Reilly*, literally, "a defeat was given to O'Reilly." For the Anglo-Irish account of this defeat the reader is referred to Lodge's Peerage.—**TAAFFE**. The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster adds, that this battle was fought 3. *Nonas Septembris*, and that there happened not in Connaught, since the death of Cathal Crovderg O'Conor, a more lamentable event than the killing of O'Reilly, King of the two Breifnys, for the loss of whom all Ireland was filled with grief.

² *Thomas, the son of Thomas Burke*.—"Thomas fitz Thomas Bourke, that was Mac William Bourke after Edmond Bourke, died, *in hoc anno*."—D. F.

³ *Mac Cabe*.—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows:

A great defeat was given to the English by O'Connor Faly, Con, the son of Calvagh, in which the Baron of Galtrim, and many others besides, were slain.

The English defeated O'Reilly¹, John, the son of Owen, son of John, son of Philip, son of Gilla-Isa-Roe; and in the conflict O'Reilly himself, his brother Hugh, Owen Caech, the son of Mahon Mac Cabe, and a great number of others, were slain. Cathal, the son of Owen, assumed his place.

Magauran, Owen, died.

Rory Ballagh, the son of Murtough O'Connor, died.

Thomas, the son of Thomas Burke^m (who became Mac William on the death of Edmond Burke), died.

Mac Cabe^a, Henry, the son of Gilchreest, went with O'Farrell into Annaly, where he died of a short fit of sickness at Lisaird-abhla [Lissardowlin]. He was carried to Cavan, to be interred there, attended by two hundred and eighty gallowglasses, armed with battle-axes.

Mac Manus of Tir-Tuathail^o, Rory, the son of Owen Roe Mac Manus, fully worthy to be Lord of that territory, was slain by Con, the son of Niall Garv, son of Turlough-an-Fhiona O'Donnell, and Teige, the son of Teige O'Rourke, while in pursuit of the spoils of the territory. O'Donnell's people carried the spoils with them to Airged-glenn^p; but, after the killing of Mac Manus, the chiefs of the Clann-Manus deprived them of their preys in that valley.

Donnell, the son of Dermot O'Malley^a, William O'Malley, and John O'Malley,

¹ Macaba, .i. Henry fitz Gillechrist, came into the Angaly with O'Feargail, viz., Donal boy, and died a sudden death in Lis-ard-Aula, and was carried to be buried; and we heard that there was the number of two hundred and eighty axes, or more, about him going towards his buriall."

^o *Mac Manus of Tir-Tuathail*.—He was the head of a branch of the O'Conors, seated in the north of the barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon. This passage is given as follows in the Annals of D. F.:

"A. D. 1460. Mac Magnusa de Tir Thathyl, .i. Ruary fitz Eogan roe Mac Magnusa, fit cheiftaine of that land, was killed by Conn

O'Donell, and by Thady fitz Thady O'Ruairk, in pursuance or rather tract of the preys of the countrey, after they have" [*recte* had] "brought them as far as Argadgleann, wherein they were manfully rescued by the Clann-Magnusa."

^p *Airged-glenn*, i. e. the silver glen, or valley. This was probably the name of the vale of the River Arigna, which forms the boundary between the counties of Sligo and Leitrim for some miles.

^a *Donnell, the son of Dermot*, i. e. of the family of Umallia, now the Owles, in the county of Mayo. This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1460. Daniel fitz Dermoid O'Mally

do dol ar riuibál loingri lá cloinn uí brian i corca baircinn for mac mat-
gáinna, 7 a marbáð a triúr riariú pangadap a longa, 7 domnall ua brian
do gabáil, 7 matgáinain ua brian do lot ag dol do íoigib a loinge, 7 a
bátað ria poétain na luinge hírin. Ro cuipeað ár a muintire don turpur rin.

Brian ua máille do marbáð lá a deapbratair aod ua maille tria ioma-
gallam earla eaturpa. Dá mac taidg uí máilli iadriðe.

Mainirtir do togbail i nimir Arcain irin mumain i neppcopoitteét Ruir
do braitrib .S. Fpanreir i nouéaig uí eittirpceóil ata imir Arcain.

Mainertir imir coréað i laigrib i neppcopóitceét ffrina ar brú na habann
dianad ainm Sláine do togbail do braitrib .S. Fpanreir.

An cfeirnað Eouard do ríogað of Saxaib .4. marpa.

AOIS CRIOST, 1461.

AOÍR CRIOST, míle, ceépe céo, Searcat, a haon.

Pelim mac eoġain mic néill óicc uí néill décc do bfoġ paóí ar eneaé 7 ar
fhnam cfnm dáim 7 deópað, neaé ar mó po éfnuaig do dántaib, 7 po ba mó
duanaire ina aimpir décc iap mbriet buaða o doman 7 deamán.

Aod mac toirpdealbais óig uí concobair leétiġearna connact i naġaib

and William O'Mally, and John O'Mally, sailed a fleet with O'Brien's sons to Corca-Baskyn, against Mac Mahon; and they were all three killed afore they might enter their ships, and Daniel O'Brien was taken prisoner, and Mahon O'Brien was wounded goeing towards his shipp and was drowned afore he could come thereto, and their men were slaughtered. And the said Daniel's death occasioned great greife to all receivers of gifts in Ireland. God rest his soule."

¹ *Corca-Bhaiscinn*, pronounced Corca-Vaskin. This was the name of Mac Mahon's country, which comprised the baronies of Moyarta and Clonderalaw, in the south-west of the county of Clare.

² *Inis-Arcain*, now Inishercan, an island between Cape Clear and Baltimore Bay, in the

county of Cork. Archdall says (*Monasticon*, p. 71), that this place was anciently called Iniskieran, but he refers to no authority, and it is evident from the orthography given here that he is mistaken. In Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, vol. i. p. 289, the ruins of this abbey are described as follows:

"About a mile to the south" [of the fortifications] "are the remains of an ancient abbey, founded *anno* 1460, for Franciscans, by Florence O'Driscoll, built after the model of that of Kilcrea, but this is much smaller. The steeple is a low square tower, from whence runs the nave of the church, with an arcaded wing to the south. Some parts of the building are slated, having been used for fish-houses when the pilchards frequented this coast."

went on a maritime expedition, with the sons of O'Brien, to Corca-Bhaiscinn', against Mac Mahon ; but the three were slain before they could reach their ships ; and Donnell O'Brien was taken prisoner, and Mahon O'Brien, as they were on their way to their ship ; and Mahon was drowned before he could reach his own ship. Their people were slaughtered on this occasion.

Brian O'Mailly was slain by his brother, Hugh O'Mailly, in a dispute which occurred between them. These were two sons of Teige O'Mailly.

A monastery was founded for Franciscan Friars in Inis-Arcain', in Munster, in the diocese of Cork. Inis-Arcain is in O'Driscoll's country.

The monastery of Inis-Corthadh', in Leinster, in the diocese of Ferns, on the margin of the river called Slaine", was founded for Franciscan Friars.

Edward IV.^w was made King of England on the 4th of March.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1461.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-one.

Felim, son of Owén, son of Niall Oge O'Neill, died of a sudden fit. He was eminent for his hospitality and prowess ; he was a protector of the learned and the exiled, and a man who had purchased more poetry, and had a larger collection of poems, than any other man of his time. He died after having overcome the world and the Devil.

Hugh, the son of Turlough Oge O'Connor, Half Lord of Connaught*, in oppo-

^c *Inis-Corthadh*, now Enniscorthy, a market town on the River Slaney, in the barony of Scarewalshe, about nine Irish miles to the north-west of Wexford. This town is still called *iní córta*, pronounced *iní córtá* by the inhabitants of the county of Kilkenny. According to Ware's *Monasticon*, this monastery was founded for Minorites of the strict observance, by Donald surnamed Fuscus [Mac Murrough].—See also Archdall at Enniscorthy.

^a *Slaine*, now the river Slaney. Some have thought that this is the *Μελαρις* of Ptolemy. But O'Flaherty attempts to shew that it was

called by no other name than *Sláine* since the time of the Belgæ :

"Nec qui nunc Slanius Modono, aut alio, quam Slanius nomine cognitus a Belgarum ingressu multis seculis ante Ptolemæi natales."—*Ogygia*, p. 17.

^w *Edward IV.*—This entry should be placed under the next year, for Edward IV. succeeded to the throne on the 4th of March, 1461.—See *Chronology of History* by Sir Harris Nicolas.

^x *Half Lord of Connaught.*—In the *Annals of D. F.* he is called "half King of Connaught," thus :

ταῖς υἱ concobair, diol éiccib connact do rígh ar cput ar éaoínbelb ar époðact ar éoccað ar aoidéadcairi deiccpib, 7 dá gac aon nó ríghað a lár do égh 1 mbaile tobair bhríghde in ío Man, iar nongað 7 iar naitríge ip in .lxiin. a aoíri, 7 a aónacal 1 pur commain.

Clann neill gairb uí domnaill aó puad, conn, 7 eogan do ésglamað líon a ttionóil do ðul co fanad do foighib mic mec Suibne máolmuire uair baol ua domnaill toirpðealbac cairppeac ag imbirte a aincpíde for mac mec ruibne 7 for fánad uile tria na éapaðpað la cloinn neill. ðavar ona clann néill 7 mac mec ruibne ag repudað a ccomairle dyp cionnur do gén-vaóir a nimóiofn ar cloin neétain cona poépaide ar po batap acc aite a neccpaide 7 a nanpolað porpa. Iar bpiop pcel dua domnaill 7 do cloinn neétain clann néill do ðul 1 fánoit do éoib ríðé co na bpaipib, 7 co na éoicfpal, 7 go ccópuccað albanac baol immaile ppiu ina noiað go po gab longpopt 1 cclnn magair do éomaircip, 7 do éoimed ar cloinn neill uí domnaill, 7 ar máelmuire do baol ag ðul leo ar an tip 7 oð cualavar clann neill uí domnaill 7 muintip fanad pin ap comairle do rónpat gan an éonair do ppaína no do iongabail do lion plóigh no poéaide da mbaoi rímpa, 7 o po cindeað for an ccomairle pin aca, tangatar clann neill uí domnaill 7 Maelmuire mac ruibne 7 eogan bacac mac Suibne, 7 gac ar gab leo do muintip panat 1 ccoinne 7 1 ccomdail uí domnaill 7 cloinne neaétain go cclnn magair, 7 ópo éompoiccpigpft dia poile ni po lampat gan ionnpoiçib a cele pobit a bpioca, 7 a bpolað, a naðbair, 7 a nfpacenta pe apoile gó pin. Tucpat tpiot 7 taðap dioçair ðapaétað dia poile annpin go paóímeað for ua noomnaill, toirpðealbac cairppeac, 7 ar éloinn neétain, 7 po gabað ua domnaill, Ro mapbað Maghur a ðeapbpaétaip co pochaibð oile immaile ppiu, 7 po hiompcotað toirpðealbac cairppeac iarttain. Tangatar na

"A. D. 1461. Ædh fitz Torlagh Oge O'Conner, halfe King of Connaght, against Thady O'Conner, and one well worthy of the kingdome of Ireland for the excellent formosity of his person, his martiall feats, eloquence, affabilitie, and hospitalitie to all receivers of gifts, both rich and poore, died in the towne of Tober-Bride, commonly called Balentober, on the Ides of May, after Extreame unction and Pennance,

in the 63rd yeare of his age, and was buried in Roscommon."

² *Baile-tobair-Bhrighde*, i. e. the castle of Ballyntober, in the county of Roscommon.

³ *Ceann-Maghair*, now Kinnaweer, a district in the north of the parish and barony of Kilmacrenan, at the head of Mulroy Lough, in the county of Donegal.—See note ^a, under the year 1392, p. 725.

sition to Teige O'Connor, and worthy to be King of Connaught for his personal shape and comeliness, his valour, his warfare, and his hospitality to learned men, and all who stood in need of it, died at Baile-tobair-Bhrighde', in the sixty-third year of his age, during the Ides of May, after Unction and Penance, and was interred at Roscommon.

The sons of Niall Garv O'Donnell, Hugh Roe, Con, and Owen, assembled all their forces, and proceeded into Fanad to the son of Mac Sweeny, Mulmurry, because O'Donnell (Turlough Cairbreach) was wreaking his animosities on the son of Mac Sweeny and all Fanad, for their friendship to the sons of Niall. The sons of Niall and the son of Mac Sweeny held a council, to consider how they should act, in order to defend themselves against the sons of Naghtan and their forces, who were ready to wreak their vengeance and enmity on them. When O'Donnell and the sons of Naghtan were informed that the sons of Niall had arrived in Fanad, he set out after them with his brothers, his troops, and a battalion of Scotsmen then in his service, and pitched his camp at Ceann-Maghair, to watch and check the sons of Niall O'Donnell and Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, who was passing with them out of the territory. The sons of Niall O'Donnell and the people of Fanad having heard of this, they consulted with one another; and they came to a determination not to abandon or cede the pass to any host or army that should oppose them: and when this resolution was adopted, the sons of Niall O'Donnell, Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, Owen Bacagh Mac Sweeny, and all the people of Fanad who adhered to them, proceeded to Ceann-Maghair^a to meet and oppose the forces of O'Donnell and the sons of Naghtan; and as they [i. e. the hostile parties] approached each other, they did not hesitate to attack each other, in consequence of their enmities and hatred, provocations and animosities; and they met each other in a furious and obstinate battle, in which O'Donnell, i. e. Turlough Cairbreach, and the sons of Naghtan, were defeated. O'Donnell himself was taken prisoner, and his brother Manus, and numbers of others, were slain. Turlough Cairbreach was afterwards maimed^a. After this defeat at Ceann-Maghair, these [victorious] chieftains

^a *Maimed*.—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that O'Donnell was maimed on this occasion by cutting off one of his hands and one of his feet! a barbarity some-

what glossed over by the Four Masters, by using simply the verb *po hionpceat*, i. e. was maimed, which conceals the exact nature of the barbarity. Turlough Cairbreach was thus mu-

maíte rin iarran maibmri cinn maḡair go cill mic nenain, 7 do ḡairib tigh-eapna daeb ruab mac neill ḡairb amail ro ba dír 7 do ḡair o domnaill .i. aeb ruab Mac Suibne fanat do maelmúipe mac Suibne.

Maḡnur mac brian mic domnaill mic muirceartaigh tigh-eapna cairbre decc.

Mac caímaoil .i. brian tigh-eapna cenél fíraohairigh decc 7 tighírna do denaí deogan mac cathmaoil.

Fearḡal ua ḡaōra tanairi cuile o fíinn do marbaō la mac ḡoirbeidairigh.

An deccanaō ua maoleoin raol epenn uile decc i cluain muc noir mic ríobairigh.

Aongar maḡ crait raol le dan, Niall occ ó huiccinn, 7 niall mac fearḡail ui huiccinn decc.

Matḡamain mac uilliam uí fírgail decc.

Uilliam ua plannaccain Saccart 7 cananaō coraō i noilfínn decc.

Fíoblaí fíonn ua concōair do ḡabail dia braitírib fínn .i. clonn brian

tilated to render him unfit for the chieftainship, and so prevent his future rivalry. In the Annals of D. F. the mutilation of O'Donnell is briefly noticed as follows:

"A. D. 1461. Torlagh Carbragh O'Donnell, head King of Tirconnell, had his members cutt off by the sons of Niall O'Donnell."

^b *Cill-mic-Nenain*, corruptly anglicised Kilmacrenan, now a very poor village in a barony of the same name, in the county of Donegal.—See Colgan, *Trias Thaum.*, p. 494, col. a, n. 19, and O'Donnell's Life of St. Columbkille, lib. i. cc. 25, 29, 30, 59, 78, 103.

^c *Mac Cawell*.—This name is anglicised Mac Caghwell by Harris, in his edition of Ware's Writers, but it is never so written by any of the race at present. The Editor is acquainted with some of this family, who anglicise the name Camphill, and he has met others who make it Howell; but in the original territory of Kinel-Farry, which is comprised in the barony of Clogher, in the county of Tyrone, the name is anglicised Mac Cawell, which comes near

enough to the Irish pronunciation, *MacCáhwéel*.

^d *Farrell O'Gara*.—"Feargall O'Gara, that ought to be King of Culofinn, was killed by Mac Gosteloe."—D. F.

^e *The Dean O'Malone*.—This passage is rendered by D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1461. The Deane O'Mæleoin, one most ingenious of all Ireland, *quievit in Christo*, in Cluain-mic-Nois-fitz-Fidhy of St. Kieran."

^f *Cluain-muc-Nois-mic-Fidhaigh*.—This, which is given throughout the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, as published by Colgan, as the original Irish form of the name, which is now anglicised Clonmacnoise, signifies the lawn, meadow, or bog island of Nos, the son of Fíodhach, who was of the sept of the Dealbhna Eathra. But the name is also written cluain mic Noir, i. e. the Cluain of the son of Nos, and this form has been adopted throughout this work, except where the Four Masters themselves write the name differently, as in the present instance.

^g *Aengus Magraith*.—"Ængus Magcraith, a notable man thorough all Ireland over, died in

went to Cill-Mic-Nenain^b, and Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv, was styled lord after the lawful manner ; and the O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, called Mulmurry Mac Sweeny the Mac Sweeny Fanad.

Manus, the son of Brian, son of Donnell, son of Murtough [O'Conor], Lord of Carbury, died.

Mac Cawell^c, i. e. Brian, Lord of Kinel-Farry, died ; and Owen Mac Cawell was made lord.

Farrell O'Gara^d, Tanist of Coolavin, was slain by Mac Costello.

The Dean O'Malone^e, the most learned man in all Ireland, died at Cluainmuc-Nois-mic-Fidhaigh^f.

Aengus Magrath^g, a learned poet, Niall O'Higgin, and Niall, son of Farrell Oge O'Higgin, died.

Mahon, son of William O'Farrell, died.

William O'Flanagan^h, Priest and Canon Chorister of Elphin, died.

In the beginning of this year Felim Finn O'Conorⁱ was taken prisoner by

the prime of his happiness and teaching. God rest his soule."—D. F.

^b *William O'Flanagan*.—"A. D. 1461. Muirgeas, William O'Flanagan's son, preist of Shankill, and the chiefe of the Quire in Elphin, *quievit*, and the said kill, or church, was burnt in Harvest following."—D. F.

ⁱ *Felim Finn O'Conor*.—In the Annals of D. F. the account of these transactions runs as follows :

"A. D. 1461. Felim finn O'Conner's son was taken prisoner by his own cousins, .i. by the sons of Brian Ballach, and by Ruairy O'Conner Donn's son, in the beginning of this yeare, so that greate warrs and common troubles grew in Silmuiredhy afterwards, and Thady O'Conner was taken prisoner thorough that warr by his own cousins, or kinsmen, and by O'Conner Donn.

"A greate Army gathered by Mac William Bourke, and by his kinsmen, and they marched towards Machery-Connaght to release (by agreement) Felim finnn from Brian Ballagh's sons,

and gave him as much as he desired, and suretyes of the best of Connaght to make all things good and true accordingly; and so he lett Felim out of his givves on Wednesday, and he brought all those potentates to Carn-frygh-fitz-fidhy, and Mac Dermoda did put on his shooe after buying it, and they tooke pledges from Ona fitz Aengus his sept, and Mac William retired homewards after he has" [*recte* had] "left the said pledges in Brian Ballach's son's hands. O'Conner Roe's sons, seeing the extraordinary proud crowning they gave the half town of Clare to O'Conner Donn, as ransom redeeming Thady O'Conner, and came they amongst the sons of Conner Mac Branán on the Creaca and adhered they to them; Brian's sonne having intelligence thereof, he sent for Mac Dermoda, and for his men, and Bryan Duffe and Felim finnn came into that congregation, and O'Conner Roe's sonns sent wherein a hott skirmish happened betwixt them, whereby they suffered greatly on both sides, they being both weary of fighting departed at Raitinach in the evening."

ballaig 7 do Ruaidrí mac uí concobair duinn a tteir na bliadhna ra gur par coccað 7 commbuairpeað a riol muirpeadhais ðáir na ngabala rin, 7 po gabad taðg ua concobair fñin la a bpaírib.

Sloicceað la mac uilliam bupc co na bpaírib co macaíre connact uo rñiduccað feidlim pinn o mac bpiain ballaig, 7 tucpat dó a bpsé fñin ar a maíte connact a coor ppiir, 7 po lñicceað feidlim a gñimel. Rugrom na maíte rin laiir co capn ppaicé mic pioðais folctpuaid, 7 do cúir mac diairmanada a bpoce fair iar na éñnac, 7 do gabpat bpaigðe rñicta ona mic aen-gura 7 ua mbpiuin, 7 do imcið Mac uilliam iar bpaigbaíl na mbpaigatc rin ag mac bpiain ballaig. Iar na cluinpin rin do éloinn uí concobair Ruaid po puaplaiocpct taðg ua concobair ap lñé baile an élaip o ua concobair noonn, do éoið pñe a lñé cloinne concobair mec bpanaim iarptain.

Coccað mop ag gallaib mñe 7 laigñ gur milleað mopan don mñe don còccað rin. Ua concobair paigze 7 mac Rirðepð buirleir do tect co ðpuim tuirlñime ðeich cceð no m ar uille do mapelróig co ccñnnbñirpñib ppaib uile 7 baðappñe cen oman gan imeccla ag epaíctñ a neac, 7 a pluag 7 a pñpct acc cpeaclopccað na mñe ina tñimceall co nona. Ða ap an ccoccað nempañte po gabad mac feidlimið mic an calbaig í concobair la Sñan mac

^k *Felim was set at liberty*, po lñicceað feidlim a gñimel.—D. F. renders this: "He lett Felim out of his givves." The literal translation is: "Felim was let out from fetters."

^l *Carn-Fraoigh-mhic-Fiodhaigh-foltruaidh*, on which the O'Connor was inaugurated, is now called simply Carn, and is situated near the village of Tulsk, in the parish of Ogulla, barony and county of Roscommon.—See note ^a, under the year 1225, p. 221, *supra*. For some account of the inauguration of the Irish chiefs, see *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 425–452.

^m *The descendants of Ona the son of Aengus*, i.e. the Mac Branans, who were seated in the territory of Corca-Achlann, in the east of the county of Roscommon. Ona, the son of Aengus, their ancestor, was a noble Druid and lord of the district of Corca-Achlann, in the time of St. Pa-

trick, and is said to have made a present of his residence, called Imleach-Ona, then included in Corca-Achlann, to the saint, who there founded the episcopal see of Elphin.—See Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, published by Colgan, lib. ii. c. 45; O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 79; and Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. i. p. 242.

ⁿ *The Hy-Briuin*, i. e. of the O'Rourkes, O'Reillys, and their correlatives.

^o *Baile-an-chlaire*, now Ballyclare, a townland in the parish of Clontooskert, in the barony and county of Roscommon.

^p *Mac Richard Butler*.—He was a distinguished chieftain of the Butler family, who took an Irish surname from his ancestor Richard. He had residences at Kilkenny, Dunmóre, Gowran, Kill-Fraich, on the banks of the Nore, and at Dun-Aengusa-mic Nadfraich, otherwise called

his own kinsmen, i. e. the sons of Brian Ballagh and Rory O'Connor Don, so that after this capture war and disturbances arose in Sil-Murray, and Teige O'Connor himself was taken prisoner by his kinsmen.

An army was led by Mac William Burke and his kinsmen into Machaire-Chonnacht, to release Felim Finn from the son of Brian Ballagh; and they gave him his own demand for his ransom, and the chiefs of Connaught as guarantees for the payment of it, whereupon Felim was set at liberty^k. He took those chieftains with him to Carn-fraoigh-mhic-Fiodhaigh-foltruaidh^l; and Mac Dermot put on his shoe, after having purchased him; and they obtained the hostages of the descendants of Ona, the son of Aengus^m, and those of the Hy-Briuinⁿ. Mac William left these hostages with the son of Brian Ballagh, and returned home. As soon as the sons of O'Connor Roe had heard of this, they ransomed Teige O'Connor from O'Connor Don, by giving the half townland of Baile-an-chlair^o for him; and they afterwards went over to Conor Mac Branán.

A great war broke out between the English of Meath and those of Leinster, during which war a great part of Meath was destroyed. O'Connor Faly and Mac Richard Butler^p went to Druim-Tuirleime^q with one thousand horsemen, or more, all wearing helmets, and remained there, without fear or dread, shoeing their steeds^r; and their army and marauding parties were plundering and burning Meath in every direction. It was in this war that the son of Felim, who was son of Calvach O'Connor, was taken prisoner by John, son of Mac Thomas.

Rath-an-Photaire, which he purchased from the Earl of Ormond. Rath-an-Photaire, i. e. the Potter's rath, is now vulgarly called, in Irish, Rath-an-Photail, and anglicised Pottle-rath. It is a townland, containing the ruins of a rath, castle, and church, in the parish of Kilmanagh, barony of Cranagh, and county of Kilkenny. A copy of the Psalter of Cashel, which was made for this chieftain in the year 1453, by John Boy O'Clery, at Rath-an-Photaire, is still extant, in rather bad preservation, in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. Laud. 610.

^q *Druim-Tuirleime*, now Drumhurlin, situated in the parish of Taghmon, barony of Corkaree, and county of Westmeath.—See Ordnance map

of that county, sheet 13.

^r *Shoeing their steeds*, *ag cpatéfo a neac*.—

This passage is translated as follows by D. F. :

“A. D. 1461. The English of Meath and the Lagenians made great warr, whereby a great part of Meath was destroyed. O'Conner Faly and Mac Richard Butler marched with an army to Drumtorlingy, 1000 helmets on horseback, *vel plus*, wherein *they being shoeing their horses*, their army and forlorne hopes preying and burning Meath on all sides round about them” [7 baap ríde ag cpatéao a neac, 7 a pluag 7 a rípe acc cneacloccaob na míde i na cumceall], “until it was later end of the day. By that warr was taken prisoner one of the

mic tomair. Comta mopa d'págbail d'ua concobair o gallaib do ciond Sioba amail ra gnaí le fí a ionaid do grier.

Creaíca mopa la maí eóagair pop barun dealbna 7 creaíca mopa ele beor pop leóúraib gur aircc an tír co hÍène.

Creaíca Púirtlomain la cloinn irial 1 fírgail.

Maíleaclainn mac fíoinn ui domnallain decc.

Teboid ua maílmuaí d'ígearna líte fear cceall do marbaí lá hua maílmuaí na coillead.

sons of Felim fitz Calwagh O'Conner, by John, son to Mac Thomas. Nevertheless the English gave much goods to O'Conner for to graunt them peace, as it was accustomed by his predecessors often times afore that."

* *Great depredations.*—This passage is translated by D. F. as follows :

"A. D. 1461. Mageochagan tooke great preyes from the Baron of Delbhna, and tooke other great preyes from the Leyses" [*recte* Leyduses] "so that he ransacked the country as far as Ethney."

† *The sons of Irial O'Farrell.*—"The preyes of Portlomon, taken by Irial O'Fergail's sons, and by the youths of Clann-shane unknowne to their ffathers."—D. F.

‡ *Port-Lomain*, i. e. the port, bank, or fort, of St. Loman, now Portlemon, on the margin of Lough Owel, near Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath.—See the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at 7th February, where the name of this saint is thus entered: "Lomán Locha h-Uair: 17 ón Lomán 17n eugaí Pope Lomáin a n-lapmíoe. Loman of Loch Uair: it is from this Loman Port-Lomain in Westmeath was called."

The Loch Uair here referred to is now called Lóc Uaill; but in an Inquisition taken at Mullingar, on the 11th of April, 1610, it is called "Lough Waire, *alias* Loughwoyle," where it will be observed that the ancient and modern forms of the name are attempted to be given in the anglicised spellings. The ruins of St. Loman's monastery are still visible in the north-east ex-

tremity of the townland of Portlemon, within Lord De Blaquiére's demesne, and on a point of land on the very margin of Loch-Uair, now pronounced Lóc Uail, and about three miles and a half to the north-west of Mullingar. The situation of the lakes, now vulgarly called Loch Uail and Loch Ingil, perfectly agrees with the description of Loch Uair and Loch Ainninn, given in the *Dinnsenchus* (Lib. Leacan, fol. 261, a, b), in which it is stated that "they are of equal size, and lie north and south." The town of Mullingar now lies nearly central between them.

For some account of St. Loman of Loch Uair see Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 363, and Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 966, where he calls Portlomain a town [*oppidum*] belonging to the family of Nugent: "A *Lomano* appellationem accepit *Port-Loman*, Nugentiorum in Occidentali Mediâ oppidum; in quo Sancti illius adhuc colitur memoria."

§ *Theobald O'Molloy.*—"Tibbott O'Melmoy, halfe-king of Ferkell, was killed by O'Melmoy na Coille."—D. F.

* Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following entries omitted by the Four Masters :

"A defeate given to the English of Meath partelie, and to the Reylyes, by the English of Urgiall, and by the sonns of Rowry Mag-mahon, wherein many were slaine and taken prisoners, whose names we know not.

"Another defeate given by O'Reily and by

O'Connor [however] obtained great rewards from the English for making peace with them, as had been usual with his predecessors.

Great depredations^s were committed by Mageoghegan on the Baron of Delvin. Great depredations were also committed by him on the Ledwiches, so that he plundered the country as far as the River Inny.

The sons of Irial O'Farrell^s plundered Port-Lomain^s.

Melaghlin, son of Flann O'Donnellan, died.

Theobald O'Molloy^s, Lord of half the territory of Fircall, was slain by O'Molloy of the Wood^s.

Philipp Maguire, against the sons of Ædh Maguire, wherein Mælaghlin mac Ædha was taken prisoner, and other good men.

"Great dearth and very bad cheape throughout all Ireland.

"The Saxons, or English, Domination was dissolved, & spoilde, and the Duke of Yorke slaine, and many thousands of the English with him, and the Earle of Ormond.

"The Bishop of Killala, .i. O'Coneoil, was killed by Magnus O'Dowda his son.

"Mælaghlyn, William O'Kellye's son, was taken prisoner by the sons of Breasal O'Kelly, and brought him to Teagh-da-condy, and was rescued by the sons of Walter Bourke, and by Thady Cæch fitz William O'Kelly.

"Cormac (surnamed the lame) fitz Tomaltagh O'Birn was slaine by the sons of M. O'Birn, in Raith-na-Romhanach (viz. of the Romans) on good friday, and they brought a prey of Cowes also.

"O'Daly of Corcomro and Niall Oge O'huiggin, and Niall fitz Feargal Oge O'huiggin, *mortui sunt*.

"Mahon fitz William O'Feargail died.

"Shane Carragh fitz Thady fitz William Mac Brenan, a courageous man, died.

"Thomas fitz Augustine Mac-an-bard died.

"Dermod fitz Daniel fitz John fitz Sitryck O'Mælconry died.

"A great prey was taken from the people of

Formayl, by Donell Cam Mac Donnaghie's sons, and by part of the sons of Brian Mac Donnaghy.

"Donnagh O'Kelly was taken prisoner by Clanmaicny-Eogyn, and by the sons of Ædh fitz William O'Kelly.

"Rathguairy was preyed and burnt by Mageochagan.

"Clan-Mælaghlin was burned by Cathal Mag Ranyll and Brian Ballagh's sons; they also killed some men.

"Donnagh O'Kelly happily released and that beyond expectation.

"Mac Dermoda and his kinsmen tooke (by deceit) greates preyes from the sons of Ruairy Mac Dermoda, soe that all the country was made wast both spirituall and Temporall thorough their Dissentions, so that Mac Dermoda, his kinsmen and adherents in all the country both men & Cattles went to Clann-Conway. And the sons of Ruairy Mac Dermoda, and as many adhering to them, went to the woods of Corslew, so that they betwixt them both, spoiled all Clergies Ecclesiastical and Temporall & layties undoubtedly. Thady O'Conner aforesaid, after the abovementioned skirmish, came towards Mac Dermoda, and Brian's son, and his own sons, asking restitution of his kingdome and name, and he was absolutely refused. Then O'Conner's sons did forsake Brian Ballagh's sons, and they scattered on both sides."

ΑΙΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1462.

Αιοιρ Κριοστ, μίλε, cethpe déo, Sfrcca, a do.

Μαινιρτιρ βραθαρ ινιουρ do ειονηρccnao i muineachán le linn peiðlimioh mic ðriain mic apðgaíl méz maðgaíma do ðñeth na tiðgíma i noiρgiallaibh.

Þrioιρ ðaimiρi .i. Þarðalon mac Aoða uí plannaccain decc ap loc deapcc.

Þriain mac Þilip mezuioρi fñi a aioρi ba fñiρi eineac, 7 íngnam i ccoiceoð ulað uile do maρbað a ttoρaiρhect a cpeiche la cloinn Aιρt uí néill, .i. la Ruaiðri co na bpaίtpibh iar ppaemað a anacail, 7 iar mbñe athaio aca illaimh. Emann Ruao mac Sñain mezuioρi do maρbað leiρ an Ruaiðri cceona.

Taðcc mac Eocchain uí concobair ticefina caipbpe decc.

Μαιoim la ταðcc ua cconcobair 7 la a bpaίtpib pop cloinn þriain ðallaiz iη po maρbað ðiapmaite mac ðonchaða mic þriain, 7 Sñan mac ταðcc mic tiðeapnain na coρpa, 7 cuipetñ iao do ðpuim a ttiρe 7 a nuile maίetñ. Tiaðait ða mac þriain fñi hi Scén hi cclñn mec ðpanain ap iη nðpeanchaiz, 7 po ðñiceñ do Mac ðpanain a tpiñiceñ go po cuipit ap poρpa o tíρ co tíρ, 7 po hionnapbað Mac ðpanain fñiρi ap a ðuthaiz iρiη Anðale. Ro ðab ó fñiðail fñiρi, 7 do pað fñiρann ðia cñethpaibh 7 coimnmfð tíρe ðia muιtiρi.

⁷ *Muineachan*, now Monaghan, a town which gives name to a county of the same name. No ruins of this monastery now remain.

⁸ *Bartholomew, the son of Hugh O'Flanagan*.—This was the prior who repaired or rebuilt the great abbey church at Devenish, as appears from an inscription on a stone in the wall.

⁹ *In pursuit of a prey*, a ttoρaiρhect a cpeiche.—D. F. renders it “pursuing his own prey.”

¹⁰ *Teige O'Conor*.—The substance of this entry is given somewhat more circumstantially in the Annals of D. F. as follows :

“A. D. 1462. Thady O'Conner, and his kinsmen, and his sons, came into the north part of Balintober, they on Sunday, in Corraygowann,

being stayed for victuals, the sons of Brian Ballagh Mac Dermota and Mac Brennan, altogether, went against them, not respecting the Lord's day; but so it happily happened to them to have a circumspective watch, they making fires and dressing their horses, saw many footmen coming in hast towards them, over the top of Cluanyn, before the body of the host. Then O'Conner and his kinsmen took to their horses and marched manfully against their enimes, betwixt whome happened a cruell skirmish. But God (whose day they abused) worked miraculously against Mac Branán by beating him, with his men, thorough the deepe River, but for that the river was neere to them, their losses might be much more. They lost Sytrick Mac Sanlye's son and other good persons of note, and

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1462.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-two.

A monastery for Friars Minor was commenced at Muineachan', while Felim, the son of Brian, son of Ardgall Mac Mahon, was Lord of Oriel.

The Prior of Devenish, i. e. Bartholomew, the son of Hugh O'Flanagan^a, died on Lough Derg.

Brian, the son of Philip Maguire, the most hospitable and chivalrous man of all the men of Ulster of his age, was killed, while in pursuit of a prey^a, by the sons of Art O'Neill, i. e. Rory and his brothers, after they had promised to protect him, and after he had been in their hands for some time. Edmond Roe, the son of John Maguire, was slain by the same Rory.

Teige, the son of Owen O'Connor, Lord of Carbury, died.

Teige O'Connor^b and his kinsmen defeated the sons of Brian Ballagh. Dermot, the son of Donough, son of Brian, and John, the son of Teige Mac Tiernan na Corra, were slain in the battle. The sons of Brian Ballagh were then driven from their country, and spoiled of all their property. The two sons of Brian himself went over in dismay to Conor Mac Branane to Greanach; but Mac Branane was forced to abandon them, so that they were proclaimed and driven from country to country, and Mac Branane himself was banished from his country into Annaly, where O'Farrell received him, and gave him lands for his cattle, and coigny to his people^c in his territory.

O'Conner went safe towards Mac Branane.

"Mac Branane was forced to forsake Brian Ballagh's sons, and they were proclaimed and chased from place to place, and Mac Branane himself was banished out of his land towards the Angaly, and O'Feargail friendly received him, and gave lands to his cattle, and quarters to his men; afterwards Mac Branane and his kinsmen went to certain villages in O'Conner's country, and burnt some of them. O'Conner having intelligence thereof, he being at Ard-bearna of Clannecathyl, marched to meet him, towards the mountain, and overtook them, and

Mac Branane charged him and gave a small touch of a speare to Felim in his knee, but Felim manfully spurred his horse against him, and soe he tooke Mac Branane and saved his life, and there was slaine one Cormac by wan" [one] "cast of a dart, and two or three of Mac Branane's men were killed in the same skirmish, and Mac Branane was ransomed from him for the sum of fourscore marks, and for the rent of a free towne (which they had afore that), and the same rent to be given to O'Conner from thenceforth."

^c Coigny to his people.—D. F. renders this

Sloicchead la Mac uilliam cloinne Riocairb i nuib cairín gur eirig ua meacair, .i. Tadcc cona comashtaib doibh gur marbad uilliam búrc mac mic uilliam dafn upcor gae la mac ui meachair, 7 ba he an turcor rin pucc ua mshap co na plog app. An tua mshair rin ticcsina ua ccairin decc iapettain 7 a mac do gabáil a ionaid.

Mac bhranain, .i. Tomaltach cappach mac cuinn mic aodha decc iapccian aoir.

Iapla ócc upmuman do teét i nepinn co pochaide moir do Shaxoib. Ro pár coccaó moir etir Iapla upmuman, 7 dearmuman dia po gabad Teroio mac iapla dšmuman la buztilepachaid. Ro gabad leo bfor Port lairge. Ro chinnyft iapam cat do tabairt diapoile co po ionnraig cach a cele díob, 7 bá dar paruccad iapla upmuman do deachaid Mac Rirófir do tabairt an cat a an la hipin. Cú pil ann éra aét po rraóinead an cat fair, 7 po gabad é buó dfin. Aetbhat apoile co po haónait dšichnebar an éitpe céo

"quarters to his men." Do pab connmfo éipe dia muineir means that he billeted Mac Bran's people on the farmers of his territory.

^d *Hy-Cairin*, now Ikerrin, a barony in the north of the county of Tipperary, in which the O'Meaghers, or Mahers, are still numerous.

^e *One cast of a javelin*.—This passage is translated by D. F. as follows :

"A. D. 1462. An army gathered by Mac William of Clanrickard towards Icarin, but O'Meachayr and his confederates raysing against them whereby William Bourk Mac William's son was slaine by wan" [one] "cast of a dart by O'Meachayr's son, by which one throw O'Meachayr escaped with his army. Thady O'Meachayr, King of Icarin, died, and his sonn supplid his place."

^f *Mac Branain*.—This entry is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows :

"A. D. 1462. Mac Branane Tomaltagh Caragh fitz Con fitz Edh, died, he being impoverished for a long season before."

^g *The young Earl of Ormond*.—He was Sir John Butler, brother and heir to James, fifth Earl of

Ormond, who was one of the first victims to the revenge of the Yorkists after the battle of Towton. Edward IV. afterwards restored Sir John in blood, who succeeded as John sixth Earle of Ormond. He was considered one of the most accomplished gentlemen of the age in which he lived, and Edward IV. is reported to have said, "that if good breeding and liberal qualities were lost in the world they might be all found in the Earle of Ormonde." He died on his pilgrimage at Jerusalem, in the year 1478, and was succeeded by his brother Thomas.—See Leland's History of Ireland, book iii. c. 3, and the Pedigree of Ormond by Lodge and Burke.

^h *Saxons*, i. e. Englishmen. This passage is translated by D. F. as follows :

"A. D. 1462. The young Earle of Ormond came to Ireland in this yeare, with a multitude of Englishmen. Then great warr was rayseed betwixt the Earles of Ormond and Desmond. Gerott, son to the Earl of Desmond, was taken prisoner by the Butlers. Portlargo was taken by them ; but afterwards they on both sides ordained to decide their variances by sett Battle,

An army was led by Mac William of Clanrickard into Hy-Cairin^a, where O'Meagher, i.e. Teige, and his confederates, rose up to oppose him. The son of O'Meagher slew William Burke, the son of Mac William, by one cast of a javelin^c; and it was this cast that saved O'Meagher and his army. This O'Meagher, Chief of Hy-Cairin, died a short time afterwards, and his son assumed his place.

Mac Branan^f, i.e. Tomaltagh Carragh, son of Con, son of Hugh, died at an advanced age.

The young Earl of Ormond^g came to Ireland with a great number of Saxons^b [i.e. Englishmen]. A great war broke out between the Earls of Ormond and Desmond, in the course of which Garrett, the son of the Earl of Desmond, was taken prisoner by the Butlers. Waterford was also taken by them. They [i.e. both Earls] afterwards agreed to give battle to each other, and they came to an engagement; but it was against the will of the Earl of Ormond that Mac Richard went to fight the battle on that day. Howbeit he was defeated, and taken prisoner; and, according to some accounts, there were four hundred and ten of the

and soe they have done; meeting each one" [*recte* each other] "with an odious, irefull countenance; nevertheless, it was against the Earle of Ormond's will Mac Richard went to fight that day, for Englishmen were accustomed not to give battle on Munday, nor after noon any day; but Mac Richard respected not that their superstitious observation, but went on, though he had the worst, he being defeated and taken prisoner also; and after the account of them that knew it, there was the number of 410 of his men buried, besides all that was eaten by Doggs and by foules of the aire" [*cenmota a ndubap coin 7 eadubeaia*]. "And Gerott tooke Kilkenny and the corporate townes of the Butler's Countrey after that slaughter made of them in the said battle, and the said young Earle with his said Englishmen, were in an impregnable stronghold. A young kinsman, or brother to the said Earle of Ormond, came to Ireland after he had taken four shippes of the Earle of Desmond's fleet, by which the Butlers were greatly strengthened."

It appears from a fragment of a copy of the Psalter of Cashel, preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, Laud. 610, that this battle was fought at Baile-an-phoill, now Pilltown, near Carrick-on-Suir, in the barony of Iverk, and county of Kilkenny; and that after the battle Mac Richard was obliged to give up to Thomas Earl of Desmond this very copy of the Psalter of Cashel (which was then more perfect than it is at present), and also the Book of Carrick. This appears from a memorandum in the margin of fol. 110, p. 6, of which the following is a literal translation:

"This was the Psalter of Mac Richard Butler untill the Defeat of Baile-an-phoill was given to the Earl of Ormond and to Mac Richard by the Earl of Desmond (Thomas) when this Book and the Book of Carrick were obtained in the redemption of Mac Richard; and it was this Mac Richard that had these Books transcribed for himself, and they remained in his possession untill Thomas Earl of Desmond wrested them from him."

uís cenmóta a nuaḃar coin 7 eaḃaíḃa. Gabait dona ḡraltaiḡ cell cainniḡh, 7 bailte mopa epiche builtepaḃ iar ccop a náir ip in cath rin. Agus bai an tiapla oec upmuman rin cona Shaxoib i mbaile daingín, 7 nochap péaḃaḃ a toḡail. Bratair ele don iapla rin do teḃt i nEirinn, 7 ceithpe longa co na mbaí innḃib do ḡabail dó do loingḡr iapla ḡrḡmuman for in pparpḡe, 7 nḡr mop do ḡabail do builepacaib tpeota.

Maíom for ua pḡḡḡail la mac cuinn uí maíleclainn, la díolmuneacáibh 7 la laoiḡhpeach mac Roppa ipin nuacongḃail in po ḡabaḃ Eḡann mac uí pḡḡail, 7 aoinḡr dócc do ḡluoḃt muirḡḡḡḡaiḡ óicc uí pḡḡail. Seḃtmoḡat a nḡbaḃa etip marḃaḃh 7 ḡabail.

Tomar mac catail mic tomair uí pḡr ḡail tánaip na hAngaile do marḃaḃ i mbeol atha na Palip ip in oíḃe for lopcc a epiche la ḡrḡm do díolmuneacáibh, la cloinn Concobaip, 7 la macaib Muirḡḡḡḡaiḡ co pucpat a cḡno 7 a epach iar na pḡḡaib i nuathah amail pob annam laip.

This memorandum was written into the manuscript, while it was in the possession of Thomas, Earl of Desmond.

ⁱ Besides the number devoured by dogs and birds [of prey], cenmóta a nuaḃar coin 7 eaḃaíḃa. This is rendered by D. F., "besides all that was eaten by Doggs and foules of the aire." The literal translation is, besides all that dogs and birds devoured. *ḡuaḃar* is the third person plural, past tense of *íem*, I eat; and the word *eaḃaíḃa*, the plural of *eaḃaíḃe*, which is still a living word, denoting a bird of prey, is used in the Book of Ballymore to signify birds in general, as in the following example: 7 tiḡepnaíḃ do iapcaib in mapá, 7 do eaḃaíḃ in nímí, 7 do na huilíḃ anmannaiḃ; "and rule over the fishes of the sea, and the birds of the air, and over all the animals."

ⁱ O'Farrell.—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1462. O'Fergail was defeated by Conn O'Melaghlyn's son, and by the Dillons, and by Lysagh fitz Rossa, in the Nuacongwail, wherein was taken prisoners Edmond, son to O'Fergail,

and eleaven men of the sept of Mortagh O'ffergail; and I was told that they lost to the number 70 men both captives and killed; and that defeate was but small loss to the Angaly in respect of" [*recte* in comparison to] "what happened therein afterwards, for it was not long after that was killed the only young son of a Duke that had most family and was excellentest in martiall feates, and was the most" [i. e. greatest] "preyer of English and Irish, his enimies, viz., Thomas fitz Cathal fitz Thomas O'Fergail, in Bel-atha-na-Palisey, i. e. in the foord of the palace, on the tract of his own prey, in the night time, by a company of the Dillons, and of the Clann-Conner, and of the Mac Morthyes, so that they tooke his head and his prey, he being but few men as he never was accustomed afore that houre. God's blessing and the blessing of all the saints be on his soule."

^k *Nuachongbhail*, now Naughaval, the name of a church and of a parish lying partly in the county of Longford and partly in Westmeath. According to the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, Bishop Fachtna was the patron saint of this

slain of his people interred, besides the number who were devoured by dogs and birds [of preyⁱ]. The Geraldines took Kilkenny and the other towns in the country of the Butlers, after the slaughter of the latter in this battle; but the young Earl of Ormond remained with his Englishmen in a fortified town, which could not be taken. Another brother of the Earl came to Ireland, and on the sea took four ships, with their crews, belonging to the Earl of Desmond; and, in consequence of this, the Butlers acquired great power.

O'Farrell¹ was defeated by the son of Con O'Melaghlin, the Dillons, and Laoighseach, the son of Ross, at Nuachongbhail^k, where Edmond, the son of O'Farrell, and eleven men of the descendants of Murtough Oge O'Farrell, were taken prisoners. They [i. e. the vanquished] lost in all seventy men, including the prisoners and the slain.

Thomas, the son of Cathal, son of Thomas O'Farrell, Tanist of Annaly, was slain at Bel-atha-na-Pailise^l, at night, while in pursuit of a prey, which the party of the Dillons, the Clann-Conor, and the sons of Murtough, were carrying off. They bore away his head and his spoil with them, having found him with [merely] a few troops, a circumstance of rare occurrence with him^m.

church, and his memory was celebrated here on the 19th of January: "Fáctna eaproc o Nuachongbail in Iapmíde."

¹ *Bel-atha-na-Pailise*, i. e. mouth of the ford of Pallis. This was the name of a ford on the river Inny, which forms the northern boundary of the townlands of Pallasbeg and Pallasmore, in the parish of Forgný, barony of Shrule, and county of Longford.

^m Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters:

"Great frost in this year, that slaughtered many stocks, and it was dissolved partly from the beginning untill the feast day of S. Bery, viz. the 14 or 15 day of February.

"Thady O'Conner, his kinsmen, and sons, about Easter, defeated Brian Ballagh sons, whereby was slaine Dermoid fitz Donnagh, son's son to Brian, an excellent son of a King, and John fitz Thady mac Tigernan-na-corra, and

they were all banished out of the country, and from all their goods. Thus farr Brian Ballagh's sons Reigne. The two sons of the said Brian fled towards Mac Branane on the Creaca.

"Great preyes taken by Rory mac Dermoda, by Cormac Mac Donnaghy, and by the youths of Conner Mac Donnaghy's sept, from Clan-Conway, the ffoord of Down Imgane, and from Mac Dermoda, and from Conner Mac Dermoda, to the number of six score cowes, besides preyes at Killin from Rory Mac Dermoda, whereby Cormac fitz Conner Mac Dermoda was slaine by one blow of a Lance, the number of the said later preyes was 480 Cowes, and seven scores in every hundred thereof, they all brought into their holds. Rory, son to O'Conner, was ransomed from O'Conner Donn for some certaine ransome, and for and" [*sic*] "Cathal roe O'Conner roe's son, and also Cathal was ransomed from him for four score marks.

"Cathal Magranyll (*alias* Reynolds) defeated

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1463.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, mile, ceirpe céo, Sercca, a tpi.

Ἰολλακριορτ mac edigen biocairpe tsmraill Pattraicc i noilpinn ἡ caná-naé corað do ecc.

Concobar mac catail Ruaid még pagnaill tigeapna cloinne bibraiz décc.
Sémur mac gearoid iarla deapmuman décc.

Ἰαρμαid mor mac diarmatta í concobair do marbað la cloinn taidcc ui concobair occ ear da conna for búill.

Cuilén ua diomuraiz do marbað la gallaib.

Corbmac ballac mac concobair mec donnchaio an mac oirpiz rob oir-dsica oimeac ἡ sngnam, ba fsiir aine ἡ eolur ar zac nealaðain dá paibe i moctar connaet décc iar mbuaio nongta ἡ naetpize.

Ἰοραiccio la huilliam bupe mac Ripoisro for cairlen muilinn adam i nepaic a iula gur leanao é a ttopaizgaet co boro baile in motaiz go po iompaioisroim fpiuin tópaiz ἡ po marbað cuicc fpi décc don ttopaiz lair fa mac maghura mic diarmada mec donnchaio, ἡ fa macaib hí neill, do bñ a puil appam fñn occ an ccairlen pin peet piam.

Mac maiu baiped tigeapna típe hamalgaio, ἡ Siacur cam mac fsihgail tigeapna cloinne hamlaioib ui fsihgail décc.

the sons of Malaghlyn, and took prisoners William Magranyll and Torlagh Mac Duffegall, Constable of Galloglachs, and Irial O'Fergail's son, and Cathal Magranyll was made Magranyll and renounced his brother Conner out of his Dukedom, he being of great age.

"Great dearth in this summer. This was the year of Grace, many of the Irish repaired on pilgrimage towards S. James in Spaine.

"Galway, the River so called, was made dry whereby many good things was" [were] "found therein.

"Thady, son to Eogan O'Conner, lord of Carbry, died.

"Brian fitz Philipp Maguire, the most Hospitall and most courageous man of his own (age, i.) yeares that was in all Ulster, was

slaine (pursueing his own prey) by the sons of Art O'Nell, after granting him quarter, and being their prisoner for a while.

"Meyler Bourke, son to Mac Seoinine, died,

"O'Mordha's daughter, O'Conner ffaly's wife, died."

ⁿ *Gilchreest Mac Etigen*.—"A. D. 1463. Gille-Christ Mac Edigen, vicar of St. Patrick's church in Oilfinn, and one of the Quire, died."—D. F.

^o *Clann-Bibsaigh*, a district in the barony and county of Leitrim. This passage is thus given in the Annals of D. F. :

"A. D. 1463. Conner fitz Cathal, *Dux* of Clan-Bibsy, died."

^p *Eas-Da-Conna*, i. e. the cataract of St. Dachonna, the son of Eirc, the patron saint of the place. This cataract is sometimes called Eas-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1463.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-three.

Gilchreest Mac Edigen^a, Vicar of St. Patrick's Church at Elphin, and a Canon Chorister, died.

Conor, the son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall, Lord of Clann-Bibsaigh^c, died.

James, son of Garrett, Earl of Desmond, died.

Dermot More, son of Dermot O'Connor, was slain by the sons of Teige O'Connor at Eas-Da-Conna^b, on the River Boyle.

Cuilen O'Dempsey was slain by the English.

Cormac Ballagh^a, the son of Conor Mac Donough, and son of a chieftain, the most illustrious for hospitality and prowess, and the most profoundly skilled in every science of all the Irish of Lower Connaught in his time, died, after the victory of Uinction and Penance.

William Burke, the son of Richard, marched to attack the castle of Muilenn-Adam, in revenge of [the loss of] his eye. He was pursued to the borders of Ballymote, where he turned round on his pursuers, and killed fifteen of them, with the son of Manus^d, son of Dermot Mac Donough, and with the sons of O'Neill, who had some time before put his eye out at that castle.

The son of Main Barrett, Lord of Tirawley, and Siacus Cam^e, the son of Farrell, Lord of the Clann-Auliffe O'Farrell^f, died.

mic-n-Eirc, i. e. the cataract of the son of Eirc, and now always *cap uí fíolainn*, anglice Assylin, i. e. O'Flynn's cataract, from O'Flynn, the coarb or lay incumbent of the church so called, situated opposite the cataract, about six furlongs to the west of the town of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.—See the years 1209 and 1222.

^a *Cormac Ballagh*.—"Cormac Ballagh fitz Conner Mac Donnaghy, the only man of his own rank that most merited and got note and fame, and that had best insight and knowledge in all arts, greatest goodness and familie, and was the best warrior and preyer (against his enemies) in Ighter Connaght, died after receiving Extreame

Uinction, and has done penance. God rest his soule."—D. F.

^c *With the son of Manus*.—D. F. translates it about the son of Magnus, thus :

"A. D. 1463. William Burke marched towards the castle of Mullinn Adam, in revenge of his eye, and was pursued to the borders of Ballymote, and he turning back against the pursuers, 15 men of the pursuers were slaine about the son of Magnus fitz Dermod Mac Donnaghy, and about O'Neill's son that put out his eye at the same castle in time past."

^e *Siacus Cam*, i. e. Jacques the Crooked.

^f *Clann-Auliffe O'Farrell*.—The territory possessed by this sept of the O'Farrells is comprised

Ḑrainne inghn taidg uí Ruairc bhn mec donnchaib decc.

Taidg mac domnaill móir mec donnchaib tighinna riðe for let tpe hoilealla ⁊ a écc.

Enri mac feilim uí ragaillig do marbað la donnchaib mac tomair óicc meguib.

Ado mac giollapattraicc meguib decc.

Rí Saxon do cor tiodlaicib go hua neill enri mac eogain, .i. oét plata ⁊ da piéct do rgarlaid, ⁊ id oir et cetepa.

O neill do tabairt tuarparail do tigherna tuadmunan do taidg mac toirpdealbaid uí brian.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1464.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, ceitpe ced, Sfrceatt, a cftair.

Feapdite mág dubne eppcop an da breipne décc.

Oiapmaitt mac mupcaðain pacart toccaide decc.

in the present barony of Moydow, in the county of Longford. For the number of townlands comprised in the territory of the Clanawley O'Farrell, see an Inquisition taken at Ardagh, on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I. This passage is thus given in the Annals of D. F. :

"A. D. 1463. James Cam fitz Felim, Lord of Clann-Awly O'Fergyl, died."

"*Gave wages*, i. e. O'Neill gave a subsidy to O'Brien, Prince of Thomond, who acknowledged himself as his vassal.—See note¹, under the year 1258, p. 368, *supra*."

"Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters :

"Hubertt fitz William Mac David, the Second" [Tanist] "of Clan-Sir-David, died.

"William Mac David, Second" [i. e. Tanist] "of Clan-Sir-David, died.

"O'Broyne was slaine by the English, and the English" [were] "defeated in the same day

by the Broynes, whereby they lost many noble and Ignoble men.

"Mac Donnaghy riavy of the Balimote, viz., Tomaltagh mac Maelruany, a good man, died by to" [too] "much drinking of *aqua vite*."

"Great preyes and pillages taken by O'Conner ffaly from the English of Meath, so that his forces reached to Barna-in-iuber.

"Edmond O'ffergail was ransomed.

"Nine men of Kenelfiacha-mac-Nell were slaine in a skirmish on the day of S. Columb-Killy, in Durmay, and that occasioned for challenging a bow, about the son of Dermoid fitz Edh boy Mageochagan, and about the son of Fiacha Mageochagan by the people of Clan-Colman, and of Fera-Keall.

"Thady O'Conner and Fera-Keall marched to Delbna Maccoghlan, wherein Thady was taken prisoner, and Felim O'Conner's son, and many horses and armour was taken from them, and Thady was ransomed for 200 marks, and they being Goshippes and fosterers, and after the re-

Grainne, the daughter of Teige O'Rourke, and wife of Mac Donough, died.

Teige, the son of Donnell More Mac Donough, Lord of half the territory of Tirerrill, died.

Henry, the son of Felim O'Reilly, was slain by Thomas, son of Donough Oge Maguire.

Hugh, the son of Gillapattrick Maguire, died.

The King of England sent presents to O'Neill, Henry, the son of Owen, i. e. forty-eight yards of scarlet, a chain of gold, &c.

O'Neill gave wages" to Teige, son of Turlough O'Brien, Lord of Thomond".

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1464.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-four.

Fearsithe Mac Duibhne, Bishop of the two Breifnys [Kilmore], died.

Dermot Mac Murchadhain, a worthy priest^x, died.

leasement of Thady, he went to Fera tulagh, that were friends and fosterers to him and to O'Conner, and brought great spoyles from thence, that caused warr and common troubles betwixt O'Conner and Thady, whereby horses and men were slaine, so that Thady was forced to repaire to Clanmalure.

"O'Flanagan and his sons being taken prisoners by Brian Ballagh's sept, and his house was burnt in Collin-O'Carthy, and was grievously wounded by an arrow, Brian Ballagh's sept tooke (in night time) a prey in Derry-Carlindy, from Cathal Duffe O'Conner's son. O'Flanagan was released, and was not lycenced to settle his lands, and his son was from him in restraint as pledge for accomplishment.

"Conn O'Melaghlin's son was wickedly taken prisoner in the Petite of Mullengare's house, and excellent good horses and armour taken from him, not respecting to be his forsterer, and many more good men of note and qualitie of Ferakeall, and of Clan-colman, and the two sons of Conn son also, were all taken prisoners.

O'Conner ffaly haveing Intelligence thereof marched with a mighty army to Mullengare, and forcibly rescued O'Melaghlin's son, and left the rest in restraint, and brought two or three hundred cowes, and much of good household stuffe, and many Hoggs from them. Nevertheless they concluded peace with him, and all the foresaid spoyles was forgiven him.

"Thady O'Conner and Kenelfiacha Mac Nell tooke great preyes in Maghery Curenny, so that they spoiled all the country from Killinivor outwards, and from Dunnamona southwards.

"Magranyll's sons, with their forces, went to the towne of Tuam-Usin, and burnt a Towne therein, and have taken a prey, and they afterwards went into their cotta, and their men by land with the prey; three of Cormack mac Richard's men were slaine, and O'Moran's two sons, and two or three of the pursuers, were killed, about the son of Amly fitz Matthew fitz Cuconacht O'ffergail."

^x *A worthy priest.*—"Dermoid O'Murchadhan, a good priest, *quievit.*"—D. F.

Taobh ua concobair do ecc an rataru iap cced feil muire 7 a aolacac co honoraic hi Ror comain la phioct catail cpoibdeirg tiap 7 toir, 7 la tuathaib fil muirsohaig arceana.

Cedac ua morba ticefhna laoiri decc do tpeagait.

Domnall ua Ruairc, Seaan mac an oirpel mic muirceartaiḡ oice ui pŕigail, Maoileaclainn mac brian mic muirceartaiḡ óice uí pŕigail co na rinnai, Mor ingean tŕemair ui éinneiridḡ bŕn méḡ eocaccain co na hingin 7 muirceartaic mac Sŕain uí duibghnoin decc don tŕŕigait cedna.

Muircŕtaic mac airt uí maoileaclainn, 7 a bŕn ingŕn í cobŕtaig, 7 tŕiap eile amaille pŕiu do dol décc in aen lo co noisce tŕe ŕeḡaḡ eic do cuatḡ do na cnarait cedna.

Remann mac an pŕíora mic loclainn uí pŕigail decc don tŕeagait.

Domnall cam mac concobair mec donnchar decc.

Mac diarmata ruatḡ, .i. diarmait mac maoilecluin, Catul bacac mac corbmaic na pormaile, 7 bŕnmuman ingŕn ui plannagain decc.

Cono mac neill ḡairb uí domnaill, 7 aengur mac neill uí domnaill do marbaḡ la heicneacan mac neactain uí domnaill hi pŕindruim an. 8. la Mai.

Cŕeacluaicceac la hua neill, 7 la cloinn neactain í domnaill i tŕip conaill iap marbaḡ cuinḡ uí domnaill ḡor loirŕŕŕe an tŕip co hac ŕeanaig co pugrat ḡroige, 7 bú iomḡa. Acŕ éŕna ní deachait ḡan diogail uair po ŕaḡait pŕot luagh a puccrat, .i. brian mac concobair oice mic concobair Ruatḡ meḡuidir ŕaḡi ar eineaic, ar ŕngnaim, 7 pŕi tŕige aoidaḡ coitŕŕn co noctair ar ŕicŕt don tŕluagh do marbaḡ maraon pŕip.

¹ *Teige O'Conor.*—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows :

"A. D. 1464. Thady O'Conner, halfé King of Connaght, died on Saturday after the assumption of our Blessed Lady Mary, and was buried in Roscomon, in an honorable manner, by Cathal Crovederg's sept, by West and East, and by the Tuathas, viz. the countryes, of Silmuredhy Mulehan, as never a king in his dayes was, haveing so many grosses of Horse and foote companyes of Galloglaghes and other souldiers about his body; and too" [*recte* and also] "it was difficult to account how many offerings both ewes,

horses, and monyes were bestowed to God's honor for his soule. God's blessing be on him. And it was reported he saw himself weighed, and that St. Mary and St. Michael defended his soule through God's Grace and mercy, and so he was saved, as it is thought."

² *Formaol.*—This name would be anglicised Formoyle, but there is no place at present bearing the name in Mac Dermot Roe's country, in the north-east of the county of Roscommon.

³ *Beanmumhan*, i. e. woman of Munster.

⁴ *Findruim*, i. e. the fair, or white ridge, or long hill; now Findrum, a townland in the

Teige O'Connor^d died on the Saturday before the first Festival of the [Blessed Virgin] Mary, and was interred with honour at Roscommon, among the descendants of Cathal Crovderg from the East and West, and the other septs of Sil-Murray.

Kedagh O'More, Lord of Leix, died of the plague.

Donnell O'Rourke; John, son of the Official, son of Murtough Oge O'Farrel; Melaghlin, the son of Brien, son of Murtough Oge O'Farrell, and his wife More, daughter of James O'Kennedy; and wife of Mageoghegan, with her daughter; and Murtough, the son of John O'Duigennan, all died of the same plague.

Murtough, the son of Art O'Melaghlin, and his wife, daughter of O'Coffey, and three others besides, died in one day from having seen a horse that had perished of the same spasms.

Redmond, son of Prior, who was son of Loughlin O'Farrell, died of the plague.

Donnell Cam, the son of Conor Mac Donough, died.

Mac Dermot Roe, i. e. Dermot, the son of Melaghlin; Cathal Bacagh, son of Cormac of Formaoil^e; and Beannumhan^f, the daughter of O'Flanagan, died.

Con, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, and Aengus, son of Niall O'Donnell, were slain by Egneghan, the son of Naghtan O'Donnell, at Findruim^g, on the 8th day of May.

A plundering army^c was led by O'Neill and the sons of Naghtan O'Donnell into Tirconnell, after the killing of Con O'Donnell; and they burned the country as far as Ballyshannon, and seized upon many horses and cows. This, however, did not pass unrevenged, and for what they carried off they left a dear price behind them, for Brian, the son of Conor Oge, son of Conor Roe Maguire, one eminent for hospitality and prowess, and who had kept a house of general hospitality, was slain, together with twenty-eight of the army.

parish of Convoiy, barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal. See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 69.

^c *A plundering army*, cneachtluacáceró.— It is stated in the margin that this passage has been taken from O'Mulconry's book. This passage is translated by D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1464. A preying army made by

O'Neill and by Neachtyn O'Donell's sons towards Tyrconnayll after the killing of Conn O'Donell, so that the countrey was burnt as farr as Ath-Seny, and they tooke greate spoiles both cowes and pillages, though they paid for it, to wit, Brian fitz Conner Roe Maguire, a hospitall and valiant good gentleman, with 28 men more of the host, were slaine."

Breasal, the son of Donough O'Kelly^d, and Melaghlin, the son of William O'Kelly, who were in contest with each other for the lordship of Hy-Many, both died within the one week, at the end of April. When Melaghlin's servant came to see Breasal in his last sickness, Breasal said, "I shall meet Melaghlin in the presence of the Lord of us both at the end of a week;" and both did attend that meeting.

A great war^e broke out between the sons of William O'Kelly and the sons of Donough O'Kelly, after the death of Melaghlin.

Mac Richard Butler^f, the most illustrious and renowned of the English of Ireland in his time, died.

Ir, the son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall^g, Tanist of his own territory, and worthy to become lord of it for his clemency and veracity, died, a week before Michaelmas; and in the same week Ir, the son of William Mac Rannall, was slain by Gilla-Glas Dillon, while he was with his mother's brother, William Dalton.

Donnell, the son of Murtough Bacagh O'Conor, Lord of Carbury-Drumcliff, with his kinsmen, except a few, was slain by the sons of Owen O'Conor; and Rory, the son of Brian O'Conor, was made lord in his [i. e. Donnell's] place.

of Cashel, i. e. Richard O'Hedigan, for it was by him the owner of this book was educated, namely, Edmond, son of Richard, son of James, son of James. This is the Sunday before Christmas, and let all those who shall read this give a blessing on the soul of both."

^g *Ir, the son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall.*—This and the six succeeding paragraphs are given in the Annals of D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1464. Ire fitz Cathal Roe Magranyll, one well worthy of the Dukedome of his owne land for his constancie, truth, martiall feates, hospitality, and all good qualiteyes, died seaven dayes afore Michaelmas, and we doe pray the God of mercy that the said Michael meet and lead his soule (thorough God's Grace) to heaven, *in æcula sæculorum. Amen.* Ire fitz William Magranyll was slaine in Westmeath the same weeke, by Gilleglas Dillon, and that by one

wound of a speare, he being with William Dalton, brother to his own mother.

"Daniel fitz Murcherty O'Conner, Lord of Carbry-of-Drumclaw, with the most part of his kinsmen, or brothers, were killed by Eogan O'Conner's sons, in the Benden, and Ruairy fitz Brian O'Conner was made Lord in his place.

"Felim fitz Donnagh fitz Tigernan Oge O'Ruairc was taken prisoner thorough deceit of O'Ruairc, and Ædh fitz Thady O'Ruairc was happily taken prisoner after that by Tigernan Oge fitz Donnagh.

"Tomaltagh Oge O'Gara slaine (by night time) thorough a skirmish in Cluan-Carthy, on Sliaw-Lugha, by Muirgeas fitz Cormac Fitz Dermoda Gall, he being at once with" [i. e. along with] "Edmond-an-Maghery Mac Coisdelloe, wherein Donnall Cam fitz Conner Mac Donnaghy died.

"Loghlyn fitz Maelaghlyn O'Mælconry, died,

Féidlim mac Donnchaid mic tigeapnain oicc uí Ruairc do gabail la hua Ruairc 7 aed mac taidcc uí Ruairc do gabail la tigeapnain oicc mac donnchaid iar rín ina diogail.

Tomaltaic oicc ua gabra do marbað i ngríir oidee por rliab luga la Muirgíir mac corbmaic mec diarmada gall 7 la hemann an macaire mac goirdeibaiğ.

Loelaind mac mailín uí maolconaire decc iar ttreblaitt poba 7 iar mbuaio naitirige, 7 a adlacad i noilpind.

Loelaind mac fipceirtne uí uicinn decc.

Tomar gpeannac 7 domnall da mac duinn meguioir do marbað la na ndearbraatuir, .i. Ruaidri glar.

Creaçpuatar la cloind uí ceallaiğ, .i. colla ppiuir tige eoin, 7 Ruaidri ua cellaiğ tpe popailín briain uí bpaoin bpiğmune, 7 cloinne Rora mic muirceartaiğ miðig uí fírgail, 7 taimic a domaoín doib diblinib uair do marbað da mac uí ceallaiğ, 7 pe fip decc dia muirtir amaille ppiu.

Brian ua briain co ndicneabar dia muirtir, 7 deicneabar ele do luét an calaid fa uilliam mac donnchaid mic an ppiora uí fírgail do marbað la magamalgaio.

O domnaill, Mac uilliam bupc, 7 moran do gaoideilaið, 7 do gallaið epeann amaille ppiu do dol co hat cliaé duiblinne hi ccsín comair iarla dfrumman iurcir na hepeann an tan ra, 7 pann 7 cñgal do denam doib ppiir.

Tip tuatail do creaçad la haod mac diarmada tigeapna muige luipcc

after a long sickness and repentance, and was buried in Elphin under the tuitions of God, St. Patrick, and St. Francis."

^b *A sudden predatory excursion.*—This passage is given as follows in the Annals of D. F.:

"A. D. 1464. O'Kellye's sons tooke a running prey, viz., Colla, Prior of Teagh Eoyn, and Rory O'Kelly, thorough the instigation of Brian O'Braoyn Bregmany, and of the sons of Rossa fitz Murcherty Midhy O'feargayl, which hurted them both parties; for thereby was slaine O'Kellye's two sons, and 16 of their men, by Mac-Amalgý" [Magawley].

ⁱ *Brawny.*—The territory of the O'Breens

is the present barony of Brawny, in the county of Westmeath. Edmond O'Brien of Darroge, near Ballymahon, is said to be the present head of this family, but he writes his name O'Brien. His father, who was usually called the Cornet O'Bryan, held Garrycastle in this barony, and some of the adjoining lands until about thirty yeares ago, when he mortgaged them to a Mr. Machum.

^j *Caladh*, a district in the barony of Ratheline, in the south-west of the county of Longford.

^k *Magawly* was Chief of Calry in Taffia, now the parish of Ballyloughloe, in the west of the county of Westmeath.

Felim, son of Donough, who was son of Tiernan Oge O'Rourke, was taken prisoner by O'Rourke; and Hugh, son of Teige O'Rourke, was taken prisoner by Tiernan Oge, son of Donough, in revenge of him [Felim].

Tomaltach O'Gara was slain, in a nocturnal attack on Sliabh Lugha, by Maurice, the son of Cormac Mac Dermot Gall, and Edmond-an-Mhachaire Mac Costello.

Loughlin, the son of Maoilin O'Mulconry, died, after a long sickness, and after the victory of penance, and was interred at Elphin.

Loughlin, son of Feirceirtne O'Higgin, died.

Thomas Greannach and Donnell, two sons of Don Maguire, were slain by their brother, Rory Glas.

A sudden predatory excursion^a was made by the sons of O'Kelly, i. e. by Colla, Prior of Teach-Eoin, and Rory O'Conor, at the instigation of Brian O'Brien of Brawny¹, and of the sons of Ross, the son of Murtough Midheach O'Farrell; but both met the fate they deserved for what they had done, for both were slain, together with sixteen of their people.

Brian O'Brien, with ten of his people, and ten others of the inhabitants of Caladh¹, under the conduct of William, son of Donough, son of the Prior O'Farrell, were slain by Magawly².

O'Donnell¹, Mac William Burke, and many of the Irish and English of Ireland, repaired to Dublin to meet Thomas, Earl of Desmond, at that time Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, and entered into a league of friendship and fealty with him.

Tir-Tuathail^m was plundered by Hugh Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg. Mac

¹ O'Donnell.—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1464. Mac William Bourke and O'Donnell, and many of the English and Irish, went to Dublin towards Thomas, Earle of Desmond, Lord Deputy of Ireland, and adhered to him. Nine of the Lord Deputy's men were slain in Fingall thorough the instigation of the Bishop of Meath. The Deputy and Bishop aforesaid, and the Preston, went to their King's house condemning each other."

The name of this bishop was William Shirwood.—See Harris's Edition of Ware's Bishops,

p. 150, where the Editor quotes manuscript Annals of Dudley Furbiss as authority for this quarrel between the Lord Deputy and the Bishop of Meath. See also Leland's History of Ireland, b. iii. c. 3, where the same annals are quoted as authority.

^m Tir-Tuathail, a territory in the north of the present county of Roscommon, verging on Lough Allen. It was the country of Mac Dermot Roe (now represented by Mac Dermot Roe, of Alderford, in this barony) and retains its name to the present day among the natives, who believe that it was co-extensive with the present parish

ἡ mac διαρμὰδα γὰλ co mairib tpe tuatail do teact arteaḱ tap cñd a cepeac, ἡ bpaigbe do tabairt daob óir battappon ag cloind nōonchaib ó bar tomaltaig mec diarmada conuicee rin.

Naonbar do muintir an iurair do mairbad hī pfine gall tpe comairle erpuice na mīde. An iurair, an tēppcop, ἡ an ppiortunac do dol co teḱ an rig diomcoraoit pop aroile.

Tomar iapla dearmuḱan d oteaḱ pop ccula ó tig rig Saḱan co monatt rig leir i nepinn gco ttiōdlaicib mōra dpaḱbail dō on rig.

Feidlimid ua Ruairc, ἡ aed mac taidg uí Ruairc do leigean amac ap gac taoib ἡ rig na bpaifne do denam.

Uilliam mac maine mic aeda tigeapna pleacta concobair mec branain dēcc.

Domnall cam mac concobair mec donnchaib dēcc.

Maintir .S. Branpeir, i nAth dapa rin muḱain i neppcopiteḱ lum-nig do denam ap brú na Máige la tomar iapla cille dapa, ἡ la Siobain ingin tSemaip iapla dearmuḱan, ἡ tumba do denom doib innte.

of Kilonan; but it can be proved that it was anciently much more extensive, and comprised all the district lying between Lough Key and Lough Allen. It was bounded on the east by the Shannon; on the south by the lower part of the River Boyle; and on the west and north by Tirerrill, in the present county of Sligo, and by Muintir-Kenny, in the present county of Leitrim. The northern part of this territory was called Coillte-Chonchubhair.—See note under the year 1471. This passage is given as follows in the Annals of D. F.:

“A. D. 1464. Ædh Mac Dermota, King of Moylurg, tooke the preyes of Tirtuahyl, and those of Tirtuahyl obeyed for their preyes and gave pledges to Mac Dermota, and they were adhering to Clann-Donnaghy from Tomaltagh Mac Dermota’s dayes until that season. He also made Mac Dermota Gall obey him.”

“*Earl of Desmond.*—“A. D. 1464. The Earle of Desmond came from the King of England’s house to Ireland as Lord Lieutenant, and got

many gifts from the King.”—D. F.

° *Felim O’Rourke.*—“Felim O’Ruairc released. The Brefsians made peace, and Ædh fitz Thady O’Ruairc was lett at libertie.”—D. F.

p *William, the son of Maine.*—“William fitz Many fitz Ædh, Lord of the sept of Conner Mac Branane, died.”—D. F.

q *Ath-dara*, i. e. ford of the oak, now Adare, a small town on the River Maigue, in the barony of Kenry, county of Limerick, and about nine miles south-west of the city of Limerick. According to Ware, in his Monasticon, Thomas, Earl of Kildare, and his wife, Joan, founded here a convent of Minorites of the Observance, in the year 1464, in the reign of Edward III., at the east side of the town of Athdare.

r Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following entries, omitted by the Four Masters:

“Maccaba, Daniel O’Ruairc, John, son to the Official Mac Muircherty, and Mælaghlyn fitz Brian fitz Murcherty Oge O’ffergayl, and his

Dermot Gall and the nobles of Tir-Tuathail set out in order to prevent him from carrying off the prey; and they gave hostages to Hugh, for they had continued tributary to the Mac Donough from the death of Tomaltach Mac Dermot until that time.

Nine of the Lord Justice's people were slain in Fingal, at the instigation of the Bishop of Meath; and, thereupon, the Chief Justice, the Bishop, and Preston, went over to the King of England's palace to make complaints against one another.

Thomas, Earl of Desmondⁿ, returned from the King of England, having been appointed the King's Deputy, and bringing great presents from the King.

Felim O'Rourke^o and Hugh were set at liberty on both sides, and a peace was concluded in Breifny.

William, the son of Maine^p, son of Hugh, Lord of the descendants of Conor Mac Branán, died.

Donnell Cam, son of Conor Mac Donough, died.

A Franciscan monastery was founded at Ath-dara^q, in Munster, in the diocese of Limerick, on the banks of the River Maigh, by Thomas, Earl of Kildare, and [his wife] Joan, daughter of James, Earl of Desmond, who erected a tomb for themselves in it^r.

wife, and Mortagh fitz John O'Dugenane, all died.

"The son of Glasny fitz Conner O'Reily slaine.

"O'fflynn, lord of Silmylruain, and Gillenannaemh, his brother, were slaine by the sons of Philipp Mac Cosdeloe in Cluaincruim, and five of their men also.

"Peirs Butler died.

"Mortagh fitz Art O'Melaghlyn, and his wife, O'Coffye's daughter, and three more, died in one 24 houres, and (it was said) that the occasion of their death was their coming to see a horse that perished by some swelling knobs.

"More, James O'Kennedy's daughter, Magochagan's wife, died.

"Ædh O'Melmoy's two sons, slaine by the sons of Tibott O'Melmoy, and by O'Conner ffalye's sons Mael O'Melmoye's son was

slaine thorough deceit by the sons of the said Tibott, he being their own ffather's brother's son, Conn.

"Niall Garve O'Donell's son, one that ought to be King of Tiroonell, was killed by Neachtyn O'Donnell's sons.

"Cathal O'Conner's son, on Saturday next afore pentecost preyed Maelaghlyn fitz Rory Mac Dermoda and Dermoid O'Mugron's son, his own follower.

"Cormac fitz Mathew fitz Amly roe O'Birn was causlesly killed by Maelaghlin Mac Dermoda, and O'Mugron's son, by wan" [one] "touch of a speare, slaine.

"A defeat given by the sons of Rory Mac Dermoda by Thady Magranyll, and by the sonns of Cormack bally Mac Donnaghy (that leaded them againe the sonns of Brian Mac Donnaghy

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1465.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, mile, cñtpe ceo, Sfarcca, a cuicc.

Tomar mac muirir mic mata abb lñra gabail décc.

Ḡomlaic caomanaic (ingñ meic murchada ri laigñ) bñ í neill do écc.

Αοδ mac concobair mec diarmada tigeapna muicce luircce do ecc, 7 concobar occ mac concobair mec diarmata do gabail a ionaid do peir toga plecta aoda mec diarmata etir cill, 7 tuait, ac clann Ruaidri mec diarmada namá, 7 taimic a domaoín doibñín ap do gabað la coinne leó ap capn ppaioic, ua concobair donn, donnchað ua ceallaiḡ, 7 clann Ruaidri don dapa lñt, Mac diarmata 7 a tñr don lñt apail. Papanð deabaio stoppa ḡor marbað diarmait mac Ruaidri mec diarmata, 7 ba hect móp ina tñr epñde. Ro gabað taðcc mac Ruaidri buide, 7 po maðmaigead ua concobair donn.

Sñan dub mac donnchaio mic aeda meḡuidri do marbað la Sñan mac pilib meḡuidri.

Eoin mac alarðpann mic eoin móp mec domnaill do marbað la conn mac aeda buide í nell.

Maileclainn ua bñn taoipeac tñpe bñuin na Sionna, 7 a mac occ .i. an

to Balilogha-bo), and the two sons of Brian Mac Donnaghy, and his son's son, and Mælaghlin Mac Dermoda roe and John Mac Swine was slaine, viz. his Constable of Galloglachs, and 17 Galloglachs, and Dermoid fitz Cormac Bally was slaine by one cast of a smalle arrow.

"Mac Richard Butler, the notablest and most famous cheiftaine in Ireland, died.

"Laccan's preys taken by Magranyll and by Dermoid, Loghlin Oge O'Hanly's son, and by the sept of John Mac Iago, whom we never heard (afore that) to be taken either by Irish nor English.

"Richard Bourke sayled with seaven shippes towards Tirconnell to succour O'Donell.

"The preyes of Murcherty's sons and of Thady O'Conner being att the borders of the River Ethny, and O'feargail passed the Chamath (i. the crooked foord) whereabouts he destroyed

some (i. the smallest) petty Cattles, and the greater or bigger, as cowes and horses, fled.

"Great miracles worked by the Image of our Blessed Lady Mary of Athtrym *in hoc anno*.

"O'Mælaghlyn's son tooke more then restitution (an unusual costome) from the Petite, in revenge of his wicked deceit against him, viz. the burning of his country, and its ransacking also, and whole restitution afterwards.

"The Sraid [street] of Moybreccray burnt by Baron Delvna, both church and houses, and many preying and burning committed betwixt them, to witt, the Nugents and Herberts.

"Great warr betwixt the sons of Ædh O'Kelly, to witt, the sons of Eogan's daughter, and the sons of Mac Dermoda's daughter, thorough which all Tir-Many was burnt betwixt them, and they made peace afterwards.

"The people of Calry left their country to

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1465.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-five.

Thomas, the son of Maurice, son of Matthew, Abbot of Lisgool, died.

Gormlaith Kavanagh, the daughter of Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, and wife of O'Neill, died.

Hugh, the son of Conor Mac Dermot^a, Lord of Moylurg, died ; and Conor Oge, the son of Conor Mac Dermot, was appointed in his place by the suffrages of the descendants of Hugh Mac Dermot, both clergy and laity, excepting only the sons of Rory Mac Dermot, who, however, suffered for their opposition ; for they appointed a day to meet on Carn Fraoich, O'Conor Don, Donough O'Kelly, and the sons of Rory, on the one side, and Mac Dermot and his adherents on the other ; and a battle ensued between them, in which Dermot, the son of Rory Mac Dermot, was slain, a great cause of sorrow in his territory. Teige, the son of Rory Boy, was taken prisoner, and O'Conor Don defeated.

John Duv, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Maguire, was slain by John, the son of Philip Maguire.

John, the son of Alexander, son of John More Mac Donnell, was slain by Con, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill.

Melaghlin O'Beirne, Chief of Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna, and his young son, the

the people of Mainegh's mercy, and fled they towards Ifaly, besides" [*recte* except] "their wards left in Balilogha-luaha.

"Mageochy of Moyfinn's daughter, a hospitable, devout, moneyfull woman, the sons son of Edmond O'Kellye's wife, died.

"Cormac Ballagh Mac Donnaghy, his son, and cccc. Cowes

"Clan-Donaghy made peace, and Thady Mac Donaghy released.

"An army led by those of Managh to Meath, and they burnt the Mullengare and its corne, and all Carye's corne.

"Redmond, son to the Prior fits Loghlin O'fergayl, died."

^a *Hugh, the son of Conor Mac Dermot.*—This

passage is given as follows in the Annals of D. F. :

"A. D. 1465. Ædh fits Conner Fitz Dermoda, King of Moy-luyrg, died, and Conner Oge fits Conner Fitz Dermoda was made king in his seat with consent of both Spirituality and Temporality of the sept of Ædh Mac Dermoda, besides" [*recte* except] "the sons of Ruairy Mac Dermoda only, which disobedience they repented thus: A meeting by them at Carn-Fry: O'Conner Donn and Donnagh O'Kelly and Ruairy Mac Dermoda's sons being there, Mac Dermoda with his" [*confederates*] "on the other side, they falling out and fought, and Dermoid fits Ruairy Mac Dermoda was slaine, a greate losse, and Thady fits Ruairy was taken

giolla dub) Maoilfclainn a ainm, do marbað 7 do loiceað da braitrib
flin, 7 da oipeact an domnac ria ramain, 7 a mac ele cairppi ua binn do
marbað daen upcor rangoe lapan oruing ceona ipin mbfinaiz mbailb ip in
mi cceona.

Mac consnama 7 a mac do marbað la domnall ua Ruairc 7 la a cloinn
a meabail 7 ruide doib ina tip.

Αοð mac ταιðcc υί Ruairc decc.

Corbmac mac diarmata gall tigeapna airtiz decc.

Αοðh mac Neachtain υί domnall do écc.

Mairtuir chille Créde ipin muíain i neppcopóitect corcaige do tog-
bail do braitrib .S. Ppanprip la riol ccartaiiz, 7 tumba onopac do denom
doib ppi haðnacal a nuapal 7 a naiprach.

prisoner, and O'Conner Donn fled away. Cathal
Roe O'Conner's son, a youth and foster-son to
Thady fitz Ruairy Boy, being in their own com-
pany, was slaine by the sons of felimy More
O'Conner, on that side when they fell out."

¹ *Melaglin was his real name*, i. e. he usually
went by the soubriquet of Gilla-Duv, or black-
youth, although his baptismal name was Melagh-
lin or Malachy.

² *Bearnach Balbh.*—There is no place of this
name in Tir-Briuin, or O'Beirne's country, at
present.

³ *Mac Consnava.*—This name is pronounced
in Irish Mac Connawa, which is supposed by the
peasantry to be compounded of mac an áca,
i. e. son of the ford; and from this false assump-
tion it is now anglicised Forde. This family
possessed the territory of Muintir-Kenny, si-
tuated between Lough Allen and the River
Arigna, in the county of Leitrim. This passage
is translated by D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1465. Mac Consnamha and his son were
deceitfully slaine by Donell O'Ruairc and his
sons, and they settled themselves in his lands."

⁴ *Hugh, the son of Teige O'Rourke.*—"Ædh
fitz Thady O'Ruairc, died."—D. F.

⁵ *Cormac Mac Dermot Gall.*—"Cormac Mac

Diarmoda Gall, Lord of Arty, died."—D. F.

⁶ *Cill Credhe*, now anglicised Kilcrea. It is the
name of a townland containing the ruins of an
abbey situated in the parish of Desart, in the
barony of East Muskerry, and county of Cork.
Cill-Chredhe signifies the cell or church of St.
Credh, a virgin, who had a nunnery here at an
early period, but the exact time has not been de-
termined. The following account of this abbey
is given by Dr. Smith, in his *Natural and Civil
History of Cork*, p. 203-208:

"About two fields east of this Castle" [i. e.
Kilcrea Castle] "are the ruins of the abbey of
Kilcrea, founded by Cormac, surnamed Laider,
lord Muskery, for Franciscans; he also built
the above mentioned castle, and was buried in
this abbey, A. D. 1494, being wounded at Ca-
rignamuck. The foundation of this was began,
according to Ware, in 1465, but the Ulster
annals (manuscript in Marsh's Library) place
it in 1478.

"Ann. 1614. Sir Arthur Chichester, lord
deputy, committed the care of this abbey to
Charles Mac Dermot Mac Carty, lord of Mus-
kery, who was a protestant, upon condition
that he should not permit the friars to live in
it, and that none but English protestants should

Gilla-Duv (Melaghlin was his real name'), were slain and burned by their own kinsmen and tribe, on the Sunday before Allhallowtide; and Melaghlin's other son, Carbry O'Beirne, was killed by one discharge of an arrow at Bearnach Balbh", by the same people, in the same month.

Mac Consnava' and his son were treacherously slain by O'Rourke and his sons, who then settled in his country.

Hugh", the son of Teige O'Rourke, died.

Cormac Mac Dermot Gall", Lord of Airtech, died.

Hugh, son of Naghtan O'Donnell, died.

The monastery of Cill-Credhe' in Munster, in the diocese of Cork, was founded for Franciscan Friars by the Mac Carthys; and they erected an honourable tomb in it for the interment therein of their gentlemen and chieftains².

be admitted as tenants to the lands. This lord was buried here ann. 1616. A great part of the building still remains; among which is the nave and choir of the church. On the south side of the former is a handsome arcade of three gothic arches, supported by marble columns, thicker than those of the Tuscan order. This arcade continues to form one side of a chapel, being a cross aisle. In the choir are some old tombs, several of the lords Clancarty being here interred as were the Barrets, and other principal persons of the country, who always opposed the entire demolishing of this pile. The steeple is a light building, about 80 feet high, placed between the nave and choir, and supported by Gothic arches."

Dr. Smith adds, in a note, that, according to Wadding, this abbey was dedicated to Saint Bridget, and that Father Mac Carty, and the friar, Philip O'Sullivan, who wrote *Historice Catholice Hibernice Compendium*, printed in 1627, 4to., with other works, lived in this house. But it must be here remarked that the Philip O'Sullivan Beare, who wrote *Historice Catholice Hibernice Compendium*, was not a friar, but an officer in the Spanish navy, as we learn from his own work, and from his contemporary,

Gratianus Lucius, and as Harris has correctly stated in his edition of Ware's Writers, p. 109, where he says that Philip O'Sullivan, the author of *Historice Catholice Hibernice Compendium*, Ulisipponæ, 1641, 4to, was a sea captain under Philip IV., and had been educated a scholar at Compostella.

² Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters:

"Peace and Stubbornness, obedience and disobedience with every one towards each other of Felim's sept, betwixt the sons and brothers of Thady O'Conner after himself until the next ensuing lent. O'Conner roe's sons and Brian Ballagh's son hired some Galloglaghs, and they incamped on the Crecca, and they all together marched towards Nid-an-flay against Cathal roe fitz O'Conner, whereby Felim's sept were spoiled, and the towne was burnt by them, and they were pursued by O'Conner's sons and by Felim Clerye's sept, and by Mac Branane, and many were wounded betwixt them both, until they came to Donnard, wherein Cathal roe was fallen from his horse, by his own mother's brother, j. Brian fitz Brian Baly, and was killed there unhappily and most vnadvisedly, thorough

Aois Criosť, 1466.

Aoir Criosť, míle, cíťre ceo, sířccar, a pé.

Đrian mac ġollapatepnaicc meġuđir abb leapa ġabail, 7 Đomnall ua leannan cananać do muintir leapa ġabail décc.

Peiolim mac Đrian meġ maťġamna tiġearna oirġiall decc.

Đrian mac amlaoib meġuđir cłn a aicme řńn, 7 tiġearna cloinne ham-laoib décc.

Aine inġń meġeoćazain bń meġ uđir décc.

Conćobair mac uí conćobair Ruaić décc.

Đrian dub mac taićcc uí conćobair decc an cuicceao la déġ do marpa.

Riocarć mac emainn tipial, 7 comar ġallba mac emainn tipial decc.

Uilliam bupc mac uateir a bupc, 7 uilliam bupc mac řńain mic mic uateir décc.

Ua nuibġńńain cille řonain řearġal 7 muirġń cananać mac conainġ cananaicġ uí maolconaire, 7 conćobair mac taićcc mec Đrianain decc.

Uaićne mac řearġail uí Raiġillicġ décc.

Đonńchać mac muirćearpaiġ uí Đalaiġ decc.

Mađm mor do ćabairť řor ġallaib maćaire airġiall la hać mac eoġain uí neill.

Sloicćeao la ġallaib miće, 7 laiġń i nuib řailġe, řionoir ua conćobair

which homicide they lost lordship and Reigning for ever. That deed was done before *Dominica Palmarum*.

"An exceeding great frost and foul weather that hindereth the growth of all herbs and leaves of the woods, so that no such was seen or grown before the feast of St. Brendan, viz. 14 May, which occasioned greate famine in Silmuredhy, so that neither saints nor reverend persons were priviledged in such misery in Silmuredhy, in [so much] that the Priest was rescued for victuals, though he had been at the altar with the holy Eucharist between his two hands, and he invested in the mass vestiments.

"O'Conner Donn took a prey from Mac Der-

moda

"Edmond O'Kellye's son's son died.

"Ruairí fitz Ruairí fitz Terlagh Mac Donnell, a good constable of Galloglaghs, died.

"Loghlyn O'Ruairí's son, died.

"Diarmaid Mac Jago deceitfully slaine by Gilla-na naemh O'Hanlye's sept."

^a *Clann-Awley*, now *Clanawley*, and sometimes incorrectly *Glenawley*, a barony in the county of Fermanagh. This territory was more anciently called *Muintir-Pheodachain*.

^b *Owney*, the son of *Farrell O'Reilly*.—This and the preceding obituaries are entered in one paragraph in the *Annals of D. F.* as follows:

"A. D. 1466. Brian Duffe fitz Thady O'Con-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1466.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-six.

Brian, the son of Gillapattrick Maguire, Abbot of Lisgool, and Donnell O'Leannain, a Canon of the family of Lisgool, died.

Felim, the son of Brian Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died.

Brian, the son of Auliffe Maguire, the chief of his own tribe, and Lord of Clann-Awley^a, died.

Aine, the daughter of Mageoghegan, and wife of Maguire, died.

Conor, son of O'Conor Roe, died.

Brian Duv, the son of Teige O'Conor, died on the 15th day of March.

Richard, the son of Edmond Tyrrell, and Thomas Gilla, the son of Edmond Tyrrell, died.

William, son of Walter Burke, and William Burke, son of John, the son of Mac Walter, died.

O'Duigennan of Kilronan (Farrell) and Maurice the Canon, son of Conaing, the Canon O'Mulconry, and Conor, the son of Teige Mac Branan, died.

Owny, the son of Farrell O'Reilly^b, died.

Donough, the son of Murtough O'Daly, died.

Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill, gained a great victory over the English of Machaire Oirghiall.

An army was led^c by the English of Meath and Leinster into Offaly. O'Conor

ner, Richard fitz Richard Tirell, Thomas fitz Redmond Tirell, Uathny fitz Fergal O'Reily, Thady Magnell, lord of Ballimagnell, Conner fitz Thady Mac Brannane, William fitz Walter Bourke, William fitz John fitz Walter Burke, O'Duvgenan de Kilronan, .i. Fergal fitz David, Muirgeas canon fitz Conayng O'Mælconry, all th' aforementioned 12 men, died."

^c *An army was led.*—This passage is given in the Annals of D. F. as follows :

"A. D. 1466. The English of Meath and Linster gathered an army towards Ifaly, whereby was slaine John son to Mac Thomas, in a skir-

mish therein, the best captaine of the English, although" [*recte* and] "his death was but a beginning to the English losses, for they and the Earle were the next day defeated, and the Earle was taken prisoner; Neverthelesse Thady O'Conner, the said Earle's brother in law, conveyed that Earle disarmed to Castlecabry and a greate number of the army in his company. Item Christopher Plunkett, and the Prior of Teaghmuiry of Athtrym, and William Oge Nugent, and the Barnewall, with many more, were therein taken prisoners; so that the Irish extended their forces as far as Tarra northwards

faillge .i. conn mac an calbaig a roénaide for a cionn 7 no marbað lair cedur ðan mac tomair an cñb fñna no ba fearr 7 pob airgða do gallaib, 7 ba banna nra ffrair do gallaib an marbað hírin, ar do maðmaigfo an tiarla ar na mparac, 7 goill maille ppir, 7 gabtar hé buvein, 7 bñtar a arm 7 a eideað ðe 7 ioblaiceað la taðg ua concobair an tiarla a cliamain go cairlén cairpne, 7 ðpong mor don tplaag amaille ppr. Ro gabað ðna don cup rin, Cpioptoir ploingcéð, 7 ppioir tige muir aea tpuim 7 uilliam occ uinnpionn, An beapnabalaç 7 rochaide oile amaille ppiu. Dala a ndeachað irteach hi ccairlen cairpne ar in maðm rin tançattar gail aea cliaç ina ccoinne 7 puccrat leo iat ðaimðeoin a nfrccarat tar a nair. No tñgðir iarom pñce a huib failge co tñmpaig buð tuait, 7 co nár buðear 7 no biðir bpeirnið 7 airgialla acc cpeaclorccað na mibe for gac lñ gan tñpançain gan toraigéç o rin amac go cñt tpeimri iar rin.

Taðg ua bpiain tigeapna tuaðmuman do ðol pluag lanmór tar pionaind amach ir in ðampað do ronnpiað go no cpeachað gaoiðil ðfrumman 7 iar-mumman lair, 7 do paðpat gaoiðil laigñ beor a iar ðó. Soair ðia tigh iar rin 7 iar ngabail cpiçe cloinne huilliam 7 conbae luimnið, 7 iar na ðipluccað ðó on iarla do cionn ríðða ðpaçail do péin 7 ða tír 7 iar bpaçðail tpi

and Naas southwards, and that the Brehnians and Uriellians from thenceforth for a long tearme used to be preying and burning the country of Meath, without any defence or pursuance done from or by the inhabitants."

Leland, quoting Dudley Ferbis's *Annals*, gives the substance of this passage in his *History of Ireland*, book iii. c. 3, but he does not seem to believe that the Earl of Desmond was the brother-in-law of Thady O'Conner, though the authority distinctly calls him such. His words are as follows:

"The Irish were disposed to treat Desmond with the respect usually paid to one of their own great chieftains; and happily, that son of O'Connor of O'Fally, who, on a former occasion, displayed so generous a concern for the safety of his father, considered the noble prisoner his kinsman, by fosterage, or some of these

artificial bands of connexion, held so sacred by his countrymen, and which, in despite of laws, had in several instances united them with English families. He had now a fair occasion to repay the indulgence shewn to his father, and he had generosity to embrace it. He conveyed Desmond, his brother as he called him, to a place of security, and dismissed him with a considerable number of his followers." [Such was not the case.—ED.] "But although he was enabled by this mortifying act of kindness to regain the seat of government, yet such was his weakness and consternation that the enemy was encouraged to collect from different quarters round the helpless settlers of Meath, and to ravage them without control: while the sept of O'Brien issued from the south, and, crossing the Shannon in a formidable body, ravaged and expelled the English settlers of Munster, practised secretly with the Irish of

Faly, i. e. Con, the son of Calvagh, assembled his forces to oppose them ; and, first of all, he slew John Mac Thomas, the best and most illustrious captain of the English, whose death was an omen of ill success^d to the English, for the Earl and his English were defeated next day, and the Earl himself was taken prisoner, and stripped of his arms and armour. Teige O'Connor conveyed the Earl, his own brother-in-law, and a great part of his army along with him, to Castle-Carbury^e. Christopher Plunket, and the Prior of the House of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary at Trim, William Oge Nugent, Barnwall, and many others along with them ; but the English of Dublin came and carried off all that had, after this defeat, been sent unto the castle of Carbury, in despite of their enemies. After this, marauding parties from Offaly were in the practice of going northwards as far as Tara, and southwards as far as Naas; and the inhabitants of Breifny and Oriel continued for some time afterwards to devastate Meath in all directions, without opposition or pursuit.

Teige O'Brien^f, Lord of Thomond, marched with a great army across the Shannon in the Summer of this year, and plundered the Irish of Desmond and West Munster. The English of Leinster gave him his demands. He then returned to his house. This O'Brien, after having possessed himself of the territory of Clann-William and the county of Limerick, both of which the Earl made over to him as a condition of obtaining peace from him for himself and

Leinster, and seemed on the point of forming a general confederacy with these, as well as the insurgents of Argial and Breffney, so as to overwhelm the whole English Pale."

^d *An omen of ill-success*, banna pía ppar, in the Annals of Connaught the reading is banna pé ppar oo gallaib, literally, "a drop before a shower to the English." D. F. translates it loosely but correctly enough, "His death was but a beginning to the English losses."

^e *Castle Carbury*.—This castle is situated in the barony of Carbury, in the county of Kildare.

^f *Teige O'Brien*.—This passage is given as follows in the Annals of D. F., from which Dr. Leland has manufactured his account of the transaction :

"A. D. 1466. Thady fitz Torly O'Brien, King

of Tuamond, marched with an army in this Summer over the Shinan southwards, and we heard not of such an host with any of his name or ancestors since Brian Borova was conquering of Ireland ; so that the Irish of Desmond and Iarmond all obeyed him ; and he bribed the Goilla, i. e. old Irish of Linster, so that they were working his coming to Tara, but he retired to his house after he had conquered the country of the Clan-Williams (the Burkes) all, and the county of Lymbrick, it being made sure to him from the Earle, in lieu of granting peace to the said Earle, and to his Country, and the townsmen or citizens of Lymbrick gave sixty marks yearly to him for him ; afterwards he died of a fever in his owne house, and it was commonly reported that it was the multitude's envious

ppicte marcc gada bliadhna ó muinntir luimniḡ co bpat abbat do galan ag a tiḡ buð déin, 7 Concobair mac toirdealbair uí brian doiridnead ina ionad.

Riocaird mac mec uilliam burc mic Riocaird óig tanairi cloinne Ricaird déc.

Ua dubda 7 a mac do marbad i meabail la cloinn maolpuanaid mic Ruaidri í dubda.

Maíom mor do tabairt la gallaid .i. na mbe ar mág maḡamna dú mar marbad rocharde, 7 in ro gabad aod ócc maḡ maḡamna, 7 mac domnall cloinne ceallairḡ.

Eogan, 7 aed dub da mac Ruaidri mic catail duib uí concobair, 7 tadcc mac brian mic catail do marbad la diarmait mac táidcc uí concobair, 7 la cloinb diarmata Ruaid mic tadcc uí concobair luan carcc for cuirpeach liaḡpoma.

Maíleaclainn, 7 Sían da mac eogain mec diarmata ruaid decc in en caicidḡir.

Eogan mac ríain mec donncharid, 7 muirceairtad mac cononnaict uí dálaig decc.

Maíurir oilein na trinoibe .i. for loc cé, co nioḡairḡin na trinoibe do lorccad lá conuil.

harts and eyes that shortened his dayes. Conner fitz Torly O'Bryan was made King in his place."

^a *The English of Meath.*—This passage is literally translated as follows by D. F.:

"A. D. 1466. A great defeat by the English given to the Orgiellians, whereby very many were killed, and Ædh Oge Mac Mahon was taken prisoner."

^b *Trinity Island.*—"The monastery of Holy Trinity's Island on Lough Key, was burnt by a candle and by a woman."—D. F.

^c The Annals of D. F. contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters:

"A kind of defeat given by Macoghlan to Kenel-ferga, wherein was taken prisoner the son's son of Ruairi O'Carole, lord of Kenel Ferga, and eight or nine of his men, were slaine, they being" [i. e. having] "come a preying to

Delvna with Mac Coghlan's sons.

"Greate warr in Maghery-Connacht, soe that the people generally raysed against Felim Finn, to wit, Thady's sonns, O'Kellye's sonns, Ruary Mac Dermoda's sons, and the Tuathas of Connacht, so that he was forced to goe with his goods towards Mac Dermoda on the Corsliaw; then the said Confederates marched against Felim to Ath-da-lorg on the Boyle, wherein was slaine Rossa fitz Maelaghlyn O'Bern, by an arrow, and they retired back. Felim, takeing notice thereof, left his goods and cattles to the trusty refuge of Mac Dermoda, and gathered and leaded he Mac William Burke, and a great to Maghery Connaght, and burned Balentober of St. Brigitt, and Mac Branane stole from him towards Mac Dermoda, and Mac Dermoda sent safe conduct with him to his own Countrey, but

his country, and after having obtained a perpetual tribute of sixty marks yearly from the inhabitants of Limerick, died of a disease at his own house; and Conor, the son of Turlough O'Brien, was installed in his place.

Rickard, the son of Mac William Burke, i. e. the son of Richard Oge, Tanist of Clanrickard, died.

O'Dowda and his son were treacherously slain by the sons of Mulrony, the son of Rory O'Dowda.

The English of Meath^s gained a great victory over Mac Mahon, in a battle in which many were slain, and Hugh Oge Mac Mahon and Mac Donnell of Clann-Kelly taken prisoners.

Owen and Hugh Duv, two sons of Rory, the son of Cathal Duv O'Conor, and Teige, the son of Brian, son of Cathal, were slain by Dermot, the son of Teige O'Conor, and the sons of Dermot Roe, son of Teige O'Conor, on Easter Monday, on the moor of Leitrim.

Melaghlin and John, two sons of Owen Mac Dermot Roe, died within one fortnight.

Owen, the son of John Mac Donough, and Murtough, son of Cuconnaught O'Daly, died.

The monastery of Trinity Island^b in Lough Key, and the image of the Trinity there, were burned by a candle^l.

he himselfe (viz. Felim) suffered Conner Mac Branan's sept to part with him, and tooke his owne followers with him, and his cattles at once with his army towards Clann-William Burke.

"A prey out of the Tolly was taken by Felim flinn, and Ædh Cæch, Cormack O'Conner's son, slaine in pursuance thereof.

"A great plague in Linster, and in Dublin, and in Meath.

"Brian fitz Edmond O'fergayl's son was killed, by the sons of Conner mac Cathayl, and the said" [sic] "castle was taken from them afterwards by O'Melaghlyne's son and by Conner mac Cathyl's sons, and all the Country was burned and utterly destroyed, so that they forced them to make peace after dispossessing

them of their Cowes, and killing many of their good men, and burning all their corn.

"Mac Carthy Cluasagh, viz. Thady fitz Daniel fitz fingin, lord of Dermoid rewach's sept, the only man that had most scarrs and wounds in his dayes, and his brother's son, .i. Dermoid fitz Daniel, both deceased.

"Mahon fitz Mælmoy fitz Donnagh, Cheife of Clan fingin, *quievit*.

"Thady boy O'Dowda, King of Ofiachra Muay being an old aged man, was unadvisedly slaine by Mælrwany O'Dowda's sept.

"An army twice ledd by the Lord Deputy, Earle of Desmond, against the Brannagh, so that he passed all the Country from Invermore" [now Arklow.—ED.] "to Bearnanagaoithy, and from thence to Fera-Cualann, and

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1467.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-seven.

James O'Farrell^k, Abbot of Leath-ratha [Abbeylara], a charitable and truly hospitable doctor, died.

Niall, son of Mahon Magrath, Official of Lough Erne, and Parson of Inis-Caoimh, died.

Owen, the son of Rury Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died; and Redmond, the son of Rury, assumed the lordship after him.

Turlough Roe, the son of O'Neill (Henry), died.

O'Reilly, i. e. Cathal, son of Owen, died.

Mac Cathmhaoil, Owen, died.

Hugh, son of Brian O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Maine, died, and was interred at Athlone; and Hugh-na-Coille, the son of William O'Kelly, assumed his place.

Donnell Boy O'Farrell^m, Chief of Annaly and Laoighseach, the son of Ross, son of Conor, son of Cathal O'Farrell, died. Irial O'Farrell [was installed] in his place; and John took the place of Irial.

Hugh Duv, son of Donough, who was son of Brian Ballagh, Teige, his brother, Teige, the son of Brian, and Hugh Roe, the son of Dermot More, son of Dermot O'Conor, were slain in a nocturnal assault by Dermot O'Conor, the sons of Dermot Roe, son of Teige O'Conor, and Cathal, the son of Rory Oge O'Conor.

Colla, the son of Manus Mac Mahon, and eleven of his people, were slain while in pursuit of a preyⁿ which the Breifnians were carrying off from him.

David Mac Costello was slain by Thomas Mac Feorais [Bermingham].

Donough, son of John, who was son of Melaghlin O'Ferrall, died on his way to Rome.

John, son of Edmond, who was son of Farrell O'Reilly, died.

The son of Mac William of Clanrickard died of a sudden fit of sickness. There is no worldly glory but ends in gloom.

^m *Donnell Boy O'Farrell*.—"Daniel Boy O'Fergayl, the whole Duke of Angaly, and Lysagh fitz Rossa fitz Conner fitz Cathal O'Fergayl, both died. Iriel O'Fergayl in Daniel's seate, and John supplied Irial's roome."—D. F.

ⁿ *In pursuit of a prey*.—This passage is translated by D. F. as follows:

"A. D. 1467. Colla fitz Magnus Fitz Mahon, and eleaven of his men were killed on the tract" [i. e. track] "of his own prey, by the Brefsnians."

Crioitioir. Plaingead, Diarur mac Diarair dalatun, Semur ócc mac remair dalatun, 7 mac peitioig an muilinn cipp .i. ppioir an muilinn ciorp decc don plaig.

Slan mac an dalatunaig do marbað la a ceneł fúrrin.

Toirpdealbác mac cátail ui concobair do marbað i Rorr comáin la cloinn domnaill mic magnura caim í cellaig.

Sloiccead la hua neill .i. enri i noipeact i cátain 7 ip for an ploigead rin do marbað tomar mac pilip meğ uioir fear a aoiri do bfeairp do ducaig ina nimear.

Maidm cpoiri moige cpoinn for ua cceallaig, 7 for cloinn uilliam burc la mac uilliam cloinne Riocairp 7 la riol mbriain dú in po marbað uilliam caeð a burc mac mec uilliam, 7 da mac uí ceallaig, 7 aeð buide mac toirpdelbaig mec domnaill conrapal a ngallócclac, 7 deicnebar duairlib cloinne domnaill amaille ppir. Torperatar beor oet ppiet gallocclac go rochaide oile cenmoetapide. Ua domnaill .i. aeð ruad mac neill gairb do teaet i cconnaettaib do dioğail an maðma rin ap bá pannearat dó mac uilliam 7 ua ceallaig, 7 pite do bñn dó a cloinn Riocairp 7 imteet implan dia tig.

INip loca cairpigin do gabail la hua cconcobair ndonn, 7 la cloinn mic peidlimið for luet a comeda.

Cpeaca uirime la tadg ua concobair, la mag eocagam, 7 la mac feórap for mag Tleba gup aircepfet an típ ó impir go baile mic uilliam.

^p *Cros Moighe-Croin*, now Crossmacrin, a townland near the western boundary of the parish of Grange, in the barony of Athenry, and county of Galway. A patron was annually held at this place on the last Sunday in Summer, usually called *Domnac Chpuim Duib*, in Irish, and *Garland Sunday*, in English, by the natives. The account of the defeat at Magh Croinn is entered in the *Annals of D. F.*, under the year 1566, as follows:

"A. D. 1566. An army raised by Mac William Bourke, viz., Richard fitz Thomas fitz Edmond Albany, and by Ædh O'Kelly, King of Omany to and against Clanricard, whereby they burnt part of the country as farr as Loghreagh,

and they killed Richard, son to Mac Hubert, a good house-keeper. They went that night towards Omany, and the next day went they to burne the parishes of the Dolphins and about Tuluban. They after that (having intelligence of the countrye's towards them) made retreat. But at the cross of Moy-Croyn overtooke them, the best Englishman's son in Ireland in his owne dayes, Ullicke fitz Uilleag fitz Riocaird Oge, and Torlogh O'Brien's sept for the most part. The host being happily defeated, Mac William Burke, .i. Uilleg fitz Richard, was slaine therein, and O'Kellye's two sonns, viz. Colla and Ruary, a good Captaine and Constable of Clandonell, .i. Ædh boy fitz Torly fitz Marcus, eleaven men of

Christopher Plunkett; Pierce, son of Pierce Dalton; James Oge, the son of James Dalton; and the son of Petit of Mullingar, i. e. the Prior of Mullingar, died of the plague.

John, the son of the Dalton, was slain by his own tribe.

Turlough, the son of Cathal O'Connor was slain at Roscommon by the sons of Donnell, son of Manus Cam O'Kelly.

O'Neill (Henry) marched with an army into Oireacht Ui-Chathain [O'Kane's territory]. It was on this expedition that Philip Maguire, the best man of his country in his time, was slain.

O'Kelly and the sons of William Burke were defeated at Cros Moighe-Croin^a, by Mac William of Clanrickard, and by the O'Briens. William Caech Burke, the son of Mac William, two sons of O'Kelly, Hugh Boy, son of Turlough Mac Donnell, Constable of their Gallowglasses, and ten of the gentlemen of the Clann-Donnell who were along with him, were slain in the conflict. One hundred and sixty gallowglasses, and numbers of others, were also slain. O'Donnell i. e. Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, went to Connaught, to take revenge for this defeat, for Mac William and O'Kelly were his friends and confederates. He forced the Clanrickards to make peace, and then returned home in safety.

The island of Lough Cairrgin^a was taken from its keepers by O'Connor Don and the grandsons of Felim.

Teige O'Connor, Mageoghegan, and Mac Feorais [Bermingham], committed innumerable depredations in the plain of Tefia, and plundered the country from Imper^r to Baile-mic-William^s.

their nobilitie, his two sonnns and three brothers were all slaine, with a wonderfull slaughter of their companyes, soe that they could not account their losses at Cross-Moy-Croynn that day."

It is also entered in the same annals under the year 1567, as follows:

"A. D. 1567. The defeate of Crosse-Moy-Croynn this yeare, *secundum quosdam*, given to O'Kelly, and to Clann-William Burke, by Mac William of Clanrickard, wherein was slaine Ædh boy fitz Torlogh Mac Donnell, the constable of their Galloglagha, and ten of the best of Clann-

Donell, *et alii multi nobiles et ignobiles*. O'Donnell came to Connaght to revenge that defeate, and made Clanrickard to conclude peace, and went home afterwards."

^a *Loch Cairrgin*.—A considerable lake, near Ardakilin, in the parish of Killukin, in the barony and county of Roscommon.—See note ^b, under the year 1388, p. 712, *supra*.

^r *Imper*, now Emper, a remarkable castle, which belonged to the family of Dalton, situated near the little town of Ballynacargy, in the barony of Rathconrath, and county of Westmeath.

^s *Baile-mic-William*, now Ballymacwilliam,

Cairlen cúile maóile do gabail la cloinn corbmaic ballaig meic donnchaio
 pop rhuict corbmaic mic donnchaio.

Iurair Sahanac do teict i nEirinn, 7 tomar daitearraio, ní dia ttaimic
 milleao epeann.

AOIS CRIOST, 1468.

Aoir Crioirt, mile, ceirne ced, Srccat, a hoct.

Concobar ua maileaclaunn eppcop oilpinn decc.

Tomar iarla dfrumhan, 7 po ba iurair i nerinn mac remair mic gearoio
 deaprcatgceac epeann ina aumrui dia cenel peirpin ar deilb ar denam ar

a townland near Edenderry, in the barony of Warrenstown, in the King's County.

'Cul-Maoile, now Coloony, in the county of Sligo. In the Annals of D. F. this passage is translated as follows :

"A. D. 1467. The castle of Culmaily (called corruptly Cooluny) was taken by Cormack Bal-lagh Mac Donnaghye's son from the sept of Cormac Mac Donnaghy."

"*An English Justiciary*.—"An English De-puty came to Ireland, and Thomas was de-posed, thorough which alteration all Ireland was spoiled."—D. F.

The Deputy here alluded to was John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester.

Under this year the Annals of D. F. contain the following entries, omitted by the Four Masters :

"Thady fitz Donnagh O'Kelly, one that ought to be king of Omany, died betwixt Epiphany and Brigidmas.

"David Mac Cosdelw killed by Thomas Ber-mingham.

"Donnagh fitz John fitz Maelaghlyn O'Fer-gayl, died on his journey to or from Rome.

"Torlagh fitz Cathal O'Conner killed on the feast day of the holy Cross in Roscomon, by the sons of Daniel fitz Magnus Cam O'Kelly.

"Cathal O'Reilly, King of East Brefny, died."

"*Thomas, Earl of Desmond*.—This is the last entry in the Annals of D. F., in which it runs as follows :

"A. D. 1468. An exceeding great mischance happened in Ireland this year, to witt, Thomas, Earle of Desmond, and the only Earl of Ireland for his excellent good qualiteyes, in both comely fair person, affabilitie, eloquence, hospitalitie, martiall feates, nobleness of extraction in blood, almesdeeds, humanity towards the poore and needy of all mankind, surpassing bountifullness in bestowing good gifts to both laytie, Clergie, and to all the learned in Irish, as Antiquaries, poets, *Æsdanas* of all Ireland, being" [*recte* having] "repayred to the Great Court at Droche-datha to meet the English Deputy"—[left unfinished, the death of Sir James Ware having prevented the translator's further progress.—Ed.]

Dowling, in his Annals of Ireland, under the year 1462, states that this Thomas was not Earl of Desmond, because his father was still living, and he refers to the pedigree of Desmond, as follows :

"*Vide* pedegrew Desmondie quod non fuit comes, pater tum nevebat, *et cetera*. Usurping upon his father, and going to Tredaff, he" [the

The castle of Cuil Maoile' (Coloony) was taken by the sons of Cormac Ballagh Mac Donough from the descendants of Cormac Mac Donough.

An English Justiciary" arrived in Ireland, and Thomas [Earl of Desmond] was removed, an occurrence which wrought the ruin of Ireland".

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1468.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-eight.

Conor O'Melaghlin, Bishop of Elphin, died.

Thomas, Earl of Desmond", the son of James, son of Garrett, who had been Lord Justice of Ireland, the most illustrious of his tribe in Ireland in his time

father] "gave him his curse, and said 'thou shalt have an ill end!'"

Cox says that he had no other title to the Earldom of Desmond than by the marriage of his nephew, Thomas, the Earl, to Catherine Ni William Mac Cormac, one of his vassals, for which that earl was so persecuted by his relations, that he was forced to resign his earldom to his uncle. Holinshed refers to an Anglo-Irish tradition, which records that Desmond had particularly offended the new Queen, the Lady Elizabeth Grey, by some disrespectful observations on her family, which so provoked her resentment that his successor, John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, had secret instructions to examine strictly into the conduct of this earl, and to execute the utmost rigour of the law upon him, should he be found in any respect obnoxious to its power. Cox refers to another tradition,—which, however, he does not seem disposed to believe,—namely, that the Queen stole the Privy Signet, and put it to an order for his execution! However this may have been, Tiptoft was disposed to treat him with severity, and to listen to all the charges brought against him. The Parliament first convened at Dublin was adjourned to Drogheda, where the enemies

of the Geraldines, particularly William Shirwood, Bishop of Meath, gave free scope to their resentments, and they procured an Act that Thomas, Earl of Desmond, Thomas, Earl of Kildare, and Edward Plunket, Esquire, as well for alliances, fostering and alterage with the King's Irish enemies, as for furnishing them with horses, harness, and arms, and also supporting them against the King's subjects, be attainted of high treason; and that whoever hath any of their goods, or lands, and doth not discover them to the deputy within fourteen dayes, shall be attainted of felony. Desmond, who did not expect such harsh measures, had the hardihood to appear before this Parliament to justify his conduct; but, to the astonishment and confusion of his party, he was instantly brought to the scaffold and beheaded, on the 15th of February, 1467. But the enemies of this family enjoyed but a short triumph, for the Earl of Kildare, who escaped to England, boldly repaired to the King, and laid before him the injuries done to his family, and pleaded their loyalty and great services to the crown, and he made so powerful an impression on the mind of His Majesty that he received his pardon. The very Parliament which condemned him proved so obsequiously

eineac, ap lñgnam, ap deipic, ap daonnaet do boctairb 7 daiuilecneacairb an coimbe ap eiobnacal ped 7 maoinc do tuait deaglaip 7 dphiltoairb ap corcc meiple 7 mibér do dol co dpoicet aia hi coinne an iurtop Shaxanaig 7 gall na miðe apcna. Ro feallpat fair 7 po diéfnad leo é cen nac ciónn 7 batap brónaig epmór fear nepeann don pcel rin. Ruccad iapañ a éopp co tpaiglí, 7 Ro hadnaicead i notairlige a arñ 7 rinnpior co nonoir 7 co nairmibin naðbarl.

O Ruairc eigeapnan occ mac taircc eigeapna diongmala ua mbriuin 7 caia aeda rinn decc iar mbuair ó doman 7 o dñman, 7 domnall mac tairg uí ruairc do oipðnead ina ionad la hua ndomnaill 7 la a éairuib ap éna. Shioct eigeapnain mic eigeapnain moip mic ualgaipcc do eipge ina aiaid go heccoir, 7 donnchað lorcc mac eigeapnain móip do puoccað uoirb fin do cairppeachaib 7 do cloinb ndonnchaib. O domnall iar na cluinpin rin ó toct pluag dpirin tap eipne anall 7 ioctap éonnaet do millead leip 7 cpeaca uiaipne do denam ó for airteap tpe piaeap éuile cnama 7 coilltead luigne 7 a mbpñe leip dia eigh iarpin. Mac uilliam uacrapac .i. uillie mac uillie an piona, 7 o concobair donn co na poepande gall 7 gaoideal diblimb do dol hi poipidib ioctap connact, 7 baile ui ruairc do lorccad leo, 7 gan do maie do denam aet mað rin, 7 a ttoideet dia ttoigh gan cat gan coma.

Ruairi mac concobair mec donnchaib eigeapna tpe hoilealla 7 baile an duin decc iar mbpñe báipe for doman 7 dñman.

submissive to the royal pleasure, that they passed an act reversing his attainder, and restoring him to his estate and dignity; and, to complete his triumph, he was soon after appointed to the government of Ireland as deputy to the Duke of Clarence; and Tiptoft, who was called away by the disorders of England, there suffered by the same sentence which he had executed upon the Earl of Desmond!—See Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, *ad annos*, 1467, 1468; Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, pp. 169, 170; Leland's *History of Ireland*, book iii. c. 3; and Moore's *History of Ireland*, vol. iii. pp. 189, 190. A perfect account of the rents, victuals, and other revenues exacted by the Earl of Desmond, is preserved in the Carew collection of manu-

scripts, in the Library at Lambeth, No. 617, p. 212.

² *Traigh-Li*, i. e. the strand of the River Li, now Tralee, the head town of the county of Kerry. This little river is now covered over, like the River Poddle in Dublin, so that a stranger visiting Tralee will be apt to conclude that the town is washed by no river.

³ *Tir-Fiachrach of Cuil-Cnamha*.—This was the name of a district in the north-east of the barony of Tireragh, in the county of Sligo. The name Cuil-Cnamha is still remembered in the county of Sligo, but supposed to be applied to a district only co-extensive with the parish of Dromard; but it appears from the writings of the Mac Fimbises, that Cuil-Cnamha, which was

for his comeliness and stature, for his hospitality and chivalry, his charity and humanity to the poor and the indigent of the Lord, his bounteousness in bestowing jewels and riches on the laity, the clergy, and the poets, and his suppression of theft and immorality, went to Drogheda to meet the English Lord Justice, and the other English of Meath. These acted treacherously by him, and, without any crime [on his part], they beheaded him; the greater number of the men of Ireland were grieved at the news of it. His body was afterwards conveyed to Traigh-Li², and interred in the burial-place of his predecessors and ancestors with great honour and veneration.

O'Rourke, Tiernan Oge, the son of Teige, worthy Lord of the Hy-Briuin, and of all the race of Aedhe-Finn, died, after having overcome the world and the Devil; and Donnell, the son of Teige O'Rourke, was elected in his place by O'Donnell and his other friends. But the descendants of Tiernan, the son of Tiernan More, son of Ualgarg, unjustly rose up against him [Donnell], the son of Tiernan More; and they themselves, and the people of Carbury, and the Clann-Donough, inaugurated Donough Losc, the son of Tiernan More. O'Donnell, when he had heard of this, crossed the Erne with a numerous army, and destroyed Lower Connaught. He seized on great spoils in the east of Tir-Fiachrach of Cuil-Cnamha¹ and Coillte-Luighne², which spoils he afterwards carried home. Mac William Oughter, i. e. Ulick, son of Ulick-an-Fhiona, and O'Conor Don, with the English and Irish forces of both, marched to the relief of Lower Connaught; and they burned the town of O'Rourke. But this was all the good they did; and they returned home without battle or booty.

Rory, the son of Conor Mac Donough, Lord of Tirerrill and of Baile-an-duin³, died, after having gained the victory over the world and the Devil.

otherwise called the District of the Strand, extended from the stream of Borrach (which falls into the sea at the south-east boundary of the townland of Aughris, in the parish of Templeboy in Tireragh) to the strand of Traigh-Eothuile at Tanrego.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 265 and 424, and the map to the same work.

² *Coillte-Luighne*, i. e. the woods of Leyny. This name is still remembered, and is applied

to a small district, near Ballysadare, in the north of the barony of Leyny, in the county of Sligo, verging on the celebrated strand of Traigh Eothuile.—See *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 115, 303, 304, 354, 355, 418, 487, and map to the same work.

³ *Baile-an-duin*, i. e. the town of the dun, or earthen fort, now Ballindown, in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.—See note ^b, under the year 1352, p. 602, *supra*.

Toirrbealbac mac ríain uí pagailiú doiríonead i ttigearnúr na bhríne.
Ua catáin .i. magnur decc.

Catal occ mac catáil ruaid meş pagnaill lantaíreac muintíre heolair
decc ma tíg fein ip in ced domnac don corður iar mbuaid nonéta 7 naiéirge
7 taoíreac do gairm da mac .i. tadg mac pagnaill, 7 taíreac ele beor do
gairm duilliam mac pagnaill la phioct maíleaclainn meş pagnaill.

Airt mac cuinn uí maíleaclainn tigeapna mibe do marbad hí cénoc hí
corcepaig máirt éapcc do ponnrad.

Ua móirda 7 mac giolla pateraic déş don tpeagait.

Ónmumhan ingean eoşain uí concobair bñ uí ceallaiş .i. aed mac briain
decc.

Emann an macáire mac goirbelbaiş do marbad la a deapbraéair uilliam
mac goirbelbaiş.

Concobair buide mac corbmaic mec branain decc.

Uaíene mac mec eoşagain do marbad durcor do raişio hí ceaplen enuic
í corcepaig.

Ruaidrí mac diarmada ruaid mic taidg uí concobair, 7 a bñ ingean
cairpre í concobair déş do galap obann.

Tadg mac tigeapnain bpuccaid céadac conáicch, 7 a bñ nuála ingñ mec
donncharid riabaiş .i. feargal decc.

An giolla dub mac corbmaic buide mec donncharid décc.

Concobair mac emainn mic maíleaclainn uí anliş decc ratarn minéapc.

Topna ua maolconaire ollam ríl muiréadhaiş a rñcup 7 a rilidéct
decc ma tíg rñn illiop fearbain iar bpeil pateraic iar mbuaid naiéirge,
7 a adnacal i noirpinn. Érapd ua maolconaire i nollamnaect dia híre.

Ua concobair failge conn do gabail la gallaid.

Cairlen bona dprobairi baó ag ua ndomnaill do éabairt dó doridiri do
phioct Mhuirceapraig bacaiş.

Riocapd a bupc do toidéct hí muiş luipcc rió do óenam dó rri mac

^b *Cnoc-Ui-Choscraigh*, i.e. the hill of O'Coscry, now Knockcosker, in the parish of Newtown, barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath. See Ordnance map of that county, sheet 32.

^c *Lis-Fearbain*.—This would be anglicised

Lisfarbaun, but the name is now obsolete, or at least has not been identified for the Ordnance Survey. The O'Mulconrys, who were the hereditary poets of Sil-Murray, were seated at Cloonahee, in the parish of Clooncruff, in the

Turlough, the son of John O'Reilly, was elected to the lordship of Breifny. O'Kane, i. e. Manus, died.

Cathal Oge, the son of Cathal Roe Mac Rannall, full Chieftain of Muintir-Eolais, died in his own house on the first Sunday in Lent, after the victory of Uinction and Penance; and his son, i. e. Teige Mac Rannall, was nominated Chief, but William Mac Rannall was called another chieftain by the descendants of Melaghlin Mac Rannall.

Art, son of Con O'Melaghlin, Lord of Meath, was slain at Cnoc-Ui-Chosraigh^b, on Easter Tuesday precisely.

O'More and Mac Gillpatrick died of the plague.

Benmumhan, the daughter of Owen O'Conor, and wife of O'Kelly, i. e. Hugh, the son of Brian, died.

Edmond of the Plain Mac Costello was slain by his brother, William Mac Costello.

Conor Boy, the son of Conor Mac Branan, died.

Owney Mageoghegan was killed by one cast of a javelin in the castle of Cnoc-Ui-Chosraigh [Knockycosker].

Rory, the son of Dermot Roe, son of Teige O'Conor, and his wife, the daughter of Carbry O'Conor, died of a short sickness.

Teige Mac Tiernan, a rich and flourishing Brughaidh-Cedach [farmer], and his wife Nuala, the daughter of the son of Donough Reagh, i. e. Farrell, died.

Gilla-duv, the son of Cormac Boy Mac Donough, died.

Conor, son of Edmond, who was son of Melaghlin O'Hanly, died on Low Saturday.

Torna O'Mulconry, Ollav of Sil-Murray in history and poetry, died in his own house at Lis-Fearbain^c, [shortly] after the festival of St. Patrick, and after the victory of penance, and was interred at Elphin. Erard O'Mulconry assumed the ollavship of Sil-Murray after him.

O'Conor Faly, Con, was taken prisoner by the English.

The castle of Bundrowes, which had been in O'Donnell's possession, was restored by him to the descendants of Murtough Bacagh^d.

Richard Burke went to Moylurg, and made peace with Mac Dermot; and

barony and county of Roscommon. See note under the year 1488.

^d *Murtough Baccagh*, i. e. Murtough the lame. He was chief of the O'Conors of Sligo or Car-

ndiarmada, 7 a ndol diblimb i ccoinne uí domnaill, 7 ó domnaill do dol tar éirne péiriú do ruactatarróm, 7 gan a tsgmail dá céile don cúr rin. Riocaird diompúó tar a air i macairi cónnaet, 7 braithe do brait lair o cloinn uí concobair ruaid, 7 phioct feidlim do brait lair o nap faomrac braithe dó.

Clann conmaig dha do millead la heimann mac uilliam fein co na cloinn tre uabair 7 diomur.

Cpeaca diairne la fíolm pfiomm for ua cconcobair ndonn, 7 a mbrait lair i moig luirc. Cpeaca anba lár a huib maine. Cpeac ele lair ó phioct feidlim cleirig 7 cpeac ó muintir binn co cill aéraeta i ccoinne Riocaird a bunc cona pluag, 7 po congair pé an pluag gan rgailead ó poile ppi pé pect-mainne for a lon fín amain, 7 do forpda id ní ba ría dia nandaoir aige. Cpeac mor ele do brait la feidlim ó ciarraige mec chéirnaig, 7 mac mic aeda caoió uí concobair do marbad lair an la rin. Emann mac uilliam deirge dó for iomair uarain tri púit gallóglác tri púit do chéir congmala, 7 marpluag a tpe féin. Ro loitead moran stoppa, 7 po bnaó an cpeac dfeidlim cenmota a capall.

Moran do millead i mbe 7 hi laignib la gearoid mac iarpla dfrimman a ndogail tomair iarpla.

Baile uí Raigillig 7 mainitir an éabain do lopcaó la gallaib 7 lair an Saxanaó lep dicnadaó iarpla dfrimman.

Maidm mor do éabairt la conn mac aoda buide í neill hi mbfno uama for gallaib líte catail du in po gabad Muirceartaó Ruad ua neill tigeapna cloinne aeda buide in po marbad aengur mac alaxandair mec domnaill, Mac pobepo rabaoir tigeapna líte catail, 7 pocaido do gallaib 7 do gaoibelaib cenmotatride.

Cpeaca anba la feidlim pfiomm 7 la mac diarmada, concobair mac corbmaic for baile an cobair, 7 ua concobair fein co brait forpa lion a

bury, and died in the year 1403. His race were set aside by the descendants of his brother Owen.

* *Ciarraighe-Mic-Keherney*, now *Clann-Keherney*, a well-known district in the modern barony of Castlerea, in the west of the county of Roscommon. This district was also called *Ciarraighe-Aoi*, from the plain of Magh-Aoi, of

which it was anciently considered a part.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 46, where he asserts that in his own time Kerry-Ai was called *Clann-ketherny*, and was a part of the county of Roscommon.

† *Imaire-Uarain*, i. e. the ridge of Oran, a ridge or long hill in the parish of Oran, in the

both set out to oppose O'Donnell, but before they could arrive [at where he was], he had crossed the Erne, so that they did not meet one another on this occasion. Richard returned to Machaire-Chonnacht, and took hostages from the sons of O'Connor Roe ; and he made prisoners of the descendants of Felim, because they would not consent to give him hostages.

Clann-Conway was plundered by Edmond, the son of William himself, and by his sons, through pride and arrogance.

Felim Finn [O'Connor] took great preys from O'Connor Don, and carried them with him into Moylurg. He also took great preys from Hy-Many, and a prey from the descendants of Felim Cleireach, and a prey from Muintir-Beirne, all which he carried off to Kill-Athrachta, to meet Richard Burke and his army ; and he kept this army from dispersing for the space of a week, and maintained them solely by his own provisions ; and he would have kept them longer, if they had remained with him. Another great prey was carried off by Felim from Ciarruighe-Mic-Keherny^a ; and he slew the grandson of Hugh Caech O'Connor on the same day. Edmond Mac William rose up against him at Imaire-Uarain^f, with sixty gallowglasses, and sixty retained kerns, and the cavalry of his own territory ; many were wounded between them, and Felim was stripped of the prey, and also of his horses.

Much destruction was caused by Garrett, the son of the Earl of Desmond, in Munster and Leinster, in revenge of [the death of] Thomas, the Earl.

O'Reilly's mansion-seat^g and the monastery of Cavan were burned by the English and the Saxon^h, by whom the Earl of Desmond had been beheaded.

A great victory was gained by Con, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, over the English of Lecale at Beann-uamha, where Murtough Roe O'Neill, Lord of Clannaboy, was taken prisoner, and Aengus, the son of Alexander Mac Donnell, the son of Robert Savadge, Lord of Lecale, and many others, both English and Irish, were slain.

Great depredations were committed by Felim Finn and Mac Dermot, Conor, the son of Cormac, in Ballintober ; but O'Connor himself, with all his assembled

county of Roscommon.

^a *O'Reilly's mansion seat*, literally, O'Reilly bally, or town. This was the castle of Tullymangan, which stood on a hill to the north-east

of the present town of Cavan.

^h *The Saxon*, i. e. John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, for some account of whom see note ^c, p. 1050, *supra*.

tionoil cenmotaṯ a éuaṯa, ⁊ Ruaidṯor uā concobair lion a tionoil co nṯruing moir do cloinn connmaig maraon nṯr, ⁊ rṯioṯ mic feoilimṯ uile abur ṯṯirge doib ṯiblinib. Clann diarmata mic Ruaidṯor mec diarmata, ⁊ clann corbmaic oig mec diarmata do bi hi pṯorlongpore i mbeola coilleaṯ do bṯit ṯorpa beṯr, ⁊ rṯiṯlim ṯimteaṯ co haṯṯraṯ ionlan conuice an rṯor moir hi ccloinn caṯail mic muirṯeaig. Feoilimṯ iaromṯ ⁊ mac diarmata diompuṯ co cṯoṯa corcṯrach rṯiu ⁊ rṯraonmaṯm reaṯṯanaṯ do tabairṯ ṯorpa co na tabraṯ rṯr ṯib iarṯaṯ rṯaite dia rṯoile. Eogan mac ṯoirpṯelbaig ṯoill mic ṯoirpṯelbaig ṯicc uí concobair ⁊ feoilimṯ mac ṯoirpṯealbaig ruaiṯ mic bṯiaṯ ballaig, do marbaṯ, ⁊ rṯoṯaṯe do raorclandaib himaille rṯiú, ⁊ feiṯlimṯ do bṯit a cṯeice leiṯ iar mbuaṯ, ⁊ corcṯar, ⁊ corcṯar, ⁊ iar pṯagbail a bioṯbaṯaib rṯo mela ⁊ éuibeaṯ.

Inṯraicṯiṯ do dénaṯ lá donnchaṯ mac ṯomair meṯ uṯoir ap Philip mac conṯonnacṯ meṯuṯoir i ṯṯir cṯnṯoṯa, ⁊ cṯeaṯa moṯa do tabairṯ laiṯ. Muṯṯir donnṯaṯh do ṯol lá a cṯeachaib hi ccloinn éallaiṯ, ⁊ donnchaṯ ṯṯaṯbail doib ina uacṯaṯ ṯor deirṯaṯ na cṯeacṯ. Philip do bṯit rṯair ip in iarṯmoirṯṯ. Soṯair donnṯaṯh la mac conṯonnacṯ co rṯo marbaṯ laiṯ é rṯin ⁊ a mac ṯon éur rṯin.

Ruaidṯor mac ṯorpaṯ ruaiṯ meṯuṯoir, ⁊ maileclainn mac donnchaṯ mic ṯappaṯ decc.

Oṯong moir do cloinn ṯappaṯ do marbaṯ la cloinn aṯa mic Philip na ṯuaige meṯuṯoir im mac ṯappaṯ rṯin .i. donnchaṯ, immo mac feilim, ⁊ imo ṯṯṯraṯair .i. éoin, ⁊ a mac rṯin ṯna diarmait mac eoin co ṯṯiar ele imaille rṯiu.

¹ *Clann-Conway*.—This was the name of a tribe and district situated on the west side of the river Suck, in the barony of Ballinacree and county of Galway.

² *To oppose both*, i. e. to oppose Felim Finn and Mac Dermot.

³ *Beola-Coille*.—This is a mistranscript for Bealach-Coille, i. e. the road or pass of the wood, now Ballagheullia, a townland in the parish of Kilcorkey, barony of Castlereagh, and county of Roscommon. It is bounded on the south by the townland of Belanagare.—See Ordnance map of

that county, sheet 15. Some traces of the ancient bealach, or road, from which this townland derived its name, were pointed out to the Editor in 1837, by old Cormac Branan, who had been steward to the late O'Conor Don, and who was intimately acquainted with the ancient topography of this part of Connaught.—See note under the year 1489.

⁴ *Scor-mor*, now Skurmore, a townland in the parish of Kilmacumshy, near the town of Elphin, in the county of Roscommon. The territory of Clann-Cathail, i. e. of the race of Ca-

forces and tribes, overtook them. Rory O'Connor, with all his forces, and a great party of the Clann-Conway^l, and all the descendants of the son of Felim at this side, rose up to oppose both^l. The sons of Dermot, son of Rory Mac Dermot, and the sons of Cormac Oge Mac Dermot, who had been encamped at Beola-Coille^t, also came up with them. Felim, with all his forces, marched in triumph as far as Scor-mor^l in Clann-Chathail-mic-Murray; and he and Mac Dermot afterwards engaged them with bravery and success, and routed and dispersed them, so that no man of them would give to his neighbour the loan of a rod. Owen, the son of Turlough Dall^m, son of Turlough Oge O'Connor, and Felim, the son of Turlough Roe, son of Brian Ballagh, and many other nobles, were slain. Felim carried off the spoil, and returned home victorious, and in triumph, leaving his enemies in grief and sorrow.

Donough, the son of Thomas Maguire, made an incursion against Philip, the son of Cuconnaught Maguire, into Tir-Kennedyⁿ, and carried off a great prey. Donough's people proceeded with their prey into Clann-Kelly^o, leaving Donough in the rear, attended only by a few troops. Philip overtook him in the pursuit; but Donough turned upon the son of Cuconnaught (i. e. Philip), and slew him and his son on this occasion.

Rory, the son of Godfrey Roe Maguire, and Melaghlin, the son of Donough, son of Godfrey, died.

A great number of the Clann-Caffry^p were slain by the sons of Hugh, the son of Philip-na-Tuaighe Maguire; among whom was Mac Caffry himself, i. e. Donough, as also the son of Felim and his brother John, Dermot, son of this John, and three others besides.

thal, the son of Muireadhach Muilleathan, King of Connaught, who died in the year 701, comprised this parish, as well as the entire of the parish of Kilcorkey, and the greater part of those of Shankill and Elphin. It was first the territory of the O'Morans, and afterwards of the O'Flanagans, who were both of the race of Cathal—See Ordnance map of the county of Roscommon, sheets 16, 21, 22.

^m *Turlough Dall*, i. e. Turlough, or Terence the Blind.

ⁿ *Tir-Kennedy*, now a barony, in the east of

the county of Fermanagh.

^o *Clann-Kelly*, an ancient tribe and territory; Mac Donnell Galloglagh was chief of this territory for several centuries, now a barony, in the south-east of the county of Fermanagh.

^p *Clann-Caffry*, a branch of the Maguires who took the district surname of Mac Caffry. This name is still numerous in Fermanagh, and some of this family who removed to Clann-Keherny, in the west of the county of Roscommon, now call themselves Mac Gaffrey, which is a more correct form of the name.

ΑΙΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1469.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, ceitri cett, Seapccatt a naoí.

Slan buíde mac rslain moir megraié coimapha tearmoinn dabeócc decc, 7 comapha do denam ina ionad do diarmait mac marcair mic muirir megraié.

Mág cáptaiḡ mór tiḡearna dŕmuḡan decc.

Aod mac uilliam uí éallaiḡ tiḡearna ua maine rsoi epeánn ap eíneac fear ná ro diult fri dŕeic nuíne do marbad tpe feill la rlióct donnchaiḡ uí éallaiḡ .i. la cloinn bŕearail, 7 taidcc mic donnchaiḡ luan inite an dapa la rra pfeil bearaigh 7 dá ua éallaiḡ do gairm ina noiaḡ .i. uilliam mac aeḡa mic bŕian, 7 taḡ caoḡ mac uilliam uí éallaiḡ.

Rirdepo occ ua Raigillḡ tanairi bŕeipne décc.

Domnall mac bŕian mic Pŕip mic an giolla duib meguir, 7 giolla iora mac corbmaic mic giolla iora uí plannacain do marbad la cloinn aeḡa meguir, 7 la muirir mancain hi Popt acáiḡ inbir in. 9. Calainn September.

Inoraighiḡ do dénam do cloinn Pŕip meguir, 7 do cloinn tomair oig for cloinn aeḡa meguir i miḡbholcc, 7 cŕeacá moira do tabairt leo don dul rin, 7 bŕian maineac mac donnchaiḡ mic aeḡa meguir do marbad leó.

Inoraighiḡ ele dŕa do denam do cloinn an Pŕip ceḡna ap cloinn an aeḡa ŕeipairt hi lopcc, eoḡan mac aeḡa meguir, 7 plaitbeairtác a mac do marbad leo don turur rin.

Toirpdealbác mac catail óicc mic magnura meguir décc.

Taḡ dubŕúleac mac mecpaié meguir do marbad la cloinn aeḡa meguir.

Mairgrecc ingŕn Pŕip mic an giolla duib meguir bŕn mec gille finnein, taidcc mic bŕian décc.

⁹ *Termon-Daveog*, now *Termon-Magrath*, in the parish of Templecarn, barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal.

¹ *Was made coarb*, literally, "and coarb was made, in his place, of Dermot, the son of Marcus," &c.

² *Were nominated to succeed him*, literally, "were called after him," but this would scarcely

be understood in English.

³ *Port-Achaidh-Inbhir*, now *Aghinver*, on Lough Erne, in the parish of Magheraculmoney, barony of Lurg, and county of Fermanagh.

⁴ *Midhbholg*, a district on the north side of Lough Erne, in the barony of Lurg, and county of Fermanagh.—See note ¹, under the year 1432, p. 888, *supra*.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1469.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred sixty-nine.

John Boy, the son of John More Magrath, Coarb of Termon-Daveog^a, died; and Dermot, the son of Marcus, son of Maurice Magrath, was made Coarb' in his place.

Mac Carthy More, Lord of Desmond, died.

Hugh, the son of William O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, the most eminent in Ireland for hospitality, a man who had never refused the countenance of man, was treacherously slain by the descendants of Donough O'Kelly, i. e. the sons of Breasal and Teige, the son of Donough, on Shrove-Tuesday, the second day before the festival of St. Berach; and two O'Kellys were nominated to succeed him^a, i. e. William, the son of Hugh, son of Brian, and Teige Caech, the son of William O'Kelly.

Richard Oge O'Reilly, Tanist of Breifny, died.

Donnell, the son of Brian, son of Philip, son of Gilla-Duv Maguire, and Gilla-Isa, the son of Cormac, son of Gilla-Isa O'Flanagan, were slain by the sons of Hugh Maguire, and by Muintir-Manchain, at the port of Achadh-Inbhir^a, on the 9th of the Calends of September.

An incursion was made by the sons of Philip Maguire and the sons of Thomas Oge into Midhbholg^a, against the sons of Hugh Maguire. They carried off a great prey on this occasion; and Brian Maineach, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Maguire, was slain by them.

Another incursion was made by the sons of the same Philip into Lurg^w, against the sons of the same Hugh, during which they slew Owen, son of Hugh Maguire, and Flaherty, his son.

Turlough, the son of Cathal Oge, son of Manus Maguire, died.

Teige Dubhshuileach^x, the son of Magrath Maguire, was slain by the sons of Hugh Maguire.

Margaret, the daughter of Philip, son of Gilla Duv Maguire, and wife of Mac Gillafinnen, Teige, the son of Brian, died.

^w *Lurg*, a barony in the north of the county of Fermanagh.

^x *Teige Dubhshuileach*, i. e. Thady, or Timothy, the black-eyed.

Mac an tSábaíricch .i. Pátraioc ócc, do gabail le fáiteaíobh 7 tigeap-
nar leite catail do gabail do pátraioc fáit imaille le congnaím i neill
.i. enri, 7 míc uídelin, 7 gac ar mair do Shabhaoireachaib do cor ar ionnar-
bað doibh.

O gaoira .i. eocán mac tomaltaig óicc mic tomaltaig moir tigeapna
cúile ua ppinn décc eittir da féil muiré ipin pfoigma, 7 a mac diongmala
eogan décc do galap obann iarttain. Diarmait a mac naile do gabáil
tígeapna 7 mona a aitar.

Taócc mac maígnua mic Sfein mec brianain ticcína corp aéclann do
márbað a meabail la a dearbhrátair buéin, 7 la cloinn a dearbhrátair peét-
main iap bpeil micíl 7 da tairpe do gabail a ionaib, .i. domnall mac corb-
maic lar po marbað poim 7 uilliam mac aeða mac mic aeða.

Ua ploinn tígeapna riol maolpuain co na dearbhrátair amaille ppur do
marbað lá maileaclainn ua pploinn 7 maileaclainn do gabail tairpgecta
iapom.

Mac dubgaill eogan mac eogan ele do marbað ina tíg fein a meabail
la cloinn colla mec dubgaill.

Aoð mac uaithe uí ainliḡi, 7 taócc mac muiréapraicé mic mic tomal-
taig í ainliḡi decc. Taócc mac brian mic tomaltaig do gabail tairpgecta.

Eogan mac aeða buide mēg eocagain tanairi cenél riachaé do marbað
la cloinn colmán.

Ripderp mac tomáir a bupc do tpeceao a tígeapnair, 7 Ricap mac
emainn a bupc doirpneao ina ionaib.

Morpuaicéao tpa líp ó ndomnaill (aeð puao) co maiteib cenel cconail,
7 co neirge amac iocair conaét, 7 ní po airp co paimic do paicéib mec
uilliam bupc Riocap mac emainn, 7 tainic riðe maille lé humla hi ecñb
uí domnaill, 7 ipreao po cinrict na maite rin ina ccomairle iapom dol ar
mac uilliam cloinne Riocap (uillecc mac uillecc an piona) do òioḡail a

¹ *Mac-an-t-Sabhaoisigh*.—This was the Irish
chieftain appellation assumed by the head of the
family of Savadge, in the county of Down. The
head of this family is called "Mac an tSabhaoi-
ricḡ, an cpoḡaibe ḡaill," by Aengus na naer
O'Daly, in his satirical poem, composed in the

reign of Queen Elizabeth, thus:

"Arp Ulaó ḡann ḡoptac,
Tír ḡan aoibneap, ḡan airpeann,
Mac an tSabhaoiricḡ an cpoḡaibe ḡaill,
Fear carḡairt baipneac ppi h-uipéinn."

Mac-an-t-Sabhaoisigh', i. e. Patrick Oge, was taken prisoner by the Whites; and Patrick White, by the aid of O'Neill (Henry) and Mac Quillin, assumed the lordship of Lecale; and they banished all the Savadges who had survived.

O'Gara, i. e. Owen, the son of Tomaltagh Oge, son of Tomaltagh More, Lord of Coolavin, died between the two festivals of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary, in Autumn; and his worthy son, Owen, died soon afterwards of a short illness; and Dermot, his other son, assumed the lordship in his father's place.

Teige, the son of Manus, son of John Mac Branan, Lord of Corco-achlann, was treacherously slain by his own brother and his brother's sons, a week after Michaelmas; and his place was taken by two chieftains, namely, Donnell, the son of Cormac, by whom he had been slain, and William, the son of Hugh, grandson of Hugh.

O'Flynn, Lord of Sil-Maelruain, and his brother, were slain by Melaghlin O'Flynn, who afterwards assumed the lordship.

Mac Dowell (Owen, son of another Owen) was treacherously slain in his own house by the sons of Colla Mac Dowell.

Hugh, son of Owney O'Hanly, and Teige, the son of Murtough, grandson of Tomaltagh O'Hanly, died; and Teige, the son of Brian, son of Tomaltagh, assumed the chieftainship.

Owen, the son of Hogh Boy Mageoghegan, Tanist of Kinel-Fiachach, was slain by the Clann-Colmain^a.

Richard, son of Thomas Burke, resigned his lordship; and Richard, son of Edmund Burke, was appointed in his place.

A great army was mustered by O'Donnell (Hugh Roe), with the chiefs of Tirconnell, joined by the rising out of Lower Connaught, and marched, without halting, until he reached Mac William Burke [i. e.] Richard, the son of Edmond, who came with submission to O'Donnell. These chieftains afterwards held a consultation^a, and resolved on marching against Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick, son of Ulick-an-Fhiona), to wreak their vengeance on him for the defeat

^a "Ard Uladh is scarce, starving,

A country without happiness, without mass,
Where Mac-an-t-Sabhaoisigh, the English hang-
man,

Doth slaughter limpets with his scraper!"

^a *The Clann-Colmain.*—This was the tribe name of the O'Melaghlinas, who were at this period seated in the present barony of Clonlunan, in the county of Westmeath.

^a *Held consultation*, literally, "what those

nanpolað 7 maðma cpoiri moige cpoind do bpiu mac uilliam cloinne piocairu ap mac uilliam bupe piap an tan pin. Agur Robðap aontaðaig for an ccomairle hípin do cóidpiot iapom i cclonn Ricairu. Loipeceap, 7 millteap leo cetur an machaire piabach. Battap aothað longpuit i mbaile an cláir, .i. baile mec uilliam, 7 loipeit é iapettain. Báttap aethað amlað pin ag milleað 7 ag moirionnrað an tpe dá gac leit díob. Mac uilliam imorro, .i. uilleacc po tarrainig piðe 7 po éionoil cuicce clann uí bpiain, an giolla dub mac taidg, 7 Muirce ptað garb mac taidcc, 7 dpoingdiorpma do maithb dáillecap immaile ppiu. Rucc mac uilliam cona pluag fein 7 co na leip éionol ap ua ndomnaill ag fágbaill an tpe. Ro cuiprte maperluag mec uilliam, 7 piol mbpiain paigín iompuacceta ap deipeað plóig uí domnaill ag baile an duib ap tur 7 po ppeccrað pin co nfmleapcc la maperluag uí domnaill, 7 lá heccneacán mac neactain uí domnaill do fionnrað baos for deipeað plóig uí domnaill gur po ppaoinað po ðeoið for maperluag mec uilliam 7 pil mbpiain, 7 pomarbað don éur pin domnaill mac ui concobair copcmoðpuað co rochaioib oile nac aipimteap. Ro éionoil mac uilliam 7 piol mbpiain a poápaide do piðipe, 7 do coiðpfe i ninneall 7 i norpuccað 7 po lñpat a haon comairle iapomh an plocé pin uí domnaill hi ttoápaigeacé. Ap a aoi nñ do toipba doib uair po pillrte pluag uí domnaill for maperluag mec uilliam, 7 pil mbpiain ag an abainu dianað ainm glanog, 7 ppaointeap doipidiri forpa annpin, 7 fágbaite daoine eic, 7 évala iomða, 7 po iméig pfe an cuib oile díob i maioim miocoporccap. Cona Maioim glanóicce inopin.

AOIS CRIOST, 1470.

AOÍR CPIOPT, mile cetpe céo, Seétmoghat.

Pilip mac tomap mic Pilip mic aeða puað méguiohir aðbar tigeapna fñrmanach mac oiprih do bpeapn dípe, 7 daonnacht, 7 ba fñr dpoip

chieftains afterwards in council resolved upon was to go against Mac William of Clanrickard."

^b *Cros-Moighe-Croinn*.—See note under the year 1467.

^c *Machaire-Riabach*, i. e. the grey plain, a district in the barony of Clare, in the county of

Galway, lying between Knockdoe and Lough Corrib. It is principally in the parish of Annadown.

^d *Baile-an-Chlair*, i. e. the town of the plain. This is the present Irish name of the village of Clare-Galway, in a parish of the same name, in

of Cros-Moighe-Croinn^b, which Mac William of Clanrickard had some time before given to Mac William Burke; and being unanimous on this resolution, they proceeded into Clanrickard. Machaire-Riabhaich^c was the first place burned and destroyed by them. They were for a night encamped at Baile-an-Chlair^d, the town of Mac William, which they afterwards burned; and they continued for some time destroying and laying waste the country on every side. Mac William (i. e. Ulick), however, drew and gathered to his assistance the sons of O'Brien, [i. e.] Gilla-Duv, the son of Teige, and Murtough Garv, the son of Teige, and a body of the Dalcassian chieftains along with them. Mac William, with his own troops and muster, came up with O'Donnell as he was leaving the country; and Mac William's cavalry and the O'Briens made the first charge on the rear of O'Donnell's army, at Baile-an-Duibh^e. This was vigorously responded to by O'Donnell's cavalry, and in particular by Egneghan, the son of Naghtan O'Donnell, who was in the rear of O'Donnell's army, so that the cavalry of Mac William and of the O'Briens were finally defeated; and Donnell, the son of O'Conor of Corcomroe, and many others not enumerated, were slain on the occasion. Mac William and the O'Briens, however, rallied their forces, and, placing themselves in array and order, they pursued with one accord the army of O'Donnell. This, however, was of no profit to them, for O'Donnell's army wheeled round on Mac William's and the O'Briens' cavalry at the river which is called Glanog, and there routed them again; and the defeated left many men, horses, and things of value, behind them, and fled in an inglorious retreat. This was called The Defeat of Glanog^f.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1470.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seventy.

Philip, the son of Thomas, son of Philip, son of Hugh Roe Maguire, heir to the lordship of Fermanagh, son of a chieftain, the most charitable and humane

the barony of Clare, and county of Galway. Here are the remains of a great abbey, founded by John De Cogan about the year 1290, and of a castle built by Mac William of Clanrickard.

^b *Baile-an-Duibh*, i. e. the town of the black

person, now Ballinduff, a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Killcoona, barony of Clare, and county of Galway.

^f *Glanog*, i. e. the clean rivulet, a stream near the castle of Cargins, in the same barony.

coccaid ina aimirir, 7 O Flannaccain taoirpeac tuaithe patá corbmá mac
giolla iora becc.

Slóiccead mor lár ó neill .i. Enri mac Eoghain hi cclonn Aoda buide i
ccfh mēc uídelín ra duibhtrian, 7 mac í néill buide co rocpaite cloinne
aoda buide do dol ar cphich ar Mhac uídelín. O neill, 7 Mac uídelín do
brúich forpae. Troid do tabairt doib dia poile, 7 brippead for cclonn
Aoda buide. Aod ócc mac Aoda buide do gabail. Mac ruibne na coillead,
7 Eoin ruadh mac ruibhne do gabail bfor. Art mac doinnail caoil í neill,
7 Cairlén rgaé dhínce do gabail la hua neill don turur rin, 7 a tabairt
ar laim mēc Uídelín dia coimēd.

Brian mac taidcc mēc donnchaid tigearna áta clat an corainn do
marbad la taidg mac briain mēc donnchaid, 7 a caoraigecht do bín de, 7
dronng mór diá muinir do marbad a maille ppiir. Agus Mac mēc donnchaid
toir do marbad ar iompuaccad an la cedna.

Ruaidri bacac mac uí neill do marbad la cclonn airt í néill, 7 la phloct
enri aimirid. Enri 7 briain da mac Airt uí neill .i. ó néill, 7 cēpar do
phloct enri do marbad la Conn mac uí néill ina diogail ren i naon ló. O neill
co na cclonn do dol ra cairlén cloinne airt .i. cairlén na hogmaige.

Eoghan ua doinnail 7 clann neactain do gabail 7 do denam painn le
cclonn Airt i naghaid uí neill.

Scan mac doinnail ballaig méguiridhip do marbad le Ruaidri mac briain
mic piliip meguirid.

Doinnall 7 donnchad da mac Eógain mic uí concobair ruaid do marbad
la Ruaidri mac uí concobair duinn. Conn mac Taidg uí concobair, 7 catál
mac pñólmuid pinn do gabail lair bfor.

Connla mac aoda buide meg eochaccáin taoirpeac cenél piachaé do mar-
bad for an achadh mbuide acc tigh bpihne baile áta an upcoir la mac

^a *Duibhthrian*, now Dufferin, a barony in the county of Down, verging on Lough Cuan, or Strangford Lough, in the county of Down.—See note ^d, under the year 1433, p. 892, *supra*.

^b *Na Coille*, i. e. of the wood.

ⁱ *Donnell Cael*, i. e. Daniel the Slender.

^k *Sgath-deirge*, now Sketrick island, in Loch Cuan, or Strangford Lake, in the county of

Down. The ruins of this castle are still extant on the western side of the island.—See the Ordnance Map of the county of Down, sheet 17.

^l *Ath-Cliath-an-Chorainn*, i. e. the hurdle-ford of the territory of Corann, now Ballymote, in the barony of Corran, and county of Sligo.

^m *Rory Bacagh*, i. e. Roderic, or Roger, the Lame.

man, and the best warrior, of his time, and O'Flanagan, Chief of Tuath-ratha, i. e. Cormac, son of Gilla-Isa, died.

A great army was led by O'Neill (Henry, the son of Owen) into Clannaboy, to assist Mac Quillin of Duibhthrian^a; and Mac-I-Neill Boy set out to take a prey from Mac Quillin. O'Neill and Mac Quillin, with their forces, overtook them; and they gave battle to each other, in which the Clann-Hugh-Boy were defeated, and Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Boy, Mac Sweeny na Coille^b, and John Roe Mac Sweeny, were taken prisoners. O'Neill on this occasion made a prisoner of Art, the son of Donnell Cael' O'Neill, and took the castle of Sgath-deirge^c which he delivered up into the keeping of Mac Quillin.

Brian, the son of Teige Mac Donagh, Lord of Ath-Cliath-an-Chorainn^d, was slain by Teige, the son of Brian Mac Donough, who had taken his creaghts from him, and slain a great number of his people. The son of the eastern Mac Donough was also slain in a skirmish on the same day.

Rory Bacagh^e, son of O'Neill, was slain by the sons of Art O'Neill and the descendants of Henry Aimreidh. To avenge him, Henry and Brian, two sons of Art O'Neill, and four of the descendants of Henry, were slain in one day by Con, the son of O'Neill. O'Neill and his sons took the castle of the sons of Art, i. e. the castle of Oghmhagh^f.

Owen O'Donnell, and the sons of Naghten, joined and formed a league with the sons of Art, against O'Neill.

John, the son of Donnell Ballagh Maguire, was slain by Rory, the son of Brian, son of Philip Maguire.

Donnell and Donough, two sons of Owen, the sons of O'Conor Roe, were slain by Rory, the son of O'Conor Don. Moreover, Con, the son of Teige O'Conor, and Cathal, the son of Felim Finn, were taken prisoners by him.

Connla, the son of Hugh Boy Mageoghegan, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach, was slain on Achadh-Buidhe^g, at Tigh-Bhrighde^h, in Baile-atha-an-Urchairⁱ, by the

^a *Oghmhagh*, now Omagh, a well known town in the county of Tyrone.

^g *Achadh-Buidhe*, i. e. yellow field. This was the name of a field near the castle of Ardnurcher, in the barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath, but the name is now obsolete.

^h *Tigh-Bhrighde*, i. e. St. Bridget's house. This was the name of a small chapel, which stood in the townland of Ardnurcher. A holy well dedicated to St. Bridget still exists at the place, but the chapel has been totally destroyed.

ⁱ *Baile-atha-an-Urchair*, i. e. the town of

airt mic cuinn uí maoleachlainn, 7 la cloinn colmain a ndíogail a átar .i. airt, do marbhad lairpium feacht riam.

Caiplen Slíccig do gabáil la hua ndóinnail pop doinnall mac eoigain uí concobair iar mbíth athaid foda in iomruide fair, 7 a bítth fíin d'ágail do comtoib dua doinnail don cúp rin la taob umla, 7 eior cána o ióctar connaet. Bá don chup rin do rabad d' an leabhar gírr, 7 leabhar na huidhri, 7 caetáirpeacha doinnail óicc pucaad riar pe linn Sháin mic concobhair mic Aodha mic doinnail óicc uí domhnail.

Sloiccead la hua ndóinnail 7 la hua puairc do dol pop cruacain ó cuprain do ríogad uí puairc. Ua Ragailig, 7 goill, 7 teallac dunchada ar a ceionn diblímbh ag bél atha conail, 7 Emann mac Aoda uí Ragailig, 7 mac an earpuice uí galleubair do marbad fíorpa, 7 eich, 7 daoine do lot. Ua doinnail 7 a pluag diompú, 7 gan a líccfn pop cruacain don cúp rin.

Cítránna do denam la hiarla o Uairc 7 la duice clapenr d'puigean mallacht fíir nepeann .i. don iurcír Saxanac léir millead tomar iarla 7 ar

Ath-an-urchair, now Ardnurcher, near Kilbeggan.—See note ^w, under the year 1192, p. 93, *supra*.

^r *Leabhar-Gearr*, i. e. the Short Book. This manuscript is now unknown.

^s *Leabhar-na-h-Uidhri*.—This book is quoted by the Four Masters under the year 266. It was compiled at Clonmacnoise in the twelfth century, and transcribed by Moelmuri, the son of Ceileachar, the grandson of Conn na mbocht, a distinguished scribe of Clonmacnoise. A considerable fragment of this manuscript, in the handwriting of Moelmuri, is still preserved, and now deposited in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy. It contains two curious memoranda, on fol. 35 (now 18), one in the handwriting of Sighraidh O'Cuirnin, written in 1345, when the book was in the possession of Donnell, the son of Murtough, son of Donnell, son of Teige, son of Brian, son of Andrias, son of Brian Luighneach, son of Turlough More O'Conor; and the other, in a more modern hand, stating how the two books above referred to in the text

were recovered by O'Donnell, after they had been in the possession of the O'Conors of Sligo during the reigns of ten successive lords of Carbury.

^t *Westward*, i. e. into Connaught.

^u *Cruachan O'Cuproin*.—This place is sometimes called Cuachan Mhic-Tighearnain, from Mac Tighearnain (now Kernan), Chief of Teallach Dunchadha, now the barony of Tullyhunco, in the west of the county of Cavan.—See note^s, under the year 1412, p. 808, *supra*. The place is now called Croaghan, and is situated about six furlongs to the north-west of the town of Killyshandra. For a list of the names of places where the ancient Irish chieftains were inaugurated, see *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 431–434, where it has been inadvertently stated that Cruachan-O'Cuproin is in the county of Leitrim. Cruachan-O'Cuproin was in West Briefny, which originally comprised all the present county of Leitrim, and that portion of the present county of Cavan which belonged to the families of Mac Kernan

son of Art, son of Con O'Melaghlin, and the Clann-Colman, in revenge of his father, Art, who had been slain some time before by this Connla.

The castle of Sligo was taken by O'Donnell from Donnell, son of Owen O'Connor, after having besieged it for a long time, and O'Donnell obtained on this occasion his own demands of gifts, besides [receiving] submission and tribute from Lower Connaught. It was on this occasion that he obtained the book called *Leabhar-Gearr*^r, and another called *Leabhar-na-h-Uidhri*^r, and the chairs of Donnell Oge, which had been brought westward^r in the time of John, the son of Conor, son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge O'Donnell.

An army was led by O'Donnell and O'Rourke to go upon [the hill of] Cruachan-Ua-Cuproin^u to inaugurate O'Rourke. O'Reilly, the English, and the people of Teallach-Dunchadha [the Mac Kernans] opposed them at Beal-atha-Chonaill^w, where Edmond, the son of Hugh O'Reilly, and the son of the Bishop O'Gallagher^x, were slain, and many men and horses wounded. O'Donnell and his army returned, being prevented from going to Cruachan on this occasion.

The Earl of Warwick and the Duke of Clarence cut into quarters the wreck of the maledictions of the men of Ireland^y, namely, the Saxon Justiciary,

and Magauran, namely, the baronies of Tullyhunco and Tullyhaw, which were originally tributary to O'Rourke, Prince of West-Briefny. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, however, they were tributary to Sir John O'Reilly, Chief of East Briefny, but whether he paid any tribute to O'Rourke the Editor has not been able to determine. There is a curious note of O'Rourke's demands preserved in a MS. in the Lambeth Library, Carew Collection, No. 601, p. 149.

^u *Beal-atha-Chonaill*, i. e. mouth of the ford of Conall, so called according to a story in the *Dinnsenchus*, and the tradition of the country, from Conall Cearnach, chief of the heroes of the Red Branch in Ulster, who was killed at the ford here. The name is now anglicised Ballyconnell, which is that of a small town in the south-eastern extremity of the barony of Tully-

haw, in the county of Cavan.

^x *Bishop O'Gallagher*.—He was Laurence O'Gallagher, Bishop of Raphoe, of whom several strange traditional stories are still told in this country. It is stated in the *Ulster Inquisitions* that he bestowed certain lands belonging to the see of Raphoe on the daughter of O'Boyle, whom he kept as a concubine. Tradition adds, that O'Donnell levelled his castle, and compelled him to put away his concubine, and put him on his trial for incontinence before the Primate of all Ireland; and this tradition seems borne out by what Harris has collected of his history in his edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 274.

^y *Wreck of the curses of the men of Ireland*.—This is an idiomatical expression, signifying a person upon whom the obloquy and execrations of the Irish had been heaped. He was John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester.

α νοιογαίλ τομαίρ τυεαδ αν μιοιὰς ριν παίρ, γ λυρτίρ δο βεναμή διαπλά
cille ναρα ιαπρίν.

Σιδ δο βεναμή θρσιδλίμιδ ριονν δ concobair ρρi ρλιοετ υι concobair ρυαδ,
γ ρρi cíc a ccoitcínne.

Μαίριτρίρ .S. Ρρονρτείρ ι λιορ λαίχτηνίρ ιριν μύμáιν ι νεppcopóideετ
Αρδα ρεαρτα δο τοεεβαίλ la hua concobair ciappaige, γ α εογα ρίν ιννε.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1471.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, ceitpe ced, Seaετμογαττ, α haon.

Δο τιονδρζναδ Μαίριτρίρ la βραιέριδ .S. Ρρονρτείρ ιριν νγαλλβαίλε cchap-
lae ι νεppcopóideετ ιmlig ιριν μύμáιν, γ δο ρεπιορδ αν βλιαδáιν ιφ ριν.

Υα concobair copemodpuad (concobair mac briaín oicc) δο μαρβáδ ιριν
litéinnpí la cloinn α δεαρβραεταρ ρίν, .i. le cloinn donnchaδ υί concobair.

Ταδεε mac υί concobair páilgi, .i. an calbaδ, γ μαίρζεπιεε αν εινίγ
υί δεαρβαίλ ιονnpaiγεεαδ gall γ γαοιδεal δεεε don τρεγαίτ.

Ταδεε mac διαρμαδα ρυαδ τιγεαρνα coillteaδ concobair décc.

Αοδ mac δομνάιλ mic μυίρρεαρταίγ υι concobair δο μαρβáδ lá ρλυαγ
Riocaipd α bupe ταινίεε ap ταρπαίηγ Ruaiδpí mic briaín υί concobair.

Δομνάιλ mac copmaic mic μαγνυρα mec bpanaín δο μαρβáδ ι λιορ
ua nouétauγ α μεαβαίλ ταρ ρláναδ τιγεαρναδ γ ταοίρεαδ ρíl μυίρcοhaίγ

* *Lis-Laichtnin*.—This should be Lis-Lachtin, as the place is now, and was, in the time of the Four Masters, called. The ruins of this monastery are still to be seen near the village of Ballylongford, in the barony of Iraghticonor, in the north of the county of Kerry. It would appear from the name that it was founded on the site of a primitive Irish church dedicated to St. Lachtin of Bealachabhra, who died in the year 622. Ware states, in his *Monasticon*, that Lislaghtin has its name from St. Lachtin, and the people of this barony still hold this saint in great veneration, and are wont to swear by his hand. O'Halloran's derivation of this name from *laech-tonn*, i. e. the hero of the waves, i. e. Nep-

tune, is beneath criticism.

^a *O'Conor Kerry*.—Ware says that Lislaghtin was founded by John O'Connor in the year 1478. The Editor has not been able to find any ancient authority for either date.

^b *Gallbhaile Eatharlack*, now Galbally, a village in the barony of Coshlea, in the south-east of the county of Limerick, and adjoining the glen of Aherlagh in the county of Tipperary. Here are considerable ruins of a parish church, and of an abbey church, and some fragments of the walls of a castle. Ware mentions this friary as in the county of Tipperary, on the borders of the county of Limerick, and states that it was founded by O'Brien; but he does not give the

by whom the Earl of Thomond had been destroyed; and it was in revenge of [the death of] Thomas that this ignominious punishment was inflicted on him; and the Earl of Kildare was then appointed Lord Justice.

Felim Finn O'Connor made peace with the sept of O'Connor Roe, and with all in general.

A Franciscan monastery was founded at Lis Laichtnin^a in Munster, in the diocese of Ardferf, by O'Connor Kerry^a, who selected a burial-place for himself in it.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1471.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seventy-one.

A monastery was commenced by Franciscan Friars in Gallbhaile Eatharlach^b, in the diocese of Emly, in Munster, but was destroyed the next year.

O'Connor of Corcomroe (Conor, son of Brian Oge) was slain at Leithinnsi^c by the sons of his own brother, i. e. by the sons of Donough O'Connor.

Teige, son of O'Connor Faly (Calvagh) by Margaret an Einigh [the hospitable] O'Carroll, plunderer of the English and Irish, died of the plague.

Teige Mac Dermot Roe, Lord of Coillte Chonchobhair^d, died.

Hugh, son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor, was slain by the army of Richard Burke, which had been mustered at the instance of Rory, the son of Brian O'Connor.

Donnell, the son of Cormac, son of Manus Mac Branán, was treacherously slain at Lis-Ua n-Dubhthaigh^e, in violation of the guarantee of the lords and

date of the foundation or name of the founder. According to tradition this Abbey was founded by Mac Brien of Aherlagh, not by the great O'Brien of Thomond.

^c *Leithinsi*, i. e. half-island, or peninsula, now Leinch, a small watering village in the parish of Kilmanibeau, barony of Corcomroe, and county of Clare.

^d *Coillte-Conchobhair*, i. e. Conor's woods. This was the name of a woody district situated between the rivers Feorish and Arigna, in the north-east of the barony of Boyle, in the county

of Roscommon. The woods of this district are shewn on an old map made by L. Browne, in the reign of James I., of which there is a copy in the Manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin.

^e *Lis-O'n-Dubhthaigh*, i. e. the fort of the O'Duffys, now Lissonuffy, an old church in a parish of the same name, to the south-east of Strokestown, in the county of Roscommon. This church was built, according to tradition, within a circular *lis*, or earthen fort, by the families of O'Duffy and Carlos, whose tombs

la conn mac taidg mac bhránáin iar nmluccaó dó poime rin, 7 emann mac brian mic magnura do marbaó arson rir.

Diarmait mac muirceartaig mic aóda uí concobair do marbaó lá peiblimiú mac uí concobair óuin.

Aó mac coirpdelbaig mic Ruaidrí mic cátail uí concobair do marbaó a meabail la rlióct Eogain mic Ruaidrí.

Ionnraigíó do denaím lá brian mac peilim uí raǵaillig hi ccloinn an éaoic ar fírgal mac Slain uí Raigillig. Creaca do cup pompa doibh. Feargal do bhré forpa, 7 ionruaccaó do bhré forpa, 7 cátail mac iriail mic fhólim uí Raǵaillig do marbaó ann. Feargal do gabail on luct naile.

Creaca anba la hua ndomnaill 7 la cloinn eogain uí concobair for éarraigéat cairppe, 7 cloinne donncharó allanfor do rligéac. Sloicéac mór lá mac uilliam bupe i nioctar connaéct do congnaím le Ruaidrí mac brian í concobair, 7 dol dóib pa cáirlén rliccig. Clann eogain uí concobair do bhré a bparraó uí domnaill an tan rin. Domnaill mac eogain do dol ran cáirlén 7 tor an dorair do bhréac la mac uilliam 7 ríó do denaím dóib iarrin.

Iarla do ǵairm do mac tomair iarla, 7 a gabail lá cloinn éarraigéat.

Ceata cloicrnécta dfeartáin i mbeltaine maille lé tinnrech 7 le coirneac gur mill blaeta 7 coiré. No bioó da orolac nó a tri a cclóic dib, 7 do ǵuoir cneada 7 creéta móra ar na daoimib da mbhdaoir.

Sloicéac la hua ndomnaill i nioctar connaéct co po creachloiré cuio mic an corpaímaig i dubda do éirí ríacraó.

Creac la cloinn uí concobair fáilge ó éenél ríachac, 7 uaitne mac meǵ eáǵáin 7 Mac neill mic an triondaig ǵo ndruing ele amaille rriu do marbaó leo.

Cairlen na hoǵmaige do gabail leir ó neill Enrí mac eogain. Ar amlaio po gabao cumaréc do tabairt do cloinn uí neill 7 do cloinn airé dá poile

may be seen in the churchyard. Tradition says that the O'Duffys came hither from the county of Louth at a very early period, and that they were in possession of the townlands of Ballyduffy, Tullyvarren, Carroward, Caggalkeenagh, and Ballintemple, in the parish of Lissonuffy. The monument of O'Connor Roe is in this church, not in Ballinacfad, as stated by Dr. O'Connor, in

the *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare*, p. 303.

^f On this side, i. e. on the south side, because it is quite evident that the passage is taken from some Annals of Connaught, which were compiled at Roscommon, Lough Key, or Kilronan.

^g The Castle of Omagh.—See the fourth entry under the year 1470. This passage is given

chieftains of Sil-Murray, by Con, the son of Teige Mac Branan, who had submitted to him some time before. Edmond, son of Brian, son of Manus, was slain along with him.

Dermot, the son of Murtough, son of Hugh O'Connor, was slain by Felim, the son of O'Connor Don.

Hugh, the son of Turlough, son of Rory, son of Cathal O'Connor, was treacherously slain by the descendants of Owen, son of Rory.

An inroad was made by Brian, the son of Felim O'Reilly, into Clankee, against Farrell, the son of John O'Reilly. They sent preys before them; but Farrell overtook them, and a conflict ensued, in which Cathal, the son of Irial, son of Felim O'Reilly, was slain; [and] Farrell was taken prisoner by the rest of the party.

O'Donnell and the sons of Owen O'Connor committed vast depredations on the creaghts of Carbury, and on the Mac Donoughs on this side^e of Sligo. A great army was led by Mac William Burke into Lower [i. e. North] Connaught, to assist Rory, the son of Brian O'Connor; and they attacked the castle of Sligo. The sons of Owen O'Connor were at this time with O'Donnell. Donnell, son of Owen, went into the castle, but Mac William broke down the tower of the gate, after which they made peace.

The son of the Earl Thomas was styled Earl, but was soon after taken prisoner by the Mac Carthys.

Showers of hailstones fell in May this year, accompanied by lightning and thunder, so that the blossoms and fruits were destroyed. Each of these hailstones measured two to three inches [in circumference], and they inflicted wounds and sores upon the persons whom they struck.

An army was led by O'Donnell into Lower Connaught; and he plundered and burned that part of Tireragh possessed by the son of Cosnamhach O'Dowda.

A prey [was carried off] by the sons of O'Connor Faly from the Kinel-Fiachach, on which occasion Owney, the son of Mageoghegan, the son of Niall Mac-an-t-Sinnaigh, and many others, were slain by them.

The castle of Omagh^e was taken by O'Neill, Henry, the son of Owen. It was taken in the following way. In the beginning of the Winter the sons of

nearly word for word as in the text of the Four Ulster, but it is very much shortened in the Master, in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Bodleian copy.

α τέρ αν γήμριδ. Σπασίναδ πορ cloinn αιρε, γ βα mac αιρε do μαρβαδ go ποάιδιδ ele amail po páidpímar písmáinn. Ua neill co na cloinn do ruide i ttimcéll an baile. Síle ingen í domnaill, .i. niall garb, bñ neill mic αιρε í neill do bñt ip in ccaiplen co ποάριδε amaille ppa. Niall fein co na bpaiprib do dol i ccsñn í domnaill γ conallaé, γ ó neill do bñt pon ccaiplen o éur πογμάρι go deipead eappaig. TangatTap clann αιρε ιαρταιν do páigib í neill, γ do beipTap an baile do γ do beipToñ ba mac pñn é, .i. do conn, γ do deachaid dia cig iapom.

Τριαν congail uile do gabail le conn mac aeða buide, γ a mate do teaé cuige, .i. mac uí neill, Mac uíðilin, γ Enpi mac bpiain ballaicch.

Coccað mop i nuib pailge etip ua cconcobair γ ταδγ ua concobair. Ταδγ do ðol i cceano gall, γ pluag gall do bñt leip i nuib pailge, γ an tip do millead leo co leip.

Iapla cille dapa γ goill na mibe do ðol ap ploiccead hi peapnmaig, γ cpeaca mopa do ðenam ap mag matgamna. Mag matgamna do tionol a tipe iappin. Aipge mopa, loipceci γ ár daóine do éabairt dó ap gallaid a ndioγail na cpeac pin.

Ruaipri mac donnchaid mic aeða meγuipri do μαρβαð la colla mac aeða meγuipri γ la a cloinn acc teaé meγpaie i nallc Ruaipri hi Tap-

^a *Sat round*, i. e. besieged.

ⁱ *Sile*.—This name is usually anglicised Sheela, and thought to be an ancient Irish proper name of a woman; but it does not appear to have been in use among the Irish previous to the English invasion, nor much till the fourteenth century. It is a mere hibernicised form of Celia, or Cecilia, or, as the French write it, *Cécile*.

^k *The town*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is: clann αιρε do éfct apcé cum ui néill, γ in caiplen do éabairt do, i. e. "the sons of Art came into O'Neill and gave him the castle."

^l *Trian-Chongail*.—This territory afterwards received the name of Clannaboy from the race of Hugh Boy O'Neill, who were at this period in firm possession of it.

^m *Brian Ballagh*.—He was Brian Ballagh, i. e.

Brian the Freckled O'Neill, chief of Clannaboy, who was slain in the year 1426, who was the son of Muircheartach Ceannfada, the son of Henry, son of Brian, who was son of Hugh Boy, the progenitor of the Clannaboy branch of O'Neills, who was slain in the year 1283.

ⁿ *Fearnmhagh*, i. e. the alder plain, now Farney, a barony in the south of the county of Monaghan, of which a curious historical account has been lately published by Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq., M.P. for the county of Monaghan. Mr. Shirley, in corroboration of the meaning of the name Farney, writes as follows:

"*The plain of the alder trees*.—So late as the year 1653, as appears by a survey of that date in my possession, there were considerable remains of the Alder Woods, which once covered the low lands and bogs interspersed between the

O'Neill and the sons of Art O'Neill gave battle to each other ; and the sons of Art were defeated, and two of them, and many others [of their men], were slain, as we have before stated; and O'Neill and his sons sat round^b the castle. Sile^l, the daughter of O'Donnell, i. e. Nial Garv, and wife of Nial, the son of Art O'Neill, was in the castle with a body of troops. Nial himself, and his brothers, had gone over to O'Donnell and the Kinel-Connell ; and O'Neill remained before the castle from the beginning of Autumn to the end of Spring. The sons of Art afterwards came [from Tyrconnell] to O'Neill, and delivered the town^k up to him; and he [O'Neill] gave it up to his own son, Con, and then returned to his own house.

All Trian-Chongail^l was taken by Con, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, and its chieftains came [and submitted] to him, namely Mac Neill, Mac Quillin, and Henry, the son of Brian Ballagh^m.

A great war broke out in Offaly between O'Conor and Teige O'Conor. Teige went over to the English and brought an English army with him into Offaly; and the whole country was spoiled by them.

The Earl of Kildare and the English of Meath made an incursion into Fearnmhaghⁿ, and committed great depredations on Mac Mahon. Mac Mahon afterwards assembled the forces of his country, and committed great depredations, burnings, and slaughters on the English in revenge of their preys.

Rory, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Maguire, was slain by Colla, the son of Hugh Maguire, and his sons, at the house of Magrath, at Alt Ruaidhín^o,

hills of Farney; many hundred acres are described as "Alder shrubb-wood," and "Alder Bogge;" and even at the present day, on the banks of Lough Fea, the aboriginal alder has replanted itself, where the roots and stumps still attest the great size of the trees which formerly grew there."—*Some Account of the Territory or Dominion of Farney*, p. 1.

The Editor had written the following note to this name in the year 1835: "Fearnmhagh, i. e. the Alder Plain, now the barony of Farney, in the south of the county of Monaghan, adjoining the county of Meath. It is very strange that no Irish historical or topographical writer has

ever told us the modern name or situation of this territory. Fynes, Moryson, and all the writers who treated of the affairs of Ulster, in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., have styled this territory "*the Fernie*."

^o *Alt Ruaidhín*, i. e. *Altitude Rotherici*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster it is written *Alt Ruaidhín*. The name is now shortened to Alt, which is that of a townland in Termon-Magrath, an ancient ecclesiastical district in the parish of Templecarn, in the barony of Tirhugh and county of Donegal, of which Termon the family of Magrath were the ancient lay coarbs, or wardens.

monn [Dabeócc]. Donnchað ócc mac donnchaíð méguíðir do línmain colla, 7 éféin, 7a mac do márbhað ar namarað ír in ionað cedna tre miorbuilíð dé 7 dabeócc.

Sloicceað lá hua neill hī ttrī brearail, 7 a lorccað leir. Meic ríog tpe conaill uile, 7 clann airt í neill do breit forra, 7 o neill do roað dia tíg don turar rin.

Maguíðir, .i. tomar occ mac tomair do cor a tigeapnair de ar ccaíén urínóir a aoirí le deirce, le heineac, 7 le huairle, 7 tigeapnar do tabairt da mac (émann), 7 a mac ele dráccbáil ina tanairde, an trear mac Rorra i nerpuccóide cloáir.

Muircirtac mac eogain uí neill decc.

Aoð mac briain mic Pílip na tuaiqe meguíðir decc .16. calainn marpa.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1472.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, ceitpe céð, Seéctmozað, a dó.

Matzaman mac toirpdealbais uí briain tanairi tuaðmuman décc.

O catáin Ruaiðir airtíccar do márbhað a pfiull la Mac uídelín .i. Sein-icin cappað. Conn mac aóða buide uí neill do éionol a rocpaitte 7 gofpraíð ua catáin deapbraðair don Ruaiðir cedna do dol gur an rúta do ðiozail Ruaiðir ar mac uídelín. Feácar iomaircecc ítoppa co ttopcair gofpraíð ua catáin (fírlan do ðírc, deineac, 7 duairle), la Ruðraige mac uídelín daon upcor gae. Inðraigíð do ðenam ar namarað don conn cedna ar an rúta, 7 maiðm mor do tabairt forra, 7 Mac uídelín fein corbmac do

^p *Termon-Daveog*, now Termon Magrath.—See note ⁿ, under the year 1196, p. 104, *supra*.

^q *Tir-Breasail*.—This was evidently the name of a district in Tirconnell, not Tir-O-m-Breasail or Clann-Breasail, in the county of Armagh.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 274, note ^b.

^r *O'Neill returned home*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster it is stated that O'Neill returned home in triumph, “7 hua Néill do tēct d’á éig do’n turar rin fo buaíð corzair 7 comaiðme.”

^s *Another son*.—His name was Donough, according to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster.

^t *His third son Rossa*.—Ross Maguire, the son of Thomas Oge, succeeded to the Bishopric of Clogher by the Pope’s provision, and was consecrated at Drogheda, by John Mey, Archbishop of Armagh, in 1449. He governed the see about thirty-four years. — See Harris’s Edition of Ware’s Bishops, p. 186.

^u *Philip na tuaiqe*, i. e. Philip of the axe.

in Termon [Daveog^p], but Donough Oge, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Maguire, pursued Colla, and slew him and his son the next day at the same place, through the merits of God and St. Daveog.

An army was led by O'Neill into Tir-Breasail^q, and he burned the country. The sons of the Chiefs of Tirconnell, and the sons of Art O'Neill, overtook them, and O'Neill returned home^r from that expedition.

Maguire, i. e. Thomas Oge, the son of Thomas, resigned his lordship, after having spent the greater part of his life in acts of charity, hospitality, and nobleness; and he gave the lordship to his son Edmond; he left another son^s as Tanist; and the third son, Rossa^t, was in the bishopric of Clogher.

Murtough, the son of Owen O'Neill, died.

Hugh, the son of Brian, son of Philip-na-Tuaighe^u Maguire, died on the 16th of the Calends of March.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1472.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seventy-two.

Mahon, the son of Turlough O'Brian, Tanist of Thomond, died.

O'Kane, Rory Ainsheasgar^w, was treacherously slain by Mac Quillin, i. e. Seinicin Carragh^x. Con, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, assembled his forces^y, and Godfrey O'Kane, the brother of this Rory, proceeded [along with him] into the Route to take vengeance on Mac Quillin for the death of Rory. A battle was fought between them, in which Godfrey O'Kane, a man full of charity, hospitality, and nobleness, was slain by Rury Mac Quillin with one cast of a javelin. On the next day the same Con made an incursion into the Route, and gave the Mac Quillins a great defeat, and killed Mac Quillin himself, i. e.

^w *Rory Ainsheascuir*, i. e. Roderic, or Roger the unquiet.

^x *Seinicin Carragh*, i. e. Jenkin the scabbed. According to the list of the chiefs of the Mac Quillins given by Duaid Mac Firbis in his Genealogical work (Lord Roden's copy), p. 832, this Seinicin Carrach was chief of his name for thirteen years.

^y *Assembled his forces*.—This sentence, which has been very carelessly copied by the Four Masters, runs as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, A. D. 1472: "A hosting was made by Con, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, and by Godfrey O'Kane, i. e. the brother of Rory, into the Route, to revenge the death of O'Kane's son upon them, &c.

marbhad. Mac uíðilin do gairm do ruðraige ⁊ ríe do denamh dó lé Mac aeda buíde (.i. conn), ⁊ coinne do denamh dóib le hoireacht uí catáin. Dol do mac uíðilin hi coirte becc ar bun na banna do toct do laetar uí catáin. Oream doirfét uí catáin do éscemail dó acc dol i tír, ⁊ a marbad ⁊ batad ar in mbanna.

Donnchad mac tomair óicc meguib do gabail le na deapbratair féin eman, .i. mag uib, ina baile feirín, ⁊ fuarcclad mór do buain ar.

Mac Suibne panad Maolmuire do marbad i maíom an tapadain, ⁊ domnall mac félim uí dochartaicch, la cloinn Neachtain uí domhnaill, ⁊ la hua neill, ⁊ a mac Ruaidrí meic Suibne do gabail a ionaid.

Órian mac feilim mic duinn mic conconnaet meguib do marbad la cloinn tpsain buíde meg maégaína, ⁊ la cloinn ndomnaill cloinne ceallaig.

O hnídripcoil mór, pingin mac míccon mic pingin mic donnchad gúict décc ina tíg féin iar ndenamh oiliépe San Sem, ⁊ a mac tadcc mac pingin décc go haépiccheac a cionn mór iar nécc a aetar iar tteact ón oiliépe céona.

Clann még pagnaill concobar, ⁊ Maileclainn da mac tairig do bsrp oineac ⁊ uairle do bi a cconnaetad ina pé do marbad i naon lo la rlioct Mhaileclainn még pagnaill tpi reactmaíne pia noulacc iar marbad míc conmaic meic Seoimín leo iar ccor an típe putad co rliab cairpne, ⁊ iar mbríet buada gaca tscmála gur an ló rin.

Eocchan mac concobar meic diarmada décc an aoine pia bfeil bearaigh.

Muiréscraic mac tomaltaig mic iomar uí ánnlixi décc.

^a *Who slew and drowned*, i. e. who killed him and threw his body into the river Bann.

^b *His own town*.—The castle of an Irish chieftain, and its out-houses, was called his town.

^c *Tappadan*, now Tappaghan, a hill in the parish of West Longfield, barony of Omagh, and county of Tyrone. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, this passage runs as follows:

"A. D. 1472. A conference was held between O'Neill and O'Donnell, but it ended in a quarrel, in which O'Neill routed O'Donnell, and gave him a great defeat, at the ford of Caislen-mael, where

Mac Sweeny Fanad, i. e. Maelmurry, was slain, together with many others."

The place here called Caislen-mael is the present Castlemoyle, the parsonage house of the parish of West Longfield aforesaid. The ford of Caislen-mael was on the river Strule where Moyle bridge now stands.

^d *Clankelly*, a barony in the east of the county of Fermanagh.

^e *Sliabh-Cairbre*, i. e. Cáirbre's mountain, so called from Cáirbre, the brother of Niall of the Nine Hostages, who possessed, in St. Patrick's time, the territory afterwards called Cáirbre

Cormac. Rory was called the Mac Quillin, and a peace was made with Con, son of Hugh Boy. They then made an appointment for a conference with the O'Kanes, and Mac Quillin went into a small cot at the mouth of the River Bann, intending to present himself before O'Kane; but as he was landing he was attacked by a party of O'Kane's people, who slew him, and drowned^a him in the Bann.

Donough, the son of Thomas Oge Maguire, was taken prisoner in his own town^a by his own brother, Edmond (i. e. the Maguire), who afterwards exacted a great price for his ransom.

Mac Sweeny Fanad, Mulmurry, was slain at the breach of Tapadan^b, as was also Donnell, the son of Felim O'Doherty, by the sons of Naghtan O'Donnell, and by O'Neill; and his son, Rory Mac Sweeny, assumed his place.

Brian, the son of Felim, son of Donn, son of Cuconnaught Maguire, was slain by the sons of John Boy Mac Mahon, and by the Clann-Donnell of Clankelly^c.

O'Driscoll More, Fineen, the son of Maccon, son of Maccon, son of Fineen, son of Donough God, died in his own house, after having performed the pilgrimage of St. James, and his son Teige died penitently one month after the death of his father, after having returned from the same pilgrimage. The sons of Mac Rannall, Conor and Melaghlín, the two best chieftain's sons in Connaught in their time, for hospitality and nobleness, were slain on the one day by the descendants of Melaghlín Mac Rannall, three weeks before Christmas, after they had slain the son of Conmac, son of Seoinín [Mac Rannall], and taken possession of the country as far as Sliabh-Cairbre^d, and after they had gained the victory in every contest up to that day.

Owen, the son of Conor Mac Dermot, died on the Wednesday before the Feast of St. Bearach^e.

Murtough, the son of Tomaltagh, son of Ivor O'Hanly, died.

Gabhra. Sliabh-Cairbre is still the name of a mountainous district in the north of the barony of Granard, in the county of Longford. It was the name of a territory in the reign of James I., for the exact extent of which the reader is referred to an inquisition taken at Ardagh, on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I.

^a *St. Bearach*.—He is the patron saint of Clusain-Coirpthe, now Kilbarry, near the Shannon, in the parish of Termonbarry, in the east of the county of Roscommon. His festival was celebrated at this church on the 15th of February, according to the Festilog of Aengus, and the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys.

Diarmait mac Séain mic maoileáclainn uí fírhail do marbhad la cloinn trísain mic domnaill uí fírhail.

Tomaltac mac concobair mec diarmada do marbhad la cloinn diarmada mic Ruaidrí mec diarmata domnac na Páirí i mbéol afa cáiril bracain.

Uilliam mac taidcc éaoic mic uilliam uí ceallaiḡ do marbhad lá mac taidcc mic donnachad uí éallaiḡ.

Móiríonnpaiccíð la hua cceallaiḡ for an muine liaḡ, goill iarḡair míde do bhríḡ páir, Díúidicḡ, Peitidíḡ, Tírialaíḡ, Dairríḡíḡ, 7 dalatúnaiḡ. bhríead for ua cceallaiḡ. Donnchað ua ceallaiḡ co rochaide amaille ppír do eḡgabail, 7 dḡong dá ccoiríðib, 7 da cceitearnaið do marbhadh.

Amann ionḡantaḡ do éaḡḡ i neirínn o ríḡ Saḡan .i. ionnpamail báineich, dat buide fuirpe, ingne bó aice, bḡaiḡe foda, ceann po mop, earball imleabap opé ḡpanna teirpíonnpaḡac, 7 díollait di fín fuirpe, cḡuḡneaḡḡ, 7 palann aḡeað nó caíḡḡ, no táirpḡḡḡḡ ḡac plaḡḡ eirpe dá méḡ ar a hḡrball. Do leicḡḡaḡ for a ḡluinib po ḡac dḡopur da aipde, 7 acc dol dia marḡac fuirpe.

Iapla ócc dḡrḡumán do leicḡḡn la cloinn cáḡḡaiḡ, 7 ḡeapḡḡḡ mac an iapla deirpḡḡuḡcḡaḡ lair.

Maine ríonnac tíḡeapna muintipe taḡḡain do marbhad, 7 taḡḡec mac maine do ḡabail a ionaḡ.

Ualḡapḡḡ mac caḡail ballaiḡ uí Ruairc do marbhad la muintipe eóccain mic loḡlainn uí Ruairc.

Sloicḡeað la mac uilliam bupc i nuib maine do cḡḡḡnain la taḡḡ ccaoch ua cceallaiḡ 7 iar ḡgabail nḡḡḡ for maineachaið o fúca ríap, 7 iar bḡaḡḡḡḡ bḡaḡat uaḡa do poḡaḡ díḡḡḡail mḡp do po deoið uair po éla reirḡap ar fíḡḡ ar an pluaḡ im mac mic uatep abupc, im cloinn mec muirip, im cloinn mec Siurḡain, 7 im mac mec an mileað, et cetepa. Ro ḡabaitḡ, 7 po marḡait uile la maineachaið cenmḡḡa mac Síurḡáin a aḡḡap teḡna ar eicḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ allop a laima, 7 mac uilliam do fḡaḡḡ po mela.

An ḡiolla ḡḡap mac uí uicḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ na bliḡḡḡa po.

^f *Muine-liath*, i. e. the grey shrubbery, now Moneylea, a townland situated a short distance to the north-west of Knockdrin castle, and about two miles and a quarter to the north-east of the

town of Mullingar in the county of Westmeath.

^g *A saddle of her own*.—It is quite evident from this artless description that this was a she camel or dromedary, and that díollait di fín means a

Dermot, the son of John, son of Melaghlín O'Farrell, was slain by the sons of John, son of Donnell O'Farrell.

Tomaltagh, the son of Conor Mac Dermot, was slain by the sons of Dermot, son of Rory Mac Dermot, at Bel-atha-Chaisil-Bracain, on Passion Sunday.

William, the son of Teige Caech, son of William O'Kelly, was slain by the son of Teige, son of Donogh O'Kelly.

A great attack was made by O'Kelly upon Muine-Liath^f. The English of Westmeath, viz., the Tuites, Petits, Tyrrels, Darcys, and Daltons, came up with him. O'Kelly was defeated; Donough O'Kelly and many others were taken prisoners, and a party of their foot soldiers and kerns were slain.

A wonderful animal was sent to Ireland by the King of England. She resembled a mare, and was of a yellow colour, with the hoofs of a cow, a long neck, a very large head, a large tail, which was ugly and scant of hair. She had a saddle of her own^g. Wheat and salt were her usual food. She used to draw the largest sled-burden by her tail.^h She used to kneel when passing under any doorway, however high, and also to let her rider mount.

The young Earl of Desmond was set at liberty by the Mac Carthys; and he disabled Garrett, the son of the Earl.

Maine Sionach [Fox] Lord of Muintir-Tadhgain, was slain; and his son Teige took his place.

Ualgarg, the son of Cathal Ballagh O'Rourke, was slain by the people of Owen, the son of Loughlin O'Rourke.

An army was led by Mac William Burke into Hy-Many, to assist Teige Caech O'Kelly; but after having subdued the Hy-Many from the Suck westwards, and obtained hostages from them, he at last suffered a great loss, for twenty-six of his people privately deserted from his army, among whom were the son of Mac Walter Burke, the sons of Maurice, the sons of Mac Jordan, the son of Mac Anveely, &c. The Hy-Many made prisoners of or slew all these, excepting only Mac Jordan, who made his escape through main strength of arm, though he was severely wounded. Mac William returned home in sorrow.

Gilla-Glas, the son of O'Higgin, died in the autumn of this year.

natural saddle, i. e. the hump on her back.

^h By her tail.—In the Annals of Connaught the reading is, “ 7 gac eipe da méab do cuirpé

ar a hepball do cúinneó he, 7 do leigeó ar a gluinib hí in caó doapar dá áipbe 7 do bol a mapcach fuippe, i. e. And every load, be it ever

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1473.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, ceirpe ced, Seactmoḡat, a tpi.

Donbchað mac aëda mic Piliḡ meḡuidiḡ décc ina ticc fein iar mbreic buaða o doḡman, 7 o deamān.

Aḡt mac doḡnnaill ballaiḡ meḡuidiḡ décc iar mbuaið nonḡta 7 naiḡricce.

Catāi riabac mac duinn catanaicc mic maccnuḡa meḡuidiḡ 7 Ruaiðri mac aḡt í neill décc.

Tomar mac meḡuidiḡ (.i. Emann mac tomaiḡ) do mapbað le cloinn catāil meḡuidiḡ a puill.

Raḡnall mac Sepprað meḡraḡnaill aḡbaḡ taoiriḡ conmaicne décc.

Muircſrtaç mac uí concobaiḡ ſailḡi do mapbað.

Eduarð mac baruin delbna do cop do cum báir i naḡ cliaḡ tpi a mīberaib buðóein.

Mac uilliam bupc .i. Riḡdeḡo, décc iar tpeccað a tiḡearnaiḡ dó poime ſin aḡ dia.

Tómár mac peopaiḡ tiḡearna aḡa na rioḡ 7 conmaicne ðuine moiri décc iar ſſnodaḡaḡ toḡaiðe, 7 a mac fein, .i. tómár ócc do ḡabail a ionaḡ, 7 ainm do ḡairm do mac riḡdſiḡo mec peopaiḡ ina aḡhaḡ.

Ruaiðri mac aéda mic toirpdelbaiḡ óicc uí concobaiḡ Riḡḡdaḡna conaḡt do mapbað la huilliam mac emainn mic uilliam hi cceall bpuicc baile an turlaiech.

Emann mac Maḡa mic conconnaḡt uí ſſrḡail décc.

Uilliam mac raḡnaill lſḡtaoipeac muintipe heolaiḡ décc.

Peiðlimið mácc coclain aḡbaḡ tiḡearna delbna décc.

Maolpuanaḡ mac ſearḡail mec diaḡmata décc.

Maolpuanaḡ mac catāil mic tomaltaḡi mec diaḡmata do mapbað la copbmac mic Ruaiðri mec diaḡmata hi mbealaḡ na hupbpon.

so great, that used to be put from her tail she used to draw it, and she used to kneel under any doorway, be it ever so high, and for her rider to mount." *Ar a hepbail*, i. e. literally "from, or out of her tail," in this sentence is possibly an idiomatic phrase meaning "to which she was

yoked." But this admits of dispute.

¹ *Cill-Bruigh*.—Kilbree is a townland divided into two parts in a detached portion of the parish of Ballintober, barony of Burrishoole, and county of Mayo, but it is several miles distant from Baile-an-Turlaigh. See Ordnance Map, sheet 88.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1473.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seventy-three.

Donough, the son of Hugh, son of Philip Maguire, died in his own house, after having gained the victory over the world and the Devil.

Art, the son of Donnell Ballagh Maguire, died after the victory of Uinction and Penance.

Cathal Reagh, the son of Don Cahanagh, son of Manus Maguire, and Rory, the son of Art O'Neill, died.

Thomas, son of Maguire (i. e. Edmond, the son of Thomas), was treacherously slain by the sons of Cathal Maguire.

Randal, the son of Geoffrey Mac Rannall, heir to the chieftainship of Conmaicne, died.

Murtough, the son of O'Connor Faly, was slain.

Edward, son of the Baron of Delvin, was put to death in Dublin for his misdemeanours.

Mac William Burke (i. e. Richard) died, having some time before resigned his lordship for the sake of God.

Thomas Mac Feorais [Bermingham], Lord of Athenry and of Conmaicne of Dunmore, died at a venerable old age; and his own son, Thomas Oge, took his place; but the title was given to the son of Richard Mac Feorais, in opposition to him.

Rory, son of Hugh, who was son of Torlogh Oge O'Connor, heir presumptive to the government of Connaught, was slain by William, son of Edmond Mac William, at Cill-Bruigh¹ of Baile-an-Turlaigh^{*}.

Edmond, the son of Matthew, son of Cuconnaught O'Farrell, died.

William Mac Rannall, half chieftain of Muintir-Eolais, died.

Felim Mac Coghlan, heir to the lordship of Delvin, died.

Mulrony, the son of Farrell Mac Dermot, died.

Mulrony, the son of Cathal, son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot, was slain by Cormac, the son of Rory Mac Dermot, at Bealach-na-hurbron¹.

^{*} *Baile-an-Turlaigh*, i. e. town of the dried lough, now the village of Turlagh, in the barony of Carra, in the same county.—See note ¹, under

the year 1236, p. 288, *supra*.

¹ *Bealach-na-h-urbron*.—There is no place in Mac Dermot's country now bearing this name.

Donnchað mac físgail mic eoðain mic tígearnáin móir uí Ruairc do mairbad lá a énel feirín.

Concobar mac diarmata uí concobair faílge décc.

Emann mac domnaill buíde uí físgail décc.

Coccað mór a muintir eolair 7 moran do milleað scoppa eittir lorccað 7 mairbad. Inoraicció do éabairt lá maz pagnail ar baile még rínlaoic, an baile do lorccað 7 donnchað mac donnchað mec peanlaoic do mairbad ann co nðroing eile. Slioct Maoileaclainn do éionol for an eularg co po loirccread an baile. Maz pagnail do bñit forpa, 7 ruaiðri mac donnchað, 7 clann corbmaic ballaig meic mec donnchað, Ualtar mac dubgaill, 7 donnchað mac toirpðealbarig mec dubgaill go po compaircst diblinib i ndoirpe baile na cairrce. ðriread for phioct máoileaclainn. Feargal mac murchaíð meg pagnail ráit conmaicne daoín tígearna do mairbad don cúp rin, 7 diarmaic mac uilliam megpagnail, caéal mac uaitne mic murchaíð, brian mac diarmata megpagnail, brian mág rínlaoic, Rirðsro mac fearraig, 7 rocaíde cenmoát do mairbad amaille ppiu.

Sluaicceað la hua ndomnaill i moctar connact co pucc cíor uí concobair dó buðein.

Mac mec domnaill na halban .i. giolla erpuice mac domnaill mic eoin na hile décc.

O duibðir .i. tomar mac concobair mic tomar do mairbad la riol ccfinneitrig.

O huiginn .i. giolla na naom mac Ruaiðri móir décc.

ðrian mac Roibðro mec aedaccám ollam uí concobair ðuinn 7 uí ainligi décc.

baile na gaillme do lorccað an dapa la do mí lun, dia haoíne do ðonnpað 7 moran do milleað ann.

Ua físgail lpiat do ðallabh.

It was probably the ancient name of the townland of Ballagh, in the parish of Kilmore, barony of North Ballintober, and county of Roscommon. It lies about one mile south-east of the boundary of Moylurg.

^m *Tulach*.—There are several places of this name in Mac Rannall's country, in the county of

Leitrim; but this is probably the townland of Tully, which contains a part of the village of Ballinamore, in the barony of Carrigallen.

ⁿ *Doire-Bhaile-na-Cairrge*, i. e. the oak wood of the town or village of the Rock. This was a wood near the little town of Carrigallen, in the east of the county of Leitrim. There is a vivid

Donough, the son of Farrell, son of Owen, son of Tiernan More O'Rourke, was slain by his own tribe.

Conor, the son of Dermot O'Conor Faly, died.

Edmond, the son of Donnell Boy O'Farrell, died.

A great war [broke out] in Muintir-Eolais; and much was destroyed between them, both by burning and slaying. An attack was made by Mac Rannall on the town of Mac Shanly, and the town was burned, and Donough, the son of Donough Mac Shanly, and many others, were slain by him. The descendants of Melaghlin assembled at Tulach^m, and burned the town. Mac Rannall, Rory Mac Donough, and the sons of Cormac Ballagh, son of Mac Donough, Walter Mac Dowell, and Donough, the son of Turlough Mac Dowell, came up with them, so that a battle was fought between both parties at Doire-Bhaile-na-Cairrgeⁿ, in which the descendants of Melaghlin were defeated. On this occasion Farrell, the son of Murrough Mac Rannall, worthy of being sole Lord of Conmaicne, was slain, as were also Dermot, the son of William Mac Rannall; Cathal, the son of Owny, son of Murrough; Brian, the son of Dermot Mac Rannall; Brian Mac Shanly, Richard Mac Sherry, and many others besides these.

An army was led by O'Donnell into Lower Connaught, so that he obtained for himself the rents of O'Conor.

The son of Mac Donnell of Scotland, i. e. Gilla-Easpoig, the son of Donnell, son of John of Ilay^o, died.

O'Dwyer, i. e. Thomas, the son of Conor, son of Thomas, was slain by the O'Kennedys.

O'Higgin, i. e. Gilla-na-naev, son of Rory More, died.

Brian, the son of Robert Mac Egan, ollav to O'Conor Don and O'Hanly, died.

The town of Gaillimh^p was burned on the second day of the month of June, which fell on Friday, and much [property] was destroyed in it.

O'Farrell, Irial, was blinded.

tradition of a battle having been fought at Cloon-coric, a short distance to the north of this town.

^o *Ilay*, ile : This is one of the Hebrides, or western islands of Scotland, situated due

north of Rathlin island, off the coast of the county of Antrim.

^p *The town of Gaillimh*, baile na gaillme, i. e. the town of Galway.

AOIS CRIOST, 1474.

AOIS CRIOST, mile, ceitre céad, Seéctmogat, a cétair.

Mairiurir dúin na ngall do éionnprghaó la haó puao (.i. ó domnaill) mac neill gairb, 7 la a mnaoi pionnguala ingh uí briain (concobair na Spóna), 7 a hóbairt do dia 7 do braitribh .S. Pionpuir do paité a nanma ap daigh gombao Rom aohnaicéte an mairiurir rin doib buóóéin 7 dia cclannmaicne ina ndeathaid, 7 nír bo hirióde namá, acé paccrac apcaóda iomóa oile doibh.

Eppcop doipe .i. Niocol do ecc.

O concobair pailge, .i. conn mac an cálbairg decc ip in poímar do íonpraó 7 a mac cátaoir doirpneao ina ionao.

Mag eochaccain, cúcoicceiche mac neill ticcáina cenél piachac do marbaó la hAó mac írígal megeochagain, 7 an tír do míleao la hua cconcobair pfailge, 7 cairlen an baile nuí do bpireao lair, 7 phioct írígal puaoó diondairbaoh.

Mag maégaíma, .i. Ruópaige ócc do écc iar mbíóich buaoa o óíman 7 o doíman.

Donn puao mac conconnacé méguoir do marbaó la mac Riocairt mec caémaoíl.

Flaitéíprach mac tomáir óicc meguoir decc ina tíg ílin iar mbuaó naítrige.

Írígal mac Sfaín uí Raigillig do ecc.

Críca móra do óenam dUa domnaill ap muintir í neill, .i. ap Aóh mballaó mac domnaill.

Cocao móp etir Ua neill 7 clann Aóda buíde uí néill 7 o neill do dol ap pluaiccheao i tír conuill, 7 tír Aóda do loíccao lír, 7 teacé plán dia tíg.

Inópaicchió do óenam dUa neill ap mac Aóda buíde 7 ap clóinn Airt

¹ *Nicholas*, i. e. Nicholas Weston, who succeeded in 1466. According to Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 291, he lived till the year 1484. According to O'Donnell's Life of St. Columbkille, this Nicholas was an Englishman, and made himself obnoxious to the Irish

by pulling down one of Saint Columbkille's churches, which the Irish held in great veneration.—See note ³, at the year 1197, p. 109, *supra*.

² *Baile-nua*, i. e. new town, now Newtown, situated to the east of Kilbeggan, in the barony

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1474.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seventy-four.

The monastery of Donegal was commenced by the O'Donnell, i. e. by Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garve O'Donnell, and his wife, Finola, the daughter of O'Brien (Conor-na-srona), and was granted by them to God and the friars of St. Francis for the prosperity of their own souls, and that the monastery might be a burial-place for themselves and their descendants; and they not only granted this, but also conferred many other gifts upon them.

The Bishop of Derry, i. e. Nicholas^a, died.

O'Connor Faly, i. e. Con, the son of Calvagh, died in Autumn; and his son Cahir was inaugurated in his place.

Mageoghegan, i. e. Cucogry, the son of Niall, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach, was slain by Hugh, the son of Farrell Mageoghegan. The country was ravaged by O'Connor Faly, and he demolished the castle of Baile-nua', and expelled the descendants of Farrell Roe.

Mac Mahon, i. e. Rury Oge, died, after having gained the victory over the world and the Devil.

Don Roe, the son of Cuconnaught Maguire, was slain by the son of Richard Mac Cawell.

Flaherty, the son of Thomas Oge Maguire, died in his own house, after the victory of penance.

Farrell, the son of John O'Reilly, died.

Great depredations were committed by O'Donnell upon the people of O'Neill, i. e. of Hugh Ballagh, the son of Donnell. A great war [broke out] between O'Neill and O'Donnell; and the sons of Hugh Boy O'Neill and the O'Neill marched with an army into Tirconnell, and burned Tirhugh, and then returned home again unharmed.

An irruption was made by O'Neill into Tuaisceart^a, against the son of Hugh

of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath. This was the seat of the sept of the Mageoghegans, descended from Farrell Roe, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach, who was slain in the year 1382.—See

note ³, under that year, p. 686, *supra*.

^a *Tuaisceart*, a district in the north of the county of Antrim.—It is referred to by Colgan as a deanery in the diocese of Connor.—See

í néill ír in tuaisceart 7 cefscha mora do cor nísma. Trian congail uile do bñstíh orpa. O neill do bñstíh na cefsíh líir, 7 teet plán dia tígh.

Lá coinne dorpuccáð la hua cconcobair ndonn .i. fñólmíð mac toirp-dealbais, 7 la hua cceallais, 7 bñreab ríoda stóppa ír in ccoinne hírin iar nvol 1 ccsíh apoile doib, go no bñreab for ua cconcobair, no gonað e, 7 Ro gabab dñ a mac, .i. Eogan caoc. Ro gabab umorpo toirp-dealbac caoc mac ruibne. Ro marbab dñ Eogan caoc mac ruibhne 7 mac dubgail gñuamíða mac ruibne. Ro gabab ann conpapal meic donnchaib, 7 no ládh ár na ngallocklach etir marbab 7 gabail. Ua concobair decc dia gonaibh iarttain, 7 da tígearna do gairm ina ionab, .i. donnchað dubrúileach 7 tadg mac eoghain uí concobair.

Mac uí bñiam, .i. tadg mac concobair, 7 diarmaid mac an earpuicc uí bñiam do éaccmail pe poile tpe imísraim fñraim bóí stóppa, 7 pop áil lá tadg diarmaid do gabail. Do patte diarmaid bñm do éloimíh do tadg ina ésnmullað gur líicc a incínn amac. Ar a ai gabair muinestí tadg eiríum, 7 do bñstíh anacal dó. Acbail tadg gan fñreab. Ro piagab diarmaid iaram la hua mbñiam a ccionab a mic.

An gíolla dub ua heagra (.i. mac uí fñra) do marbab la a dñbñatáir fñin Eogan.

Tadg ua bñiam tígearna apadh do écc.

Laignech mac neill meg eocaccain do écc.

Maolpeachlann mac Aoba mec bñanain, 7 Eouapo Plomgced an taon gail no bñstíh do gailab na míde do ecc.

Pope Nicholas's Taxation of the Diocese of Down and Connor, and Dromore, by the Rev. William Reeves, M. B.

¹ *Before him.*—The literal translation is : "An irruption was made by O'Neill into Tuaisceart, against the son of Hugh Boy, and the sons of Art O'Neill, and they sent great preys before them." The chief defect in the style of these Annals arises from a want of due attention to the use of the pronouns. In this construction O'Neill only is mentioned as having made the incursion into Tuaisceart, but the writer suddenly forgets himself and speaks of

O'Neill and his army, as if he had mentioned both in the beginning of the sentence. This carelessness in the use of the pronouns stamps the style of the Four Masters with a character of rustic inelegance, from which the more ancient annalists are almost wholly free.

² *Trian-Chongail.*—A territory in the present counties of Down and Antrim, afterwards called Clannaboy Upper and Lower.

³ *Donough Dubhshuileach*, i. e. Donough, or Denis, the black-eyed.

⁴ *Hanged, Ro piagab.*—The meaning of the Irish verb piagab is determined from the fol-

Boy and the sons of Art O'Neill, and sent great preys before him'. The people of the whole territory of Trian-Chongail^u overtook him, but O'Neill carried away the preys, and returned safe to his house.

A day was appointed for the holding of a conference between O'Connor Don, i. e. Felim, the son of Turlough, and O'Kelly; but, when they met, a breach of the peace happened between them, and they came to a battle, in which O'Connor was defeated and wounded; and his son, i. e. Owen Caech, was taken prisoner, as was also Turlough Caech Mac Sweeny. Owen Caech Mac Sweeny and the son of Dowell Cruama Mac Sweeny were slain. Mac Donough's constable was taken prisoner, and all the gallowglasses were either slain or taken prisoners. O'Connor afterwards died of his wounds, and two lords were nominated in his place, namely, Donough Dubhshuileach', and Teige, the son of Owen O'Connor.

The son of O'Brien, i. e. Teige, the son of Conor, and Dermot, the son of the Bishop O'Brien, had a meeting on account of a dispute they had about land, and Teige wished to take Dermot prisoner, but Dermot gave Teige a stroke of his sword on the top of the head, and let out his brains. Teige's people, however, took Dermot prisoner and gave him protection. Teige died immediately, and Dermot was afterwards hanged^w by O'Brien, in revenge of his son.

Gilla-Duv O'Hara (i. e. O'Hara's son) was slain by his own brother, Owen. Teige O'Brien, Lord of Ara, died.

Laighneach, the son of Neill Mageoghegan, died.

Melaghlin, the son of Hugh Mac Branán, and Edward Plunkett, the very best of the English of Meath, died.

lowing passage, which occurs in the *Dinnsenchus*, Lib. Lecan, fol. 246, b, in explanation of the name of *Ab na piag*, i. e. the hill of the executions, now *Ardnara*, at Ballina, in the county of Mayo:

"Ruc leir co Tulach na paiseirna iad ba piagab, co po piagab and iad, conab uata amnngéep in capu. He brought them with him for execution to Tulach-na-faircseana, i. e. hill of the view or prospect, so that he executed

them there, so that it is from them the hill is named."

In the original metrical account of this transaction, the verb *crocaib*, to hang, is used instead of the *piagab* of the prose writer, thus:

"Ab po crocaib in céirap ba rochap a pípchtchpaib. There the four were hanged; it was of advantage to make a constant example of them."—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 34, 416.

Donnchað mac muirceartaigh, mic Aóda uí concobair diairra cloinne Muirceartaigh [Mhuinnigh] do ecc i ttorpar Oilbhe for maigh aí.

Sfan mac mailechlainn uí feargail, ⁊ Diarmaid gall mac mec diairmatta gall décc.

Diarmaid mac concobair mic Seairraíð toirpeac cloinne catail décc an aoine ria bpeil micil.

Cairppe mac aóda mic Ruaidrí mic brian ballaigh do marbadh la plioct caíðe uí concobair.

Giolla fionn mac aeðaccain ollam uí concobair fáilgi, ⁊ Tomás mac doinnail uí cobéatigh décc.

Ua dálaigh Míde, mic cairppe décc.

Toirigeaét na hangaile do gabail do Shfan ua féirgail a cceann a deapbratar do bí dall.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1475.

Αοίρ Κριορτ, mile, ceíre céo, Seacémoða, a cúicc.

Donnchað mac aeða mec Suibne Þrioipr décc.

Aoð mac eoğain mic neill oicc uí neill fear do ba lán deineac, ⁊ dñgnam duaple, ⁊ doirdeart rioğdanna cenél eoğain décc ina eigh péin iar mbuaíð nongéa, ⁊ naíeíriche.

Aoð mac neacéain uí doinnail do barchað i ccoite ap bun na banna.

Concobar mac brian mec donnchaíð décc hi mí lanuaprii.

Domnall mac Seacain uí féirgail do marbað la cloinn catail mic uilliam uí féirgail, ⁊ a ndiocur fein i meapcc gall.

Murchað mac eoğain uí madaðain eigeapna ril nanmcaða, ⁊ Diarmaid mac brian uí bipn decc.

Sfan ua feargail toirpeac na hAngaile décc hi ngpanapð iar ndenam

* *Donough, the son of Murtough, son of Hugh.*— He was probably the grandson of Hugh, the second son of Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach O'Connor, who was Tanist of Connaught in the year 1308.

† *Tober-Oilbhe, i. e. Olvy's or Alvy's well;* Oilbhe or Ailbhe being a woman's name for-

merly common among the Irish. This name is now anglicised Tober-Elva, and is that of a remarkable well, giving name to a townland in the parish of Baslick, barony of Ballintober, and county of Roscommon, and in the very centre of the plain of Magh-Aoi, or Machaire-Chonnacht. In the translation of the Registry of

Donough, the son of Murtough, son of Hugh^x O'Connor, of the remnant of the descendants of Murtough Muimhneach, died at Tobar-Oilbhe' in Magh-Aoi.

John, the son of Melaghlin O'Farrell, and Dermot Gall, the son of Mac Dermot Gall, died.

Dermot, the son of Conor, son of Geoffrey [O'Flanagan], Chief of Clann-Cathail, died on the Friday before Michaelmas Day.

Carbry, the son of Hugh, son of Rory, son of Brian Ballagh, was slain by the descendants of Teige O'Connor.

Gilla-Finn Mac Egan, Ollav to O'Connor Faly, and Thomas, the son of Donnell O'Coffey, died.

O'Daly of Meath, i. e. Carbry, died.

The chieftainship of Annaly was assumed by John O'Farrell, in preference to his brother, who was blind^a.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1475.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seventy-five.

Donough, the son of Hugh Mac Sweeny, Prior of Derry, died.

Hugh, the son of Owen, son of Owen Oge O'Neill, a man full of hospitality, prowess, nobleness, and illustrious actions, Roydamna^a of Kinel-Owen, died in his own house, after the victory of Uinction and Penance.

Hugh, the son of Naghtan O'Donnell, was drowned in a cot, at the mouth of the [River] Bann.

Conor, the son of Brian Mac Donough, died in the month of January.

Donnell, the son of John O'Farrell, was slain by the sons of Cathal, son of William O'Farrell, who were themselves (afterwards) banished to the English.

Murrough, the son of Owen O'Madden, Lord of Sil-Anmchadha, and Dermot, the son of Brian O'Beirne, died.

John O'Farrell, Chief of Annaly, died at Granard, after his inauguration

Clonmacnoise, made for Sir James Ware, by Duald Mac Firbis, this place is called Tober-Ibhe.

^a Under this year the Annals of Connaught record a petty war among the Mac Rannalls,

during which the Mac Rannall broke down the castle of Rinn [near Mohill, in the county of Leitrim], then in the possession of the race of Melaghlin Mac Rannall.

^a *Roydamna*, *piogairna*, i. e. *materies regis*.

bainnri a éairighecta riariu do éairé ní da toradh, 7 a adnacal hi mainnri-
lét pata.

Ruðraige mac Rora mic muirscritais miodig mic briain uí ffrigail do ecc
ré bel coirighecta do gabáil dó, 7 taoipeac do gairm do Ruðraige mac catail
mic tomair i nacchaid pleacta Slain mic doimnaill uí ffrigail.

Sionnac muintire taðgáin do marbad la murchad mac airt uí maolec-
lainn.

Emann mac maoleaclainn hui ainligi ráit na ttri ttuat do taoipeac
decc an cethramad lá iar ppeil Míchil dia dardaoim ar aoí laite rectmaine.

Coccad mor etir Mag matgamna, .i. Remann mac Ruðraige, 7 clann
aoda Ruaid még matgamna. Imirce nírt do denom do clainn aoda Ruaid
hi ppearnmáig, 7 pluag gall do tectma ccomairprip. Mag matgamna do
tect irteac fan Eóganaig, 7 dol dó amac dóriodiri hi ppearnmáig, 7 clann
aoda do dol ar gallbaet. Mag matgamna cona rocpaide do denam ionn-
raige ar gallaib. Clann aoda Ruaid, 7 goill macaípe airgiall do bpeit pair.
Spaoinead for mag matgamna, 7 e féin, 7 briain mac Ruðraige meg mat-
gamna do gabáil 7 dpong mor ele do marbad, 7 do gabáil don cup roin dia
muintir.

Sluaccead cimcill la hua ndomnaill, .i. aod ruad mac néill gairbh.
Maguib, ua ruairc 7 maite iocair connact imaille prip, 7 gabáil dóib
ar cup go bel áta conaill do éobac briain mic feilim uí raigillig po bai na
pear painn 7 pairte ag ua ndomnaill, 7 do denam ríoda etir ua ruairc 7
ua raigillig. Taimic ona ua raigillig hi ecinn uí doimnaill go bel áta conaill,
7 po ríodaig ua ruairc 7 ua raigillig ppa poile, 7 briain mac feilim beor, 7
do padad Pílip ua raigillig dua ndomnaill ppi cairpí 7 ppi comall dó co na
bhrít fein amaille prip. Iread do éoid iarom co ríodnac maige Réin, 7
taimic Mág raгнаill ina énd. Téid iarom ip in angaile do congnaim la
cloinn íriail uí ffrigail batap ina ccairuib aige gur po millead, 7 gur po

^b *Fearnmhagh*, i. e. the alder plain, now Farney, a barony in the south of the county of Monaghan.—See note ^a, under the year 1471, p. 1074, *supra*.

^c *Eoghanach*, called Owenagh on old maps, a district comprising the parish of Aghnamullen,

to the south of Ballybay, in the county of Monaghan.—See note ^a, under the year 1457, p. 998, *supra*.

^d *Went over to the English*, do dol ar gallbaet, i. e. fled out of the territory of Farney, and went over to the English in the territory

feast had been prepared, but before he had partaken of it, and was buried in the monastery of Leath-ratha [Abbeylara].

Rury, the son of Ross, son of Murtough Midheach, son of Brian O'Farrell, died, just as he was about to take possession of the chieftainship [of Annaly] ; and the title was bestowed on Rury, the son of Cathal, son of Thomas, in opposition to the descendants of John, the son of Donnell O'Farrell.

Sinnach [Fox] of Muintir-Tadhgain was slain by Murrough, the son of Art O'Melaghlin.

Edmond, the son of Melaghlin O'Hanly, worthy of being Chief of the three Tuathas, died the fourteenth day before the festival of St. Michael, the day of the week being Thursday.

A great war [broke out] between Mac Mahon, i. e. Redmond, the son of Rury, and the sons of Hugh Roe Mac Mahon. The sons of Hugh Roe migrated by force into the territory of Fearnmhagh^b, whither an English army repaired to their assistance. Mac Mahon went into Eoghanach^c, but again returned into Fearnmagh, whereupon the sons of Hugh went over to the English^d. Mac Mahon and his forces made an incursion against the English ; but the sons of Hugh Roe and the English of Machaire Oirghiall overtook and defeated him, and took himself and Brian, the son of Rury Mac Mahon, prisoners ; and a great many others of his people were slain and made prisoners on that occasion.

A circuitous hosting was made by O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv, accompanied by Maguire, O'Rourke, and the chiefs of Lower Connaught. They proceeded first to Beal-atha-Chonaill^e, to rescue Brian, the son of Felim O'Reilly, who was O'Donnell's friend and confederate, and to make peace between O'Rourke and O'Reilly. O'Reilly came to Beal-atha-Chonaill to O'Donnell, who reconciled O'Rourke and O'Reilly with each other, and also Brian, the son of Felim ; and Philip O'Reilly was given up to O'Donnell, to be detained and kept by him [as a hostage for the observance of this peace], besides such others as he himself wished to demand. After this O'Donnell marched to Fenagh-Moy-Rein, whither Mac Rannall came to him. From thence he went to Annaly, to assist the sons of Irial O'Farrell, who were his friends ; and he spoiled and burned Annaly, excepting only that part of it which belonged to

of Machaire Oirghiall, in the present county of Louth.

^e *Beal-atha-Chonaill*, now Ballyconnell, in the barony of Tullyhaw, and county of Cavan.

loirceas leir an Aingile aetmao cuib cloinni ipiail inama, 7 págbair clann
 ipiail i tteipen 7 hi tteipir. Do cóib aribe iapañ tpe iartar miðe co po
 loirceas bailte caiplein deibna 7 an tír ar gac tsoib diob lair. Baí adhaib
 longpuiric hi cuirpne miðe. Tangattar diolmáin 7 dalatunaig ina teac,
 7 do rónrat rið ppir. Teib iapom muib failge ar tarrain 7 uí concobair
 failge do bi na bratair aice, .i. Caetair mac cuinn mic an calbaig, 7 do
 nioḡail a atar, .i. mall garb ar gallaib, baí pe head i nuib failge acc mo-
 padh 7 acc opccain na miðe ar gac leat uad. Dripteap, 7 loirpteap leir
 caiplén caippre, 7 baile Mhaolir. Loirpctear, 7 aipctear leir beór ppi
 briúin, 7 ppi eulaic, 7 puair dha comada o luic an muilinn épp ar an mbaile
 do leccas dóib gan opccain, iap millead an tíre ar gac tsoib de. Do cóib
 iapom ar coilltib an ruba ar tarrain colmáin uí maoileaclainn, 7 po gab
 pop millead cloinne colmáin, .i. dútaig uí maoileaclainn. Ro loirceas leir
 dha caiplén maige tamnac 7 caiplén maige heille. Bá don éur ppi tpa po
 rraínead maíom na garib eircepeac lá hua ndomnaill pop ua maoileaclainn
 co líon a éionail 7 a rocpaibe. Maíom belaiḡ na ccopp gab ainm oile dō
 ona gabuib nó pindir luic an tíre po bpaiguib dpuinge don tplaig tpe iom-
 cumga an healaiḡ hípin. Bá ip in to ceona po meabuib maíom baile loca
 luata pia hua ndomnaill du in po mapbad mac meḡ amalgaib co rocauib

^f *Castle-towns of Delvin*, bailte caiplein dealb-
 na.—This is an amplification by the Four Mas-
 ters, who are ever on the look out to magnify
 the exploits of O'Donnell! In the Dublin copy
 of the Annals of Ulster the reading is baile
 caiplein dealbna, which is the Irish name of
 the village of Castletown-Delvin, in the county
 of Westmeath. The term *bailte caiplén*,
 which means towns or villages defended by
 castles, is used throughout these Annals in
 contra-distinction from, *ppáo-bailte*, street
 towns, i. e. villages consisting principally of
 one street, and not defended by a castle.

^g *Cuirpne*, i. e. the barony of Kilkenny west,
 in the county of Westmeath.

^h *Castle-Carbury* is in the barony of Carbury,
 in the north-west of the county of Kildare.

ⁱ *Bally-Meyler*, now Meylerstown, a short

distance to the north-east of the village of Car-
 bury, in the same barony and county.

^j *Coillte-an-rubha*, i. e. woods of Rubha. This
 is evidently the place now called Killinroe, in
 the north of the King's County.

^k *Clann-Colman*, now the barony of Clonlonan,
 in the south-west of the county of Westmeath.

^l *Magh-Tamhnach*, now Moyhownagh, in the
 King's County.—See Inquisition taken at Cas-
 tlegeshill, 23rd October, 1612.

^m *Magh-Eille*, now Moyelly Castle, also in the
 King's County.—See Hardiman's *History of Gal-
 way*, p. 217, note.

ⁿ *Of Garbh-Eisgir*, garib-eircepeach, now
 Esker, a remarkable ridge of low sand hills, ex-
 tending through the parish of Ballyloughloe, in
 the barony of Clonlonan. It is stated in the Dub-
 lin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that the Clann-

the sons of Irial, whom he left in power and might. He afterwards proceeded through Westmeath, and burned the castle-towns^f of Delvin, and all the circumjacent country. He remained for one night encamped in Cuircne^g, in Meath; and the Dillons and Daltons came into his house, and made peace with him. He then proceeded to Offaly, at the request of O'Connor Faly, who was his relative, i. e. Cahir, the son of Con, son of Calvagh, to take vengeance on the English for his father, Niall Garv. He remained for some time in Offaly, plundering and ravaging Meath on each side of him. He demolished and burned Castle-Carbury^b and Bally-Meylerⁱ; he also burned and plundered the territories of Tir-Briuin and Fertullach, and obtained presents from the inhabitants of Mullingar, as a condition for sparing their town from pillage, the country on all sides of it having been already destroyed. Afterwards, at the instance of Colman O'Melaghlin, he proceeded to Coillte-an-rubha^j, and commenced spoiling Clann-Colman^k, i. e. O'Melaghlin's country; he burned the castle of Magh-Tamhnach^l, and the castle of Magh-Eille^m. It was on this occasion that O'Donnell gave O'Melaghlin, with all his muster and forces, the defeat of Garbh-Eisgirⁿ. This was otherwise called the defeat of Bealach-na-g-Corr-Ghad, from the gads or withes which the people of the country suspended about the necks of some of the army, in consequence of the narrowness of that passage. It was on the same day that O'Donnell gained the battle of Baile-Locha-Luatha^o, where the

Colman, or O'Melaghlin, and the Calraighe, or Magawleys, pursued O'Donnell at Gairbh-Eisgir, and that O'Donnell and Turlough Maguire turned upon the pursuers at the west side of Magawley's town [i. e. Ballyloughloe], where they defeated them and took many of their men prisoners about the son of Magawley.

^o *Baile-locha-luatha*, i. e. the town of Lough Luatha, now Ballyloughloe, a small village in the county of Westmeath, about six miles to the east of the town of Athlone. It is also the name of a parish which is otherwise locally called the parish of Calry. This is the first reference to Baile-Locha-Luatha in the Annals of the Four Masters, but it is mentioned in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise as a town of some importance

so early as the year 1234, when it appears to have been in the possession of the English of Meath. The passage is as follows:

"A. D. 1234. Felym O'Connor, King of Connocht, with his forces, came to Meath, and burned Balleloghlwaha and Ardinurcher with many other townes."

Ballyloughloe was for many centuries the chief residence of Magawley, Chief of Calry-an-Chala, a territory which comprised all the parish of Ballyloughloe, which is still locally called Calry.—See an Inquisition taken at Mullingar, on the 14th of April, 1635, and another taken at Athlone, on the 11th of May, in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of Charles II., in which the lands belonging to different members of this family are enumerated. The Editor examined

amaille ppir, 7 battar aóaiḡ longpuitir ipin maigin rin. Luib uá doimnaill co na pluag̃ arnamapac̃ ḡo rionainn. Ro tḡlaimpeac̃ 7 po tḡonolpíot na ononga do ríol cceallaiḡ battar ina p̃appaó p̃or an pluaiḡeac̃ rin a bpuai-
píot ina ccompoḡraib̃ darp̃raigib̃ co ndeachaib̃ uá doimnaill co na pluag̃ tar
rionainn i nuib̃ maine, 7 Ro aipir ainnp̃ein ḡo po cúip p̃eip 7 aḡtoip̃re a
ploigib̃ iméfin de. Luib iap̃ttain hi cclonn Ríocair̃o 7 a cconmaicne cúile,
7 hi cclonn ḡoirbelbaig̃, 7 tapair tpe macaire connac̃ 7 dia típ p̃eipin iap̃
na piapuccaó, 7 iap̃ mbp̃eít buaóa 7 corḡair da ḡac̃ maigin ḡur a páinicc.

Aóo mac eoḡain mic catail ui concobaip, Uilliam mac taidḡ uí cceallaiḡ,
7 Hoibear̃o mac Ruḡraige mic Ropa décc.

ḡapun delbna décc.

Da mac aip̃t uí maileaclainn do m̃ap̃baó lá colmán mac aip̃t uí maóí-
lḡclainn.

Caplen an éalaib̃ do ḡabail lá mac uilliam cclonne Rícaip̃o, 7 a ḡabair̃t
do mac maileaclainn uí cceallaiḡ, .i. mac a inḡine p̃eipin.

Copbmac uá cuip̃nín oíde eiḡḡ epeann, 7 ḡiolla na naem̃ mac maileac̃-
lainn uí uiccinn décc.

P̃eólimiú mac mic ui neill, 7 mac an trábair̃iḡ do ḡabáil lá conn mac
aóa buíde, 7 mac an trábair̃iḡ deluó uáó iap̃ rin.

the localities of the parish of Ballyloughloe, or district of Calry-an-Chala, in September, 1837, and found the more remarkable places to be as follows: 1. The lake from which the place derived its name, whose site may soon be forgotten, has been drained, and is now nearly dried up. It was situated a short distance to the north of the old house of Mount-Temple. 2. Magawley's castle, of which only one vault remains. 3. Dun-Egan Castle, a mere ruin situated east of the village. 4. The site of a small abbey near the site of Magawley's castle. 5. Ruins of a small chapel situated near the modern church. 6. A conspicuous green moat, said to be of pagan antiquity. All these are in the immediate vicinity of the village. 7. The castle of Carn. 8. The castle of Creeve. 9. The castle of Cloghmareschall. 10. The castle of Moydrum. The Mac

Amhalgaidhs, or Magawleys, of this district, are to be distinguished from the Magawleys, or Mac Amhlaobhs, of Fermanagh, and from those of the county of Cork, who are of a totally different race, and even name.

^p *Rested and recruited, &c., ḡo po cúip p̃eip 7 aḡtoip̃re a ploigib̃ i m̃éfin de*, literally, "until he shook off the fatigue and weariness of his long hosting."

^q *Clanrickard*.—This territory, which at this period belonged to the Upper Mac William, comprised the barony of Clare, and five others of the more southern baronies in the county of Galway. It was bounded on the north by the territory of Conmaicne-Cuile, which is included in the present barony of Kilmaine in the county of Mayo.

^r *Machaire-Chonnacht*.—This would appear to

son of Magawley and many others were slain ; and he remained encamped for a night there. The next day O'Donnell proceeded with his army to the Shannon. Some of the O'Kellys, who accompanied him on this expedition, collected and brought together all the vessels they found in the neighbourhood, so that in these O'Donnell, with his army, crossed the Shannon into Hy-Many, and there he remained until he rested and recruited^p himself after his long expedition. He then proceeded through Clanrickard^q, Conmaicne-Cuile, and Clann-Costello, and marched back again through Machaire-Chonnacht^r, and from thence to his own country, having received submission, and gained victory and triumph in every place through which he had passed.

Hugh, the son of Owen, son of Cathal O'Connor, William, son of Teige O'Kelly, and Hubert, the son of Rury, son of Rossa [O'Farrell], died.

The Baron of Delvin^s died.

The two sons of Art O'Melaghlin were slain by Colman, the son of Art O'Melaghlin.

The castle of Caladh^t was taken by Mac William of Clanrickard, and delivered up to the son of Melaghlin O'Kelly, who was the son of his [Mac William's] own daughter.

Cormac O'Cuirnin, Preceptor of the learned of Ireland, and Gilla-na-naev, the son of Melaghlin O'Higgin, died.

Felim, the grandson of O'Neill, and Mac-an-t-Sabhaoisigh [Savadge], were taken prisoners by Con, the son of Hugh Boy ; but Savadge afterwards made his escape from him.

be a mistake by the Four Masters for Iochtar Connacht. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, O'Donnell's route homewards is described as "through Clanrickard, Conmaicne, and Lower Connaught."

^p *The baron of Delvin.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the obituary of this baron is given as follows :

"A. D. 1475. *Óapun Dealbna dég in bliadain rí .i. rí cinn feòna 7 fíh do bfepp depp 7 daennaét 7 do bfepp aicne ap gaé eladain do b; do gallaib Éirínn ina aimpir, a egiar mbuaibh o domán 7 o demon.*"

"A. D. 1475. The Baron of Delvin died in this year. He was a distinguished leader, and a man of best charity and benevolence, and who of all the English of Ireland in his time was the best acquainted with every science, died after gaining the victory over the world and the devil."

^r *The castle of Caladh*, i. e. of the callow or low marshy meadow, now Callow, in the parish and barony of Kilconnell, a short distance to the north-west of the abbey of Kilconnell, in the county of Galway. This castle is said to have been built by William Boy O'Kelly, who died in the year 1381.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-*

AOIS CRIOST, 1476.

Aoir Crioist, mile, cliste ced, reachtmogat, a ré.

An teppcop mag raipraóáin do écc. Sfan mac brian ina ionad.

Seappraíó mac riacura príoír mainirreacá deircc décc.

Uaitne mac mic cátail uí concobair polur eccna na hepeann⁷ ardomaig-
irtir ir na healaónaíó décc.

Maguidir, .i. taóg mac Émainn mic tomair do marbaó a pfioll la a
dearbpraéair Ruaióir.

Donnchaó mac tomair mic tomair mic Dúlip meguidir aóbar tigeapna
feapmanaó, feap lan do deagaitne, deineaó, ⁷ doirdeapcur decc iar mbuaíó
naicrige.

Tuatal mac uí neill do marbaó la gallaíó macaíre airgiall.

Taóg ócc mac taíócc mic tigeapnáin uí Ruairc tanairi na bpeirne decc.

Aeó mac uí éallaió (.i. uilliam) do marbaó la taócc a dearbpraéair
féin i naé luain.

Ua heagra iarparacá .i. riabacá, .i. uilliam décc.

Taóg mac eoíain mic ruaióir uí concobair do marbaó i pfiull la triar
dá muintir féin, .i. mac Ruaióir Ruad mac eoíain mic Cátail, ⁷ mac cátail
an abaó uí concobair, ⁷ mac donnchaíó uí taíóg, ⁷ cairlén Rora comain do
gabáil dóib, ⁷ a gabáil porra rin fo cedóir.

Edaoín ingean domnaill mic muirceartaió bean uí concobair duinn décc.

Dearbporgaill ingén feidlimíó fínn uí concobair bean uí concobair duinn
décc.

Órian mac pargail ruaió uí uiccinn cño a fine fein oide ríol epeann ⁷
alban lé dán decc dia darpaoín manbala, ⁷ a adnacal i naé leathain.

Domnaill riabacá mac gearaile caomanaíó tigeapna laigen décc.

Many, pp. 104, 121, 125. Considerable ruins of this castle, or court, as it is called, still remain.

^a *Magauran*.—He was Bishop of Ardagh, and succeeded in 1445, according to Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 254. Harris says that one John, Bishop elect of Ardagh, was at Rome in 1463, soliciting the Pope's confirmation, but

thinks that he was never consecrated.

^b *Mainister-Derg*, i. e. the red monastery, now Abbeyderg, in the parish of Taghsheenod, in the county of Longford. See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 18. One gable and portions of the side walls of the church of this monastery still remain, from which it appears

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1476.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seventy-six.

The Bishop Magauran^u died ; and John, son of Brian, succeeded him.

Geffrey, the son of Siacus [O'Farrell], Prior of Mainistir-Derg^r, died.

Owney, the grandson of Cathal O'Conor, Light of the wisdom of Ireland, and Chief Master of the sciences, died.

Maguire, i. e. Teige, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas, was treacherously slain by his own brother, Rory.

Donough, the son of Thomas, son of Thomas, son of Philip Maguire, heir to the lordship of Fermanagh, a man full of knowledge, hospitality, and renown, died after the victory of penance.

Tuathal, the son of O'Neill, was slain by the English of Machaire-Oirghiall.

Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, Tanist of Breifny, died.

Hugh, son of O'Kelly (i. e. William), was slain at Athlone by his own brother, Teige.

O'Hara Reagh the Western, i. e. William, died.

Teige, the son of Owen, son of Rory O'Conor, was treacherously slain by three of his own people, i. e. Rory Roe, the son of Owen, grandson of Cathal, and the son of Cahir, grandson of the Abbot O'Conor, and the son of Donough O'Teige ; and they took the castle of Roscommon, but it was taken from them immediately afterwards.

Edwina, the daughter of Donnell, son of Murtough, and wife of O'Conor Don, died.

Dervorgilla, the daughter of Felim Finn O'Conor. and wife of O'Conor Don, died.

Brian, the son of Farrell Roe O'Higgin, head of his own tribe, superintendent of the schools of Ireland, and preceptor in poetry, died on Maunday-Thursday, and was interred at Ath-leathan^w.

Donnell Reagh, the son of Gerald Kavanagh, Lord of Leinster, died.

to have been a small building, apparently of the fourteenth century.

of Gallen, and county of Mayo. This place was once a town of some strength, but it is now a village of no importance whatever.

^w *Ath-leathan*, now Ballylahan, in the barony

Ionnpaigib do denam dua neill ap oipgiallaib, 7 clann még matganna, .i. clann Rémann, 7 brian mac Ruðpaige, 7 oipgialla uile ó eoganaiḡ arteaḡ do teicfm riap po macaipe eulca, cpeaca, 7 aipceḡ do bpeit dua neill uata on macaipe peimáite, 7 o lñitmlib bñipne, 7 neill do teaḡt dia eicḡ iappin po buaib 7 corccap.

Slóiccead mór la hua neill do cum meic aeḡa buide uí neill, 7 dol dó po cairlén beoil peippte. An cairlén do ḡabail, 7 do bñipeaḡ leip, 7 teaḡt dia tiḡ iap rin.

Seaan mac uí anluain do marbaḡ lá a deapbpaḡaip.

Moppluaiccead lá mac uilliam bupc i moḡtar connacḡt, 7 pluag ele lá hua ndomnaill ina aḡhaib. Do piacḡt ua domnaill co cúil enama, 7 mac uilliam co coilltib luigne. Do deachaib mac diapmaba hi coipieim mec uilliam, 7 mac donnchaib i coipieim uí domnaill. Do eaḡo ua domnaill tap peaprait na pionnraḡa. Ro bñad eic 7 daóine de aḡ dol anonn hi ccaippe. Ro lean mac uilliam anonn hé. Baḡtar aḡhaib in aḡaib amlaib rin co indeapnrat ríḡ po deóib, 7 po pannrat loḡtar connacḡt ap dó, .i. uí dúbda cpioḡ luigne, 7 lñe caipppe lá mac uilliam, 7 an lñe naill lá hua ndomnaill.

Moppluaiccheaḡ ḡall na miḡe hi maiḡ bpeaḡmaine ḡup bñipeaḡtar an páit piabaḡ ḡo po féimḡḡap an páilr. Coipceit Mainpḡip Shpuḡra. Millteap leo ḡuipḡ, 7 apbanna an tpe, 7 rḡapait cen ríḡ.

* *Eoganach*, now Owenagh, or Annagh River, which rises in Loughtacker, in the parish of Aghnamullen, in the county Monaghan, flows through the parish of Drumgoon, in the county of Cavan, and joins the River Erne.—See *Account of the Territory, or Dominion, of Farney*, by Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq., M. P. for the county of Monaghan, p. 27, note. See also note †, under the year 1457, p. 998, *supra*.

† *Victorious and triumphant*, po buaib 7 corccap, literally, “under victory and triumph.”

‡ *Bel-feirste*, i. e. the mouth of the little river Fersat, which falls into the River Lagan, where this castle stood. The name is now anglicised Belfast, which is that of a flourishing town on the north side of the River Lagan, in the county of Antrim.

§ *Cuil-Cnamha*.—This is still the local name of a district co-extensive with the parish of Dromore, in the north-east of the barony of Tireragh, in the county of Sligo.—See note †, under the year 1468. There is a small lough in the townland of Barnabrack, in this parish, called *Loḡán cúile cnáma*, which helps to preserve the old name of the district.

|| *Coillte-Luigne*, i. e. the woods of Leyny. This name is still preserved, and is applied to a small district comprising three quarters of land verging on the great strand of Traigh Eothuile, in the parish of Ballysadare, in the barony of Leyny, and adjoining the parish of Dromard, in the barony of Tireragh, in the county of Sligo.

¶ *Crossed the pass of Finn-tragha*, tap peaprait na pionnraḡa, i. e. the trajectus or pass

An incursion was made by O'Neill into Oriel; and the sons of Mac Mahon, i. e. the sons of Redmond, and Brian, the son of Rury, and all the people of Oriel from the Eoganach^a inwards, fled westwards to the plain of Tulach; and great spoils and booties were carried away by O'Neill from them from the said plain, and from the borders of Breifne: he then returned home victorious and triumphant⁷.

A great army was led by O'Neill against the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, and attacked the castle of Bel-feirste^a, which he took and demolished, and then returned to his house.

John, the son of O'Hanlon, was slain by his own brother.

A great army was led by Mac William Burke into Lower Connaught; and another army was led by O'Donnell to oppose him. O'Donnell advanced to Cuil-Cnamha^a, and Mac William to Coillte-Luighne^b. Mac Dermot went over to assist Mac William, and Mac Donough joined O'Donnell. O'Donnell crossed the pass of Finn-tragha^c; and he was deprived of horses and men on his passage over to Carbury; Mac William pursued him across thither, and they remained for some time face to face, until at last they made peace. They divided Lower Connaught^d into two parts between them, i. e. O'Dowda's country, the territory of Leyny, and the half of Carbury, was ceded to Mac William, and the other half to O'Donnell.

A great army of the English of Meath marched into Magh-Breaghmaine^e, so that they demolished Rath-Riabach^f, took possession of Pailis^g, and burned

of the white strand. This strand is no other than Traigh-Eothuile.

^a *Lower Connaught*, *ioctap Connacht*.—This is still the local name of the northern portion of Connaught.

^b *Magh-Breaghmaine*, now Moybrawne, a well-known territory in the county of Longford, comprised chiefly in the barony of Shrule, in the county of Longford, but extending also into the barony of Ardagh. For a list of the townlands in this territory, the reader is referred to an Inquisition taken at Ardagh, on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I. According to this Inquisition, the

castles of Barry and Newcastle, the abbey of Shrule, and the townlands of Pallasbeg and Pallasmore, are comprised in the territory of Moybrawne.

^c *Rath-Riabach*, now Rathreagh, a townland containing the ruins of a church and castle, in a parish of the same name, in that portion of the territory of Moybrawne comprised in the barony of Ardagh. The ruins of the castle of Rathreagh, and of the old church from which the parish has taken its name, are now enclosed in the demesne of Foxhall.

^d *Pailis*, now Pallas, a townland now divided into two parts, of which the smaller is called

Μαξ παῖναλλ δὸ δὸλ ἡ μαῖξ βρεαῖμᾶνε δὸ πο μῖλλ ἅ νδεάαδὸν ὀν
εἰλυσῖ γὰλλ δὶα ναρβᾶνναῖδ.

CoCCAð móR eTIp gAllaḡ mḡde ḡ laḡḡin, ḡ mac pEaain mic mec tomaiP do
mārbāð fop an cCoCCAð fḡn. Ἀ τpἰαP deaPbpaṡaP fḡde ḡ mac aḡP mic
cuinn uḡ māoḡleaḡlāinn, ḡ mac muḡPḡP mic pἰaPaiP do ḡabáil lá hua cconḡo-
baḡP pfaḡlḡe.

ΑΙΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1477.

Αἰοῖς ΚpἰοP, mἡle, cḡṡpe ḡeð, Seáḡtmoḡað, ἅ pEáḡt.

ḡEaPoið mac ἰaPḡa deaPmuḡan do mārbāð, ḡ oḡṡ fḡP dEḡḡ do ḡEaP-
ṡaḡḡ do ḡop ḡum báḡP ἰaPḡḡin.

ḡPἰan mac muḡḡḡEaPḡa mec dἰaPmaṡṡa do mārbāð lá ἅ ḡenel pEḡḡḡn.

Aḡḡbe ḡḡḡean aEðḡ mEḡuḡḡḡḡ bḡḡ ṡuc ḡ pEḡn ḡ ἅ mἰaṡṡḡ bḡḡaḡḡḡ pἰa na
báP do dἰa, ḡ do mἰaḡḡṡṡḡP ḡEaPḡ ḡabail dEḡḡ.

Αoð mac doḡḡḡḡaḡḡ mic tomaiP mEḡuḡḡḡḡ, ḡ ḡPἰan mac conḡoḡbaḡP oḡḡ
mEḡuḡḡḡḡ deḡḡ.

Ruaḡḡḡḡ mac eḡaḡḡḡ mEḡuḡḡḡḡ do mārbāð ḡa conḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ mic Remaḡḡḡḡ
pἰaḡbaḡḡ mic dἰuḡḡḡ mic conḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ mEḡuḡḡḡḡ ἅ pfaḡḡḡḡ.

Doḡḡ mac eoḡḡḡḡ mic aEðḡ mEḡuḡḡḡḡ do mārbāð ḡa doḡḡḡḡḡḡ oḡḡ mac
doḡḡḡḡḡḡ mic aEðḡ.

Maṡṡa ua ḡuḡḡḡ aḡPḡḡḡḡḡ na ḡaPḡa paos pE pEaḡḡḡP dEḡḡ.

EaPḡḡḡḡḡ ḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ do pḡP eḡṡḡḡ ua ḡdoḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡ clann neáḡṡṡḡḡḡ uḡ doḡḡ-
ḡaḡḡḡ. Nἰall mac doḡḡḡḡḡḡ uḡ doḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡ pEḡḡḡ mac toḡḡḡḡealḡbaḡḡ uḡ
doḡḡḡḡḡḡ do mārbāð ḡa clonḡḡ neáḡṡṡḡḡḡ doḡ ḡḡP fḡḡ, ḡ dἰoḡḡḡail móP do
ḡenaḡ ṡṡopḡḡa. O neḡḡḡ do δὸλ aP pḡḡaḡḡḡḡḡ ἡ ṡṡḡḡ aEðḡ aP ṡaPḡḡḡḡḡḡ clonḡḡ
neáḡṡṡḡḡḡ, ḡ ṡḡḡ aEðḡ do mἡḡḡḡḡḡ, ḡ do ḡoPḡḡḡḡ ḡEḡḡ, ḡ ṡoḡṡṡḡḡ dἰa ṡḡḡḡ po ḡuaḡḡ,
ḡ coPḡḡḡḡḡ ἰaPḡḡḡḡ.

Pallasbeg, and the larger Pallasmore, situated near the abbey of Shrúle, in the barony of Shrúle, and county of Longford.

^a *The monastery of Sruthair*, i. e. of the stream. This name, which is now corruptly anglicised Abbeyshrúle, is that of a townland, situated on the River Inny, in a barony of the same name, in the south of the county of Longford. In

an Inquisition taken at Ardagh, on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I., this name is more analogically anglicised Srowher. Archdall thought (*Monasticon*, p. 636) that there was an abbey founded here in the time of St. Patrick, but he confounds it with Sruthair, near Sletty, in the county of Carlow, and there is no authority for placing a monastery

the monastery of Sruthair^b. They destroyed the crops and corn of the country, and returned without having made peace. Mac Rannall went to Magh Breagh-mhaine, and destroyed all the corn of that country which had escaped the English.

A great war [broke out] between the English of Meath and [the English of] Leinster; and during this war the son of John, son of Mac Thomas, was slain, as were also his three brothers; and the son of Art, son of Con O'Melaghlin, and the son of Maurice, the son of Mac Pierce, were taken prisoners by O'Conor Faly.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1477.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seventy-seven.

Garrett, the son of the Earl of Desmond, was slain, and eighteen of the Geraldines were afterwards put to death.

Brian, son of Maurice Mac Dermot, was slain by his own tribe.

Ailbhe, the daughter of Hugh Maguire, a woman who, a year before her death, had retiredⁱ with all her fortune to the monastery of Lisgool, died.

Hugh, the son of Donough, son of Thomas Maguire, and Brian, the son of Conor Oge Maguire, died.

Rory, son of Edmond Maguire, was treacherously slain by Cuconnaught, the son of Redmond Reagh, son of Don, son of Cuconnaught Maguire.

Don, the son of Owen, son of Hugh Maguire, was slain by Donough Oge, the son of Donough, son of Donough, son of Hugh.

Mathew O'Luinin, Erenagh of Arda^k, a learned historian, died.

Feuds and dissensions arose between O'Donnell and the sons of Naghtan O'Donnell; and on this occasion Niall, the son of Donnell O'Donnell, and Felim, the son of Turlough O'Donnell, were slain by the sons of Naghtan; and much injury was done between them. O'Neill went upon an expedition into Tirhugh, at the instance of the sons of Naghtan, and ravaged and burned Tirhugh, and returned to his house in victory and triumph.

here before the Cistercian one which was erected by O'Farrell in the fourteenth century.

ⁱ *Had retired, &c.*, literally, "who had given

herself and her property to God and the monastery of Lisgool."

^k *Arda*, a townland in the parish of Derry-

Copbmac mac donnchaíð mic mec caréaiḡ riabaiḡ do gabail lá copbmac mac taidécc mic copbmaic mic diarmata ríḡaiḡ murcepaiḡe, 7 la cloinn diarmata an dúnaíð, .i. clann dearbpaéar a aḡar fein. Coccad muman amad uile derge tper an marbað [*recte* ngabáil] rin, 7 an lé éir do millead uile eitir ḡallanb 7 ḡaioḡealanb.

Mac uaitne uí mórðá do marbað hi mbaile daiḡi la mac Riapair buiti-
léḡ 7 la harḡ ua concóbaḡ.

ḡaot mór oidé feile Eoin bpuinne do bñé ir in mbliadain ri co po mill ionarcepaíð do cúmbaiḡib cloḡ, clapaḡ, crannoc, 7 cruac rícnón epeann.

ΑΙΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1478.

Αἰρ Cριορḡ, mile, ceitpe céo, Seḡtmoḡatt, a hoḡt.

An teppcop ua huiccinn, .i. eppcop maḡe eo na Saḡan décc.

An teppucc maḡ paḡpaḡain [décc].

Tomar dub ua carbpe biocaiḡe achaið upcaḡi ríḡ eaccnaið craibḡech éḡide decc.

Iapla cille ḡapa décc, 7 ḡeapoið a mac do gabail a ionaið.

Ripóirḡ mac emainn mic ripóirḡ buiti-
léḡ do marbað lá pingin ruad mac pingin (.i. ḡoppaiḡib) i nḡopur cille canniḡ.

Copbmac mac donnchaíð méḡ caréaiḡ do ḡallað la a bpaéirḡ ian na beit i laim aca pe hñh.

Donnchað mac bpiain ballaiḡ ui concóbaḡ, 7 coiḡḡḡealbac mac coiḡḡ-
ḡealbaiḡ ruaið ui concóbaḡ décc.

vullan, near Enniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh; of the third part of which parish the O'Luinins were Corbes.—See note ¹, under the year 1396, p. 743; note ^f, under the year 1441, p. 924; and a note under the year 1512.

¹ *Dermot Reamhar*, i. e. Dermot, or Jeremy, the Gross, or Fat.

^a *Muscraighe*, now Muskerry, in the county of Cork.

^a *Baile-Daithi*, i. e. the town of Dathi, or David, now Ballydavis, in the parish of Straboe,

barony of Maryborough, and Queen's County.—See Ordnance map of that county, sheet 13.

^o *Crannogs*.—These were wooden houses, of which some were on artificial islands, and others on natural islands of considerable extent, such as Inishkeen in Lough Melvin, on the borders of the counties of Leitrim and Fermanagh, and also Inis-na-Conaire, in Lough Allen.—See *Account of the Territory or Dominion of Farney*, by E. P. Shirley, Esq. M. P., p. 94.

^p *Mayo-na-Saxon*.—For some account of the

Cormac, the son of Donough, son of Mac Carthy Reagh, was taken prisoner by Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Cormac, son of Dermot Reamhar¹ of Muscraighe^m, and by the sons of Dermot-an-Dúna, the sons of his father's brother. In consequence of this killing [*recte* capturing], war arose throughout Munster; and all the south was all destroyed, both English and Irish.

The son of Owny O'More was slaine at Baile-Daithi^a by Mac Pierce Butler and Art O'Conor.

There was a great storm on the night of the festival of St. John the Baptist in this year, which destroyed great numbers of stone and wooden buildings, of crannogs^o, and many stacks throughout Ireland.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1478.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seventy-eight.

The Bishop O'Higgin, i. e. Bishop of Mayo-na-Saxon^p, died.

Bishop Magauran^a [died].

Thomas Duv O'Carbry, Vicar of Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher], a wise and pious man, died.

The Earl of Kildare died, and Garret, his son, took his place.

Richard, the son of Edmond Mac Richard Butler^r, was slain by Fineen Roe, the son of Fineen, one of the Ossorians, in the doorway of the church of St. Canice^o.

Cormac, the son of Donough Mac Carthy, was blinded by his relatives, after having been for some time in their hands^t.

Donough, the son of Brian Ballagh O'Conor, and Turlough, the son of Turlough Roe O'Conor, died.

see of Mayo, which was annexed to Tuam about the year 1559, see Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 602.

^a *Bishop Magauran*.—This is a repetition and evidently a mistake.

^r *Mac Richard Butler* was at this time a surname of a distinguished sept of the Butlers.

^o *Church of St. Canice*, i. e. the cathedral church of Kilkenny.

^t *In their hands*, i. e. detained as a prisoner. According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, Cormac Mac Carthy was emasculated [bo rbochao] in this year, by the sons of Dermot an Duna, and Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Cormac. The Four Masters have entered the two notices of this Cormac Mac Carthy very incorrectly. Under the year 1477 they mention his capture and death, and under 1478 they

An giolla dubh mac bhriain mic feilim uí raigillig décc.

Tomár mac riapair buitiléir do marbhad.

Tomar ua concónnainn tigearna ua ndiarmata do marbhad lá mac a deap-bratár fín.

Pláig mór do teacht le luing ar éuan earra ruaid, lénuccaó don pláig rin hi ppearaid manac hi tír éonail, 7 ip in ccúiccead go coitcénn, 7 mac an baird .i. gorpaid, tige conaill decc di, 7 dioğbail mór do deanam di ip in ccúiccead uile.

Mac ríbeartaig, .i. ciotruaid ollam meguir le dan, Taog pionn ua luinín raol le leigir 7 le reancar, ua bpeirleim tadec mac eogaim ollam meguir le bhríetinnar, 7 ua cobtaig Muirceartaic bacac décc.

Ionbraigíó do deanam daod ócc mácc matgaimna ra luét tige ar bhrian mac Remainn meğ matgaimna. Creaca mora do dénam dó 7 bhrian fein do gabail i ctopaigecc na creice.

Maoileaclainn mac aoda buide megeocagaim tigearna éenél riachac do marbhad ina éodlad lá dír dia muintir fein hi ccarlén lfe raeta, 7 a lopcead búidein ina ccionaidh.

Emann mac concobair meğ rağnaill décc.

Uilliam mac Seainn uí feargail do marbhad dupcor do cuaille drior dia muintir fein.

Pláig mór i nEirinn uile. Darun delbna 7 Mac muirir airig decc di.

Factna ua feargail do marbhad la mac Emainn mic hoibepo dalatun.

Apt mac colmain uí maoileaclainn, 7 Mac rampaóain .i. catál mac donncaid ballaig decc.

Mac feargail uí gaopa, 7 Magnur mac dabid do marbhad la rliocet Ruaidri mec diarmata.

mention his being deprived of sight ! But they should have mentioned his capture only under the former year, and under the latter they should not have substituted oallad for the rboad of the more ancient annals.

^u *Hy-Diarmada*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Concannons, who were seated in the district of Corcamroe, in the barony of Killian, in the north-east of the county of Galway.—See note ^u, under the year 1382, p. 687, *supra*.

^w *The harbour of Assaroo*, i. e. of Ballyshan-non, in the south of the county of Donegal.

^x *The province*, i. e. the province of Ulster.

^y *Teige Finn*, i. e. Thaddeus, or Timothy the fair, or fair-haired.

^z *Household*, luét tige.—This was the name of a territory now comprised in the barony and county of Monaghan. It is usually called the Loughy by English writers.

^a *Leath-ratha*, now Lerha, or Laragh, a town-

Gilla-Duv, the son of Brian, son of Felim O'Reilly, died.

Thomas, the son of Pierce Butler, was slain.

Thomas O'Concannon, Lord of Hy-Diarmada^a, was slain by the son of his own brother.

A great plague was brought by a ship into the harbour of Assaroe^w. This plague spread through Fermanagh, Tirconnell, and the province^x in general. Mac Ward (Godfrey) of Tirconnell died of it, and great injury was done by it through all the province.

Macrifferty, i. e. Ciothruadh, Ollav to Maguire in poetry; Teige Finn^y O'Luinin, a learned physician and historian; O'Breislen, i. e. Teige, son of Owen, Ollav to Maguire in judicature, and O'Coffey, i. e. Murtough Bacagh, died.

An incursion was made by Hugh Oge Mac Mahon and his household^z against Brian, the son of Redmond Mac Mahon. Great depredations were committed by him, and Brian was taken prisoner [as he was following] in pursuit of the prey.

Melaghlin, the son of Hugh Boy Mageoghegan, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach, was slain, while asleep in the castle of Leath-ratha^a, by two of his own people, who were afterwards burned for their crime.

Edmond, the son of Conor Mac Rannall, died.

William, the son of John O'Farrell, was killed by the stroke of a pole^b, cast at him by one of his own people.

A great plague [raged] throughout all Ireland, of which the Baron of Delvin^c and Mac Maurice Airig died.

Faghna O'Farrell was slain by the son of Edmond, son of Hubert Dalton.

Art, son of Colman O'Melaghlin, and Magauran, i. e. Cathal, the son of Donough Ballagh, died.

The son of Farrell O'Gara and Manus Mac David were slain by the descendants of Rory Mac Dermot.

land containing the ruins of a castle in the parish of Kilcumreragh, barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath. According to the tradition in the country, the last man who lived in this castle was Conla Boy Mageoghegan, who is said to have sold it and the lands thereunto appertaining for leather money: "do éol ré

leatpae go bpaé ar aipéio leatpae."—See Ordnance map, sheet 31.

^b *By the stroke of a pole, &c., ourcop do cuaille*, literally, "by a shot of a pole, by a man of his own people."

^c *The Baron of Delvin.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is called the Baron

Emann mac taidce mic loclainn uí anlige do marbath la a cénél buí déin.

Carlen Shicciḡ do gabail lá mac uilliam bupe for bardaib uí domnaill ḡ a tábairt do mac brian uí concobair. Mac uilliam bupe do tēct hi maiz luipce iarrin, ḡ an tír do millead dó, .i. cuid Ruaidrí mec diarmata. Ruaidrí do dol for cruachan ina dnoḡailrīde i naghaid concobair mec diarmata baí ina mac diarmata, ḡ ina pann aḡ mac uilliam, ḡ fuide dó ar a haile a ttimceall na cairpce a fforbairi, ḡ para do cor cuice do delbattar rairi tuccad a fearaib manac, ḡ aon mac mec diarmata do marbath dúpcor raiḡde ar an tgrár rin, ḡ an cairpce do gabail tper an upcor rin. Lain tiḡearnar maiz luipce do gabail do Ruaidrí, ḡ concobair do dširct.

Coccad aḡbal for macaire connac̃t. Feidlim pionn ḡ ua concobair donn do līt annrin, clann ócc taidce uí concobair, clann feidlim, ḡ clann uí concobair ruaid don līt apaill. An macaire uile etir cill ḡ tuait do millib stopra. Toirpdealbac ruad mac Ruaidrí mic feidlimiḡ uí concobair roḡa mac ríog do marbath ar in ccoccad rin.

Taḡ mac diarmata ruaid uí concobair do marbath la rlioc̃t brian ballaiz a mebail.

Ḥaot aḡbal do tūpcc̃bail oīde noblac pteill, ḡ bá hoīde dīlḡinn do caí í ar a mēo ro mūdhaīd do dāoīm̃b ḡ ceat̃raib, c̃rannaib, ḡ cūm̃daizib uipce ḡ tpe reačnón Epeann.

of Delvin, i. e. Christopher, son of James, son of Richard Nugent.

⁴ *Croghan*, cruatán, i. e. a round hill. This is the present village of Croghan, in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon, situated nearly midway between the towns of Elphin and Boyle. It is to be distinguished from Rathcroghan, which lies about ten miles farther to the south, or rather south-west.

⁵ *The Rock*, i. e. Mac Dermot's chief castle, which was usually called the Rock of Lough Key, cappaiz loáa cé.

⁶ *Engines*, para.—The word páp is used in the Book of Lismore, fol. 122, to denote a military engine by which stones were cast over the walls of castles and towns: “do maiz epí páp

dia nnoibhac̃rīb̃ aili dīm̃ópa don rīḡbaīd buí na p̃p̃c̃naip̃, i. e. they made three engines, by which very large stones might be cast, of the wood which was opposite them.”

⁷ *A great tempest arose*, ḡaot aḡbal do tūpcc̃bail, .i. ḡaot m̃óp̃ do eip̃ḡe, literally, a great wind or storm arose. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster this passage runs as follows:

“A. D. 1478. A great wind came” [i. e. occurred]. “after Christmas in this year, by which much of the cattle of Ireland was destroyed, and many monasteries, churches, and houses throughout Ireland in general were broken.”

⁸ *Epiphany*, noblac pteill, i. e. Christmas of

Edmond, the son of Teige, son of Loughlin O'Hanly, was slain by his own tribe.

The castle of Sligo was taken by Mac William Burke from O'Donnell's warders, and given up to the son of Brian O'Connor. Mac William Burke afterwards proceeded to Moylurg, and destroyed that part of it which belonged to Rory Mac Dermot. To avenge this Rory proceeded to Croghan^d, to oppose Conor Mac Dermot, who was the Mac Dermot, and Mac William's confederate; and he afterwards sat round and besieged the Rock^e. Engines^f were sent to him, which had been constructed by carpenters from Fermanagh; and Mac Dermot's only son was slain by the shot of an arrow discharged from one of these engines; and the Rock was taken by means of that shot. The full lordship of Moylurg was assumed by Rory, and Conor was banished.

A great war broke out in the Plain of Connaught between Felim Finn and O'Connor Don, on one side, and the young sons of Teige O'Connor, the sons of Felim, and the sons of O'Connor Roe, on the other side; and all the Plain, both ecclesiastical and lay property, was destroyed between them. Turlough Roe, the son of Rory, son of Felim O'Connor, a choice son of a king, was slain in this war.

Teige, the son of Dermot Roe O'Connor, was treacherously slain by the descendants of Brian Ballagh.

A great tempest arose^g on the night of Epiphany^h, which was a night of general destruction to all, by reason of the number of persons and cattle destroyed, and trees and houses, both on water and landⁱ, prostrated throughout Ireland.

the star.—See this explained in the *Leabhar Breac*, fol. 99, 102, 131.

¹ *Houses, both on water and land.*—By far the greater part of the dwellings of the Irish chieftains were, at this period, constructed of wood, and placed on islands in lakes. This appears from various notices of such habitations by writers in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Thus one Thomas Phettipiece, in his answer to an Enquiry from the government, as to what castles or forts O'Neill had, and of what strength they were, states (May 16, 1567):

“For Castles, I think it be not unknown

unto your honors he trusteth no point thereunto for his safety, as appeareth by the raising” [i. e. razing] “of the strongest castles of all his countreys, and that fortification that he only dependeth upon is in sartin ffresh water loghes in his country, which from the sea there come neither ship nor boat to approach them; it is thought that there in the said fortified Islands lyeth all his plate which is much, and money, prisoners, and gages.”—See *Account of the Territory or Dominion of Farney*, by E. P. Shirley, Esq., M. P., pp. 93, 94.

AOIS CRIOST, 1479.

AOIS CRIOST, míle, ceite ceo, feachtmogatt, a naoí.

Mainerter Mhílic do déanam la hua Madagaim ar brú na Sionna i nepporóitect cluana físta do bhaiteib .S. Fionneir, 7 a toga fein innce.

Diapup mac moclair huí plannaccain baí ina éananac coraib hi cclócar, ina pearrún 7 ina púoir ceile nde ina Shacurta i ndaiminir, 7 ina oifcel ar loc eirne, Saoí défeapcaó éraibdeac deigemig daonnaótaó decc iar mbreic buada ó deamian 7 ó domian.

Coccaó mór eir ceinél cconail 7 eogain, uair do éuattar clann airt uí neill hi eir conail do coccaó ar ua neill, 7 do rónaó oiogbala móra ftoppa.

Ua néill do dol ar ionnraicchió i eir conail, 7 cpeaó móra do éabairt lair ó cloinn airt 7 ó conallóib don eirup rin.

Órian mac feilim uí neill do gabail lá hua neill, 7 a líccfn amac iarom.

¹ *Meelick*.—The ruins of this monastery are situated on the bank of the River Shannon, about two miles and a half to the south-east of the little town of Eyrecourt, in the barony of Longford, and county of Galway. The abbey church is about one hundred feet in length and twenty feet in breadth.

² *Prior*.—According to a sentence of John May, Archbishop of Armagh, passed in 1445, the office of Culdee-Prior should not be looked upon as implying care of souls, and accordingly it did not prevent his holding along with it a benefice, to which such care is annexed, provided he continue to reside in the church of Armagh; and there is a brief of Pope Nicholas V., A. D. 1447, much to the same purpose, in favour of the Prior of the College of Secular Priests called Colidei of Armagh.

³ *Culdees, céle dé*.—The meaning and application of the term *ceile de*, which literally means the vassal of God, have been much disputed by ecclesiastical writers. Dr. Lanigan, who has

a long dissertation on this term in his Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. iv. p. 295, *et sequent.*, has come to the conclusion that the *Ceile De*, *Colidei*, or *Culdei*, were in reality no others than the description of clergymen called secular canons, who were originally attached to the cathedrals of dioceses. *Cele De* is, however, often used as if it were a generic term applied to *celibites*, or religious persons in general, and this is the sense in which Giraldus Cambrensis used *Colidei*. Thus, in his notice of *Viventium Insula*, i. e. *Inis na m-beo*, now Monaincha, near Roscrea, in the county of Tipperary, he writes as follows, in his *Topographia Hiberniæ*, Dist. ii. c. 4 :

“Est lacus in Momonia Boreali duas continens insulas, vnam maiorem & alteram minorem. Major Ecclesiam habet antiquæ religionis. Minor vero capellam, cui pauci celibes quos celicolæ vel Colideos vocant: devote deserviunt.”

And again, in his *Itinerarium Cambriæ*, lib. ii. c. 6, where he treats of the Island of Engli, or

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1479.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred seventy-nine.

The monastery of Meelickⁱ was founded by O'Madden, on the bank of the Shannon, in the diocese of Clonfert, for Franciscan Friars; and he chose a burial-place for himself in it.

Piarus, the son of Nicholas O'Flanagan, who had been a canon chorister at Clogher, a parson and a prior^t of Culdeesⁱ, a Sacristan at Devenish, an official on Lough Erne, a charitable, pious, truly hospitable, and humane man, died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world.

A great war [broke out] between the Kinel-Connell and the Kinel-Owen, for the sons of Art O'Neill went into Tirconnell to make war upon O'Neill, and many injuries were done between them.

O'Neill set out upon an excursion into Tirconnell, and carried off great preys from the sons of Art and from the Kinel-Connell by that enterprise.

Brian, the son of Felim O'Neill, was taken prisoner by O'Neill, who afterwards liberated him, having obtained great remunerations for his ransom, and

Berdesey, he says:

“*Iacet autem extra Lhyn insula modica quam monachi inhabitant religiosissimi quos cœlibes vel Colideos vocant.*”

Dr. Lanigan observes in a note: “It is true, that Giraldus, speaking of those of the island of Berdesey, off the Welsh coast, calls them *monachi religiosissimi*; but he says this in a loose manner, and afterwards explains himself by observing that they were called *cœlibes*, or *Colidei*,” vol. iv. p. 303.

This looks very strange from Lanigan, who reasoned so fairly on other subjects. The truth is, that Giraldus Cambrensis has only two notices of *Colidei*, namely, of those of *Viventium Insula* in Ireland, and those of Berdesey, off the coast of Wales, and that in both instances he calls them *cœlibes*, and in the latter notice he further defines the term by adding *monachi religiosissimi*. We are not to assume that he speaks in a ge-

neral manner, or that he afterwards explains himself, for all he says about them is comprised in a few words, and from these no one could infer that they were any thing but *cœlibites*, or lay monks. This term was, however, used in a restricted sense in Archbishop Ussher's memory, and applied to the priests, “*qui choro inservientes divina celebrabant officia.*” His words are as follows:

“*In majoribus certe Ultoniensibus ecclesiis (ut in metropolitana Armachana, & in Ecclesiâ de Cluain-ynish Clochorensis dioceseos) ad nostram usque memoriam presbyteros qui choro inservientes divina celebrabant officia Colideos, eorumque præsidem Priorem Colideorum appellatum esse novimus.*”—See *Primordia*, p. 637.

The Scotch historians have written a vast deal of intolerable nonsense about the Culdees of the Columbian order, but they are entirely beneath criticism.

Ρυαρλαϊτέ μορα δο βίν αρ, γ α διαρ μάς δο βραιγδὸς ρρι ταυριρρι. Ὀριαν
δο δολ διονηραϊκίὸς αρ ua νομναιλλ δο κοκκαὸς αρ ua νελλ ὀριουρι.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1480.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, ceirte céo, oétmogatt.

Μαγυιδιρ, .i. τομαρ οcc mac τομαιρ μοιρ mic Ριλιρ mic αοδχα ρυαὶδ
ρρι πο βα μό διρις, cραβαιδ, γ eineac baí ina αιμιρ ρεαρ κοραντα α cρις
αρ εαcταρcεινεαλαιβ, ρεαρ denma μαιμιρτεc, ceampall γ cailipeach ρρι
πο baí ιριν ροιμ, γ πο δι hi ccaépaig San Sem αγα οιλιτε, δέcc, γ α αὶναcαλ
ι μαιμιρτιρ in cάβαιν ιαρ τοcα δό ιννε.

Μαc μαγνυρα μεγυιδιρ, .i. caéal ócc mac caéail móir mic γιollaπαc-
τραicc mic μαγνυρα βρυccάὸς τοccάιde ειριde δέcc ιαρ mbuaὶδ οηcτα γ
αιριcche.

Μαγνυρ ρυαὶδ ὁ δομναιλλ δο μαρβαδ le cloinn ρειλμ ριαβαig υί δομναιλλ.

Ο νελλ δο δολ αρ ιονηραϊκίὸς ι cτίρ conaill, λοιρετε γ διογβαλα ιομδα δο
denam laip.

Ο δομναιλλ δο δολ αρ ιονηραϊκίὸς ι cτιρ eoccam. Clann αιρτ υί νελλ, γ
clann ρειλμ υί νελλ δο βσίε ina ραρραδ, γ cpeaca mópa δο denam laip αρ
mac caémaoil hi ccenel ρεαpaδaicc γ brian mac τοιρρδealbairg ρυαὶδ mic
enri υί νελλ δο μαρβαδ leó, γ mac mec caémaoil Semur. Ὁ παλα ua νελλ
cona cloinn ina compocpaib in tan ριν γ πο λήραc clann í νελλ γ mac caé-
maoil na cpeaca γ πο μαρβαδ leo eoγan mac αιρτ í νελλ baoi hi ρποcαιρ
í δομναιλλ ραοí cinnpeaðna ειριde. Rucc ua δομναιλλ na cpeaca, γ ροαιρ δια
ciγ ιαρ ccoρccap co neðalaib ιομδα laip.

Εογhan ua δομναιλλ .i. mac néill γairb, δο μαρβαδ la cloinn neétain
υί δομναιλλ ι ccluaiv laog .i. an 29. do September. γ eoγan caoc mac mag-
nupa ui concobair δο μαρβαδ ina ραρραδ γ mac τοιρρδealbairg capraig
υί concobair δο γaðail ann beóp.

^m To ensure his fidelity.—In the Dublin of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is: γ α διαρ mac δο βραιγδὸς ταυριρ ρορ, i. e. “and also his two sons as genuine or sufficient hostages.”

ⁿ Founder of Monasteries, &c., literally, “the

maker of monasteries, churches, and chalices.”

^o The city of St. James, i. e. the city of San Iago, i. e. Compostella, in Spain, where St. James the Apostle was buried.

^p Brughaidh, i. e. a farmer.

his two sons as hostages in his stead to ensure his fidelity^m. Brian [however] repaired to O'Donnell to wage war with O'Neill again.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1480.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eighty.

Maguire, i. e. Thomas Oge, the son of Thomas More, son of Philip, son of Hugh Roe, the most charitable, pious, and hospitable man of his day, the protector of his country against extern tribes, the founder of monasteries^a and churches, and [the maker] of chalices, a man who had been [once] at Rome, and twice at the city of St. James^o on his pilgrimage, died, and was interred in the monastery of Cavan, which he had selected as his burial place.

Mac Manus Maguire, i. e. Cathal Oge, the son of Cathal More, son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Magnus, a select brughaidh^p, died, after the victory of Uction and Penance.

Manus Roe O'Donnell was slain by the sons of Felim Reagh O'Donnell.

O'Neill went upon an excursion into Tirconnell, where he caused great conflagrations and [did] many injuries.

O'Donnell went upon an excursion into Tyrone, accompanied by the sons of Art O'Neill, and the sons of Felim O'Neill, and committed great depredations on Mac Cawell in Kinel-Farry, and slew Brian, the son of Turlough Roe, son of Henry O'Neill, and the son of Mac Cawell, i. e. James. O'Neill and his sons happened to be in their neighbourhood at that time, and the sons of O'Neill and Mac Cawell pursued the preys, and slew the son of Art O'Neill, a distinguished captain, who was along with O'Donnell. O'Donnell, however, carried off the preys, and returned in triumph to his residence with numerous spoils.

Owen O'Donnell, son of Niall Garv, was slain by the sons of Naghtan O'Donnell, at Cluain-laegh^a, on the 29th of September; and Owen Caech, the son of Manus O'Conor, was slain along with him, and the son of Turlough Carragh O'Conor was taken prisoner.

^a *Cluain-laegh*, i. e. the pasturage, lawn, or insulated meadow of the calves, now Clonleigh, on the western bank of the River Foyle, about two miles to the north of Lifford, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal. It appears from the Ulster Inquisitions that there was a

Ruðraige mac Ruðraige mic neáctain í domnaill do marbhad lá cloinn neill uí domnaill.

O domnaill do gabail coinne lé cloinn neáctain, 7 le conn ua neill pa cairplén na pinne, 7 ríó do denam dóib re poile, 7 tanairdect tpe conail do tabairt deicneacán ua ndomnaill.

Remann riabac mac duinn mic conconnaect meguib, 7 mac gille pinnéin .i. tadg mac briain, taoirac po bfeapp teac naoisó baol ina atpoccur décc.

Ua heodora, .i. aongur mac slain raol fip dána 7 feargal mac eoada deigfeap dana ele décc.

Corbmac mac airt cuile meguib, 7 Pilip riabac mac amlaob meguib décc.

Airt mac Ruðraige még matgamna do marbad ar deirac cpeice oide do pinne pé péin ip na fdaib hi fearann conulaó mic aoda uí neill.

Cocacó etip cloinn aoda ruaid még matgamna, 7 clann Remann meg matgamna, cpeaca mora do denam ar cloinn Remann, 7 a ccup ipin mbreirpe i ccfnó hí raigillig.

Scaindeap cpoá etip cloinn emann a bupc, 7 clann Riocairb a bupc. buprteap ar cloinn emann. Marbteap mac mec dubgaill na halban (.i. Colla) daon upcor roigde 7 rocharde oile amaille prip an tan rin.

Seaan mec gille pinnen .i. mac briain, 7 tri fip décc do muintip cloinne briain mic pilip meguib do marbad acc bealach uí michein lá cloinn uí ruairc, tigeapnan 7 briain ruad clann tigeapnan mic taibhecc mic tigeapnan iad péin.

Sluaig gall do teact i ttip eogain lá conn ua neill pa cairplén Sheaan buide uí neill, .i. iarla cille dapa fip ionaid rig Saxon i nepinn, 7 goill na

monastery of considerable importance at this place.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 495.

* *Caislen-na-Finne*, i. e. the castle of the Finn, now Castlefinn, a small town on the river Finn, in the barony of Raphoe and county of Donegal.

* *Makeogh*.—He was of the Makeoghs of Leinster, the head of whom was chief poet to Fiach, the son of Hugh O'Byrne of Glenmalur, chief of Gaval-Rannall, in the county of Wicklow, in

the reign of Queen Elizabeth. There is a considerable collection of Irish poems composed by different persons of this name preserved in a manuscript in Trinity College, Dublin, Class H. 1. 14.

* *Art Cuile*, i. e. Art, or Arthur of Coole, now a barony in the south-east of the county of Fermanagh.

* *Feadha*, i. e. the woods, now anglicised Fews,

Rory, the son of Rory, son of Naghtan O'Donnell, was slain by the sons of Niall O'Donnell.

O'Donnell held a conference with the sons of Naghtan and Con O'Neill, at Caislen-na-Finne^r, and they made peace with each other; and the tanistship of Tirconnell was given to Egneghan O'Donnell.

Redmond Reagh, the son of Donn, son of Cuconnaught Maguire, and Mac Gillafinnen (i. e. Teige, the son of Brian), a chieftain who had kept the best house of hospitality in his neighbourhood, died.

O'Hosey, i. e. Aengus, the son of John, a learned poet, and Farrell Makeogh^r, another good poet, died.

Cormac, son of Art Cuile^r Maguire, and Philip Reagh, son of Auliffe Maguire, died.

Art, the son of Rury Mac Mahon, was slain [while following] in the rear of a prey, which he had taken from the Feadha^u on the lands of Cu-Uladh, the son of Hugh O'Neill.

A war [broke out] between the sons of Hugh Roe Mac Mahon and the sons of Redmond Mac Mahon; and great depredations were committed on the sons of Redmond, and they were driven^w into Breifny to O'Reilly.

A spirited engagement took place between the sons of Edmond Burke and the sons of Richard Burke, in which the sons of Edmond were routed; and the son of Mac Dowell [Mac Dugald] of Scotland, i. e. Colla, was slain by one cast of a dart, and many others were slain along with him.

John Mac-Gillafinnen, i. e. the son of Brian, and thirty of the people of Brian, son of Philip Maguire, were slain at Bealach-Ui-Mithidhein^x, by the sons of O'Rourke, [i. e.] Tiernan and Brian Roe, the sons of Tiernan, son of Teige, son of Tiernan.

An English army came into Tyrone with Con O'Neill, to attack the castle of John Boy O'Neill. [This army consisted of] the Earl of Kildare, the King

which is the name of two baronies in the county of Armagh.

^w *They were driven*, i. e. the sons of Redmond were banished from their own territory to go wherever they wished; but they repaired to O'Reilly, from whom they had reason to expect

protection and assistance.

^x *Bealach-Ui-Mithidhein*, now Ballaghmeelin, in the parish of Rossinver, in the north of the county of Leitrim.—See note³, under the year 1439, p. 917, *supra*.

miðe ar cñna. Seaan buiðe féin do bñt ip in ccaiplen, 7 an baile do cong-máil, 7 do ísraim dó daimdeóin an tɾluaiɟ, 7 an ɾluaɟ diuítect tap anair, 7 Seaan buiðe do ðenam ɾioða ɾɾi hua neill iarɾtann.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1481.

Αοίρ Cρίορτ, mile, ceṛri céð, oṛtmoccat, a haon.

ðriam mac ɾelim uí Raɟallaiz, cñn dām 7 deópað, 7 ɾear tiɟe aoíðeað coitcino décc.

Τοιρðealbác mac ɾilip mic tomáir méɟuiðip do mārbað i ɾell an 5. do october ina cāiplén ɾein la donnchað occ mac donnchað mic aoða meɟuiðip ɾaoi coitceann comlán ar eineac, ar aítne, 7 ar uairle, 7 a aðnacal i mai-niɾtiɾ óuin na nɟall iar ttoɟa dó inɾe.

Ua hanluain ɾelim do mārbað ɾaoí cinnɾfðona ar uairle 7 ar oirbeaɾt epiðe.

Caṛaoip caomanaç mac mec mupchaða do mārbað lár an ccontae ɾiabaç.

Mac an tɾabaouiɾɟ, .i. ɾaṛɾaice do ɟabail la conn mac aoða buiðe, 7 a ðallað leiɾ.

Sláine inɟñ ui ðriam bñ mec uilliam cloinne Riocairð ɾoiðteaç lán do ðeipc 7 ðeile, bean ɾo deaɾɾccnaiɟ do mñáib a haipɾipe décc iar mbɾeíṛ buaða ó ðoman 7 ó ðñman.

Cuconnaçt mac Seain mic conconnaçt méɟuiðip, 7 ɾelim mac duinn mic conconnaçt mic ɾilip mic aoða ɾuaið méɟuiðip décc.

Coccað móɾ deipɟe hi ttiɾ eoɟain eɾip ua neill 7 Seann buiðe ó neill. Clann aipɾ í neill, 7 clann ɾelim í neill do bñt i naɟhaið uí neill ar in ccoccað ɾin. Clann aipɾ do ðenam cɾeice ar cloinn uí neill, 7 cland uí neill do ðenam cɾeice no dó ar Seaan buiðe. Clantɾ tSeaan buiðe da lñmain,

¹ *Kept and maintained the town*, an baile do congmaíl 7 do ísraim do, literally, the town was kept and maintained by him. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is: 7 an caiplen do congbaíl do daimdeoin in tɾluaiɟ, i. e. the castle was kept by him in de-

spite of the army. The Four Masters often use the word baile in the sense of castle, or military station, but they also apply it to any town, village, or hamlet, be it ever so insignificant.

² *Knowledge*, aítne.—This word signified knowledge of any description; but it is now

of England's Deputy in Ireland, and the English of Meath. John Boy himself was in the castle, and kept and maintained the town^d in despite of the army; and the army returned, and John Boy afterwards made peace with the O'Neill.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1481.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eighty-one.

Brian, the son of Felim O'Reilly, protector of the learned and the destitute, and who had kept a house of general hospitality, died.

Turlough, the son of Philip, son of Thomas Maguire, was treacherously slain in his own castle on the 5th of October, by Donough Oge, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Maguire. He was a general and perfect gentleman for hospitality, knowledge^e, and nobleness. He was interred in the monastery of Donegal, which had been selected by him as his burial-place.

O'Hanlon, Felim, was slain. He was a captain distinguished for his nobleness and great deeds.

Cahir Kavanagh, the son of Mac Murrough, was slain by the inhabitants of Contæ Reagh [Wexford].

Mac-an-t-Sabhaoise^a (Patrick) was taken prisoner by Con, the son of Hugh Boy [O'Neill], and was blinded by him.

Slaine, the daughter of O'Brien, and wife of Mac William of Clanrickard, a vessel full of charity and hospitality, and who excelled the women of her time, died, after having gained^f victory over the world and the Devil.

Cuconnaught, the son of John, son of Cuconnaught Maguire, and Felim, the son of Donn, son of Cuconnaught, son of Philip, son of Hugh Roe Maguire, died.

A great war arose in Tyrone between O'Neill and John Boy O'Neill; the sons of Art O'Neill and the sons of Felim O'Neill opposed^b O'Neill in this war. The sons of Art took a prey from the sons of O'Neill, and the sons of O'Neill carried off a prey or two^c from John Boy; the sons of John Boy pursued them,

used to denote acquaintance with persons or places.

^a *Mac-an-t-Sabhaoise*.—This was the Irish name or title of the head of the Savadges of the

Ardes, in the east of the county of Down.

^b *Opposed*, literally, "were against."

^c *A prey or two*, literally, "the sons of Art made a prey upon the sons of O'Neill, and the

7 aod mac cátail mic feidlimið uí concobair do marbað leo, 7 mac giolla-pattraice mic cátmair co rocaibib oile nað airmíteap.

Conn mac hui neill .i. enri, do gabail lé cloinn aoda buide uí neill, 7 a tabairt hi lámh uí domnaill.

Semur mac Maoilir mec hoirebept do marbað lá gearoid mac emainn geargcaig mec hoirebept.

AOIS CRIOST, 1482.

AOIR CRIOPT, mile ceirpe céb, oétmogat, a bó.

Fioḡair naom éroice an coimbeað daptucchað 7 ofagbáil ap brú loca baile an chuinn. Fearpa 7 miopballa iomða do denam di.

Giolla cript ua fiaich biocair aipe bpdrecaig Saol cleiricé 7 fear tige aoidaé coitcénb ppi pé aon bliaðan décc do écc.

Conn mac aoda buide uí neill tobap feile, 7 feicfm coitcéann do cliapanb epeann, 7 alban. Ceann coccaib 7 copanta cript a ceneoil, 7 pioḡdamna an cuicéib décc iap mbuaib naiteirige.

Enri mac conulað mic aoda mic eoḡain uí néill do marbað la gallaib.

sons of O'Neill made a prey or two on John Boy."

^a *Into the hands*, hi lámh, literally, "into the hand." hi lámh also means, in custody, and lámbeacur is used throughout the Annals of Ulster in the sense of captivity, imprisonment, or confinement. The following note is written in the margin, in the handwriting of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare: "ag ro acair éunn bacuib, 7 ingean iapla cille dapa a bean: i. e. This was the father of Con Bacagh, and the daughter of the Earl of Kildare was his wife."

^b *Edmond Geangcach*, i. e. Edmond of the cocked nose, or snub-nose.

^c *Baile-an-Chuinn*, i. e. town of the holly. There are many places of this name in Ireland, but the Editor has not been able to determine which of them is here referred to. This passage is given as follows in the Dublin copy of the

Annals of Ulster:

"A. D. 1482. Cpoé naem mupbilec do toḡbail énb in bliadam p ap bopo loca a mbaile in chuinn 7 pfpca 7 mupbileaða mópa do denan oi."

"A. D. 1482. A miraculous holy Cross made its appearance in this year on the margin of a lake in Baile-in-Chuinn, and great wonders and miracles were wrought by it."

According to the tradition in some of the wilder districts in Ireland, the figures of the Blessed Virgin, called vealba Muirne, and the representations of the cpoé naem, or Holy Cross, which were placed in certain churches, were in the habit of migrating when any insult was offered them at the period of the Reformation; and the same traditions state that strange "Holy Crosses" made their appearance miraculously, in places where they had never been seen before.

and slew Hugh, the son of Cathal, son of Felim O'Conor, and the son of Gilla-Patrick Mac Cawell, with many others not enumerated.

Con, the son of O'Neill (i. e. Henry), was taken prisoner by the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, and given up into the hands^d of O'Donnell.

James, son of Meyler Mac Herbert, was slain by Garrett, the son of Edmond Geangcach^e Mac Herbert (Fitzherbert).

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1482.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eighty-two.

A figure of the Holy Cross of the Lord removed, and was found on the margin of the lake of Baile-an-Chuilinn^f; and many wonders and miracles were wrought by it.

Gilchreest O'Fiaich, Vicar of Aire-Broscaigh^g, a learned clergyman, who had kept a house of general hospitality for the space of eleven years, died.

Con, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, fountain of hospitality, and general patron of the literati of Ireland and Scotland, head of the war and protector of the rights of his tribe, and Roydamna^h of the province, died, after the victory of penance.

Henry, the son of Cu-Uladh, son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill, was slain by the English.

The same thing is said of holy wells.—See O'Flaherty's *Iar Connaught*, p. 53. The well of St. Bridget, at Ballintober, in the county of Roscommon, is said to have migrated in consequence of having been profaned by washing clothes with its waters.

The phrase *cógbaul cinn*, which is obsolete in the south of Ireland, literally means "raising the head," is still in use in the province of Ulster to express the apparition of a ghost, spirit, or phantom, or "the rising of a ghost." The phrase is translated "apparuit" by Colgan, and used as follows in a story in the Book of Lismore, fol. 224 :

"Ocup atú céo bliadain ap in uirici 7 níp

éocbur cín na neoc ó do éicarb finn cur amug,
7 ip ó po deapad éam cín do tocbaul qailte
opaicpín. And I have been one hundred years
upon the water" [says the spirit], "and I have
not appeared to any one since Finn's departure
till this day, and the seeing of Cailte is what
induced me to appear now."

^g *Airech-Broscaigh*, now Derrybrusk, near Enniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh. According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster this O'Fiaich [O'Fey] had kept a house of general hospitality for a period of forty years, "per xl. annos."

^h *Roydamna*, *progoamna*, *materies regis*, i. e. heir presumptive to the kingdom of Ulster.

Airt mac donnchaíð meguíðir decc.

Maolmorúda mac cátail uí raiúillig do marbað lá cloinn aóda uí raiúillig. Clann aóda do teaéct dia teip ar ríe, clann cátail dia monnpaiúíð 7 tíg do gabail forpa, 7 dá mac aóda, 7 da mac feidlimíð mic aóda do marbað co nospuig oile.

Brían mac feilim uí neill do marbað la mac cuinn mec aóda buíde, 7 la ríocht enri aimpíð. Ba raoí ar eíneac ar eangnamh ar cínnaic duan 7 dpeéct an brían hífin.

Donnchaíð occ mac donnchaíð meguíðir (lar po marbað toirpdealbáic mac pilip meguíðir) do marbað daon orcúir ríúíde.

Murchaíð mac taíðec mic cátail óicc meş ragnail do marbað la ríocht airt uí Ruairc.

Diarmuid mac lochláinn óicc uí ainliú aóðar toirig cénel doéda do marbað co na bráitíð a meabail la ríocht giolla na naom uí ainliú, var plánaíð mionn connaéct 7 dpuinge dia maíitíð.

Ruairí buíde ua hainliú taóíreic cénel doéda décc iar reanbataíð toí-aíde, 7 taíðec a bráitair do gabail a ionaid.

Sluaigead uioíla lá Ruairí mac diarmata eigeapna móige luirec, lá taóí mag ragnail eigeapna conmaíne maíge ríin hi ccenél doéda iar mbuicead a plán dia po loircead teaé uí ainliú, 7 dia po marbað donnchaíð mac riacura carraig, 7 mac concóbaí mic mic corbmaic. Brírímaíom forpa lar an tír co béol an aéa fada. Feidlimíð pionn ua concóbaí do toéar i naghaid an maíoma rín 7 a coéuccaíð óó.

Brían ócc mac bríain mic cátail duib uí concóbaí do marbað lá ríocht taíðec uí concóbaí hi ccuirpeac in apaccail.

Maíom i náe na ccfhnaighean la harte ua cconcóbaí for oiluer plóing-céó, 7 dpeam dia muiníur do marbað, 7 oiluér ríin do gabail.

ⁱ For having violated their guarantees, i. e. to be revenged on the O'Hanlys for having slain Dermot, the son of Loughlin Oge O'Hanly, whose safety had been guaranteed by Mac Dermot and Mac Rannall.

^k *Bel-an-atha-fada*, i. e. the mouth of the long ford, now Ballinasfad, a small village in the parish of Lissonuff, in O'Hanly's country, in the

east of the county of Roscommon.

^l *Cuirreach-an-Aragail*.—There is no place now bearing this name in the country of the O'Conors.

^m *Defeated Oliver Plunkett*.—The literal translation is as follows: "A defeat at Ath-na-g-Ceannagheadh by Art O'Melaghlin upon Oliver Plunket, and a number of his people was slain,

Art, the son of Donough Maguire, died.

Maelmora, the son of Cathal O'Reilly, was slain by the sons of Hugh O'Reilly. The sons of Hugh returned to their country with conditions of peace; but the sons of Cathal attacked them, took a house upon them, and slew the two sons of Felim, son of Hugh, and some others.

Brian, the son of Felim O'Neill, was slain by the son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, and the descendants of Henry Aimhreidh. This Brian was illustrious for hospitality and dexterity at arms, and for his purchases of poems and songs.

Donough Oge, son of Donough Maguire (by whom Turlough, the son of Philip Maguire, had been slain), was slain by one cast of a javelin.

Murrough, the son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge Mac Rannall, was slain by the descendants of Art O'Rourke.

Dermot, the son of Loughlin Oge O'Hanly, heir to the chieftainship of Kinel-Dofa, was treacherously slain by his kinsmen, the descendants of Gilla-na-naev O'Hanly, in violation of [a treaty entered into before] the relics of Connaught, and of the guarantees of some of its chieftains.

Rory Boy O'Hanly, Chief of Kinel-Dofa, died at a venerable old age; and Teige, his kinsman, took his place.

An army was led by Rory Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, and Teige Mac Rannall, Lord of Conmaicne of Moy Rein, against Kinel-Dofa, to take revenge of them for having violated their guarantees¹, and they burned the house of O'Hanly, and slew Donough, the son of Siacus Carragh, and the son of O'Conor, grandson of Cormac. They were [however] routed by the inhabitants of the territory [and pursued] as far as Bel-an-atha-fada², whither Felim Finn O'Conor came to check the pursuers and stopped the flight.

Brian Oge, the son of Brian, son of Cathal Duv O'Conor, was slain by the descendants of Teige O'Conor at Cuirreach-an-Aragail¹.

Art O'Conor defeated Oliver Plunkett^m at Ath-na-gCeannaigheadh^a, slew many of his people, and took himself prisoner.

and Oliver himself was taken prisoner.

^a *Ath-na-g-Ceannaigheadh*, i. e. ford of the merchants, now Belanaganny, or Millbrook, in the south of the townland of Tubrid, a ford on a stream a short distance to the south of the town of Oldcastle, in the barony of Demifore, in the

north-west of the county of Meath.—See Ordnance map, sheet 9.

In a pedigree of the O'Reilly family, in the possession of Myles John O'Reilly, Esq., this place is said to have been originally in the territory of the Clann-Mahon O'Reilly, who gave

Domnall mac Rúðraige uí concobair tigeapna corcmoðruað ninair décc
 ⁊ diairmaitt a bratair ina ionað.

Feilim mac feilim uí concobair corcmoðruað do mārbað a meabail lá
 macaib concobair uí concobair.

Cairpre mac uí concobair ruaið fear cpoða cocctac, aðbar tigeapna
 ril concobair ruaið décc.

Eraro ua maolconaire ollam ril muirfohaiḡ hi rñcúr, ⁊ hi pphldeact
 paóí epide illaioin ⁊ i nḡaioilcc décc iar mbuaio ó doman, ⁊ o deaman ⁊ a
 aðnacal i noilpinn, ⁊ Siोधpaið ua maolconaire ina ionað.

Muircísrað mac plannchaða aðbar ollaman tuaoðmumán, ⁊ an cornamac
 mac concobair óicc mec plannchaða décc.

Aoð mac cairpre uí concobair do mārbað la dphm dia muinuir phirrin.

ΑΙΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1483.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, Mile, ceitpe ced, octmoḡat a tpi.

Ropra mac tomair óicc méguioir eppcop clocair, Saóí i neccna, ⁊ i
 ccrabað fear ticce aoioð coitcinn dá ḡac aon décc, ⁊ a aðnacal i tctmpall
 achaið upcoir do ppir a toḡa buð déin.

Matḡamain ua ḡriobta eppcop cille dá lua tobar péile ⁊ ecena décc, ⁊
 a aðnacal i mainirir na ccanaac hi ccopco bairccio co honopach.

name to the adjacent barony of Clanmahon, in the county of Cavan.

° *Rury*, Ruðraige.—This name, which was in use among the Irish from the earliest period, is to be distinguished from Ruaiðri, which is usually anglicised Rory, or Roderic. The O'Conors of Corcomroe had this name from Ruðraige mop mac Siēpige, monarch of Ireland, A. M. 3845, and the common ancestor of all the Clanna Budhraighe, who were originally the dominant family in Ulster, but who were dispersed at different periods, and settled in various parts of Ireland.

° *Corcomroe-Ninai*.—This territory originally comprised the baronies of Corcomroe and

Burren, in the county of Clare, and the three islands of Aran, in the bay of Galway. That division of the Great Island of Aran, called Eoganacht, or Onaght, is distinctly mentioned in Leabhar-na-h-Uidhri, fol. 24 b, as a part of Thomond, thus: "Eoganaact ninurra a tuao-mumain .i. Eoganaact na n-aranb."

° *Succeeded him*, literally, "Seery O'Mulconry in his place," no verb being used in the original.

° *Intended Ollav*, literally, *materies* of an ollav, or chief professor. The Mac Clancys were hereditary Brehons, or Judges, of Thomond.

° *O'Greefa*, Ó ḡriobta.—The head of this family was chief of the territory of Kinel-

Donnell, son of Rury° O'Conor, Lord of Corcomroe-Ninaiſ°, died, and his relative, Dermott, took his place.

Felim, the son of Felim O'Conor of Corcomroe, a brave and warlike man, and presumptive heir to the lordship over the descendants of Conor Roe, died.

Erard O'Mulconry, Ollav of Sil-Murray in history and poetry, who was learned in Latin and Irish, died, after having gained the victory over the world and the Devil, and was interred at Elphin. Seery O'Mulconry succeeded him°.

Murtough Mac Clancy, intended Ollav° of Thomond, and Cosnamhach, son of Conor Oge Mac Clancy, died.

Hugh, the son of Carbry O'Conor, was slain by a party of his own people.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1483.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eighty-three.

Rossa, the son of Thomas Oge Maguire, Bishop of Clogher, a man eminent for wisdom and piety, who had kept a house of public hospitality for all, died, and was interred in the church of Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher], according to his own selection.

Mahon O'Greefa°, Bishop of Killaloe, fountain of hospitality and wisdom, died, and was honourably interred in the monastery of the Canons°, in Corca-Baiscinn.

Cuallachta, which comprised the south-eastern part of the barony of Inchiquin, in the county of Clare, where they built the castles of Ballygriffy and Mogowna. The name is written O'Griffee in a Description of the County of Clare, or Thomond, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, E. 2. 14, but it is now always anglicised Griffin. Of this family was the late Gerald Griffin of Limerick, the celebrated novelist, though his brother, Dr. Daniel Griffin, has attempted to shew that he was of Welsh origin. The vivid tradition in the country is, however, against the Doctor in this particular, for, according to the testimony of the natives of Limerick and Clare, who know

this family, the late Gerald Griffin was the son of Patrick Griffin, *alias* O'ḡriobéa (not ḡriofín, as the Welsh family of Griffin are called by the Irish), a brewer in Limerick, who was the son of Thomas Griffin, *alias* O'Greefa, a farmer who lived at Corgarriff, near Foynes Island, and who was descended from the old family of Ballygriffy, in the county of Clare. The attempt in modern times to obscure the Irish origin of some families is truly despicable, and it is the duty of Irish genealogists to remove this obscurity as often as possible.

' *Monastery of the Canons.*—The ruins of this monastery, which are of considerable extent, are situated on Inſ- na ḡ-canána°, i. e. the island of

Donnchað mac uí éallaiḡ, ⁊ o fíḡail, .i. cúmapa décc.

Conn ó néill dpuarplaccað lá a atair ⁊ lá a bpatríb ó ua ndomnaill ⁊ ó cloinn aoda buide, ⁊ an conn rin iaram doirdnead ina éigearna ar eir eogain do toil a atar, ⁊ eir heogain aréna.

Coccað mór do eirḡe eir ua ndomnaill aod puad, ⁊ ó neill conn. Ua domnaill do éionól éineól cconail ⁊ ioctair connaet. Aod écc mac aoda buide uí neill co líon a éionól do éet ina éomdail ⁊ dol rímpa ina rímm imteaeta gan cuillead buide re híccapaitte da raið rímpa co traig baile dúine dealgan. Airccetear ⁊ loircetear leó an baile ⁊ an eir ina éiméal. Rucc an iurair .i. gearoid mac tomair iarla cille dapa, co rocpaitte móir gall forpa dia éograin ⁊ dia éogairéet. Ar a aí Ro iomcuirpíotrom an eóir érom rin co neimríomac, ⁊ do rraóinead forpa, ⁊ do marbad dpong mór do gallaib. Cíð iadrom dna ro marbad mac uíolín ⁊ mac toirpdealbairḡ éppairḡ uí concobair uata. Luid ua domnaill cona rocpaitte iadrom co baile luccmaig ⁊ loircetear baile luccmaig lair ⁊ po ḡeib comá ⁊ ceannac dar énn iméḡla ⁊ anacail dia mbaile. Soair ua domnaill tar a air, ⁊ ro léicc aod écc mac aoda buide uada co ḡlndrige dionnpaechið érin conail. Ro ḡab rín neime eir eir eogain. Milltear ⁊ loircetear leir an eir ina comppocur dá ḡac lé co raimic abann mór. Ro éfccað ⁊ po ḡfpað leo coillte daingne doimteaeta do pala for a éionn for brú abann móire ionnur

the canons, now Canon island, in that expansion of the Shannon where it receives the River Fergus. This island, as well as Inis-luaidh, or Inishloe, which now belongs to the barony of Clonderlaw, in the county of Clare, anciently belonged to the territory of Corca-Bhaiscinn. Ware says that the priory of Inis-neganagh, of the order of Augustinian canons, was founded or rebuilt by Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick; and he adds that it is an island of the River Shannon, which is here very large.

^u *Powerful pursuers*, eóir érom.—The literal translation of this passage, which would be scarcely intelligible in English, is as follows:

"However the others sustained that heavy pursuit undauntedly, and routed them, and a

large number of the Galls were killed. But as to themselves, indeed, Mac Quillin, and the son of Turlough Carragh O'Connor, were killed from them" [*ex illis*].

^v *Baile-Lughmhaigh*, i. e. the town of Louth. The literal translation is: "O'Donnell went with his forces afterwards to the town of Lughmhaigh, and the town of Lughmhaigh was burned by him, and he got rewards and payment for defending and protecting their town." The style is here redundant, though the narrative is very defective. The language should run as follows: "O'Donnell then proceeded to the town of Louth, which he fired, but some of the townsmen came out and offered him money and other considerations, if he would prevent the soldiers from pil-

Donough, the son of O'Kelly, and O'Farrell, i. e. Cumara, died.

Con O'Neill was ransomed by his father and kinsmen from O'Donnell and the Clann-Hugh-Boy; and this Con was afterwards inaugurated Lord of Tyrone with the consent of his father and of Tyrone in general.

A great war arose between O'Donnell (Hugh Roe) and O'Neill (Con). O'Donnell assembled the Kinel-Connell and [the forces of] Lower Connaught; and Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, came to join him with all his forces. They proceeded directly on their march (without thanks to any enemy that was before them on the way) to Traghbhaile of Dundalk; and they plundered and burned that town, and the surrounding country. The Lord Justice (Garrett, the son of Thomas, Earl of Kildare), with a great English army, pursued, defied, and overtook them. The others, however, undauntedly sustained the attack of the powerful pursuers^a, routed them, and slew a great number of the English; but the Mac Quillin and the son of Turlough Carragh O'Connor were killed on their own side. O'Donnell afterwards proceeded to Baile-Lughmhaigh^b with his forces, and burned that town, and he received rewards and payment for sparing and protecting it. O'Donnell [then] returned, and parted with Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Boy, who proceeded towards^c Trian-Congail^d, through Glenree^e. He [O'Donnell] himself proceeded on his way through Tyrone^f, and spoiled and burned the country on each side of him, as he passed along, until he arrived at the river of Abhann-mhor^g; and here they [his forces,

laging the town. O'Donnell agreed to their proposals, and then set out for home," &c.

^a *Towards Trian-Congail*, *o'ionnraicéiré epín congail*, i. e. in the direction of Trian-Congail; in *Trian-Congalliam versus*.

^b *Trian-Congail*.—This was the old name of the district, afterwards called Clannaboy.

^c *Glenree*, *gléno ríge*, i. e. the vale of the Righ, now the Newry River.—See note^b, under the year 1178, p. 39, *supra*.

^d *Through Tyrone*.—This is a mistake by the Four Masters, and a critic who read their work, evidently two centuries since, has written in the margin, "*bneug*," i. e. *a lie!* O'Donnell was not in Tyrone till he had crossed the

Abhainn-mhor; but it is probable that by Tyrone these compilers meant all the country tributary to O'Neill at the time. The truth, however, is, that any line of march that O'Donnell could have taken from the town of Louth to the Abhainn-mhor would extend through the territory of Oriel. They should, therefore, have written; "O'Donnell himself set out for home, passing through the territory of Oriel, in which the O'Neills were then powerful, and he plundered and fired the country as he passed along till he reached the Abhainn-mhor," &c.

^e *Abhann-mhor*, i. e. the great river. This is the present Irish name of the Blackwater, a famous river of Tyrone, which rises in the moun-

gur bó conair roðaing roiméacra dia fluag tréar na feabais hirin. Ro porcóngrað lair por a flógaib cfragðroicé comðaingín do dénam tapr an abainn co riacatatar a flóigðiorpa etir troicéteé ḡ maracáð dar an rpué anonn ina nomlaine gan báðað eic na duine dib. Ro liscéste an droicéte rpir an rpueth co na baí aga mbioðbaðais acé a pparcepin uatá don líé apail, ḡ tainicc ó domnaill dia cig iaram iar mbuaib ḡ corcar.

Slóicéac ele la hua noðnaill ap Sfan mac pilip méguidir co tatarat cpeacá ḡ aircéte iomða lair. Cpeac eile ap namapac do denam lá domnaill ua neill ap in Sfan ccéona.

Maidm lá harp mac cuinn mic an éalbaiḡ uí concobair ap conn mac aip mic cuint uí maileaclainn dú inap marbað dá mac Ruaidri éarraig uí éarbaill co rocaib ele amaille rpiu.

Ua cianáin, .i. Ruaidri ollam méguidir le ríncur, ḡ Concobar ócc mac plannchaða .i. ollam tuadmuman raoi dírpcaigéte i neicci ḡ hi pilideacé décc, ḡ acé mac plannchaða ina ionað.

Concobar mac an bpiésmán aðbar ollamán muinire maolpuain décc iap tpeablaitec roða.

An cuicceac Éduard do rioḡaðh ór Saxaib, 9. April da mí, ḡ oé lá décc po baí hi righe.

An trír Ríðríð do rioḡaðh ór Saxaib. 22. Iun.

tains of Clogher and runs in a south-east direction, forming the boundary between the barony of Trough, in the county of Monaghan, and that of Dungannon, in Tyrone; it then turns northwards and passing close to Caledon, and by Benburb, Blackwatertown, and Charlemont, pays its tribute to Lough Neagh at its south-western extremity. It forms the boundary between the counties of Tyrone and Armagh for many miles. Philip O'Sullivan Beare remarks, in his *History of the Irish Catholics*, that the river which is called *Fluvius Magnus* by the Irish, is called "Blak-VVater" by the English. His words are as follows :

"Est in Ultonia fluvius qui dicitur Ibernis Magnus, sed Anglis Aqua Niger (Blak VVater)

vel quòd aliis Ibernise fluvii lucidis et puris turbidior fluit, vel quod ipsi Angli nigro et adverso Marte ad illum sæpè signa contulerunt."—*Hist. Cathol.*, fol. 137.

^b *A free and open passage*, conair roðaing roiméacra.—The word conair is still a living word to denote "a way, or passage;" roðaing, easy, is the opposite of roðaing, difficult. Soiméacra is compounded of ro, easy, and iméacra, to be passed.—See the Editor's *Irish Grammar*, p. 275.

^c *So that their enemies*.—This looks very odd, for after O'Donnell had crossed the Abhainn-mhor, he was then in the heart of O'Neill's country. The truth would appear to be, that the Four Masters have mistaken the Muòopn,

or pioneers] cut down and felled dense and impervious woods, which impeded their progress, on the brink of that river, so that they formed a free and open passage^b for the army through these woods. He ordered his army to construct a strong wicker bridge across the river, which being done, his whole army, both infantry and cavalry, crossed the stream, without man or horse being drowned. They [then] let the bridge float down the stream, so that their enemies^c could only view them from the opposite side. O'Donnell returned to his own house, after victory and triumph.

Another hosting was made by O'Donnell against John, the son of Philip Maguire, and he carried off great preys and booties. And another depredation was committed by Donnell O'Neill, on the following day, upon the same John.

Art, the son of Con, son of Calvagh O'Conor [Faly], defeated Con, the son of Art, son of Art O'Melaghlin, [in a battle], in which^d the two sons of Rory Carragh O'Carroll, and many others, were slain.

O'Keenan, i. e. Rory, Ollav to Maguire in history, and Conor Oge Mac Clancy, Ollav of Thomond, a man accomplished in literature and poetry, died, and Hugh Mac Clancy succeeded him.

Conor Mac-an-Brehon^e, intended Ollav of Muintir-Maelruain^f, died after a long sickness.

Edward V.^g was made King of England on the 9th of April. He reigned two months and eighteen days.

Richard III.^h was made King of England on the 22nd of June.

or Mourne River at Strabane, for the Abhainn-mhor, or Blackwater, between the counties of Armagh and Tyrone.

^d *In which*, literally, "a defeat by Art, son of Con, son of Calvagh O'Conor, over Con, son of Art, son of Con O'Melaghlin, where the two sons of Rory Carragh O'Carroll, with numbers of others, were slain."

^e *Mac-an-Brehon*, i. e. the son of the Brehon, or Judge.

^f *Muintir-Maelruain*.—The tribe so called was divided into the families of Mac Dermot of Moylurg, Mac Dermot Roe, Mac Dermot Gall, and Mac Donough of Tirerrill.

^g *Edward V.*—This is the usual date assigned to the accession of Edward V. by English historians. Sir Harris Nicholas says that the date of his accession has not been, and probably cannot be, fixed by evidence. Fabyan says that he bore the style of King for the space of two months and eleven days.

^h *Richard III.*—This agrees with the date given by Fabyan, but Sir Harris Nicolas states that scarcely any two authorities agree respecting the date of his accession; but that on the memoranda Rolls of the Exchequer in Ireland, there is a letter from Richard himself which fixes the date of the commencement of his reign

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1484.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, Mίλε, ceίρε céo, oέτμοχατ, α cέταιρ.

Nioclár uarðun, eppcop ðoipe vécc.

Seaan ua fairceallaiḡ canánać ðo muinτιρ ðpoma lēain, ḡ ðpian ua fairceallaiḡ, Saaccapτ ðo òionnpccain cloć angcoipe ðo ðénam aḡ ceampoll mór ðpoma leatain vécc.

Níall mac an comarba mēḡ matḡamna vécc occ τοιðećτ on póim.

Rémann maḡ matḡamna τιḡeapna oipḡiall vécc ina bpaḡðenup ι noipoicē áta.

Sémur mac Remainn τιpial τιcēfina pñ τιulać vécc.

Donnchað ua ceallaiḡ tanairi ua maine vécc iar τpeblaið poba.

Mac uí concobair pailḡe Murchað mac caṡaoíρ mic cuinn mic an éalbaiḡ ðo marþað ðupcōp paḡðe lá cloinn emainn ðairpitiḡ hi cēpíć na ccéðach.

Tabcc mac uilliam mic aoða mic bpian uí éallaiḡ ðo marþað lá bpian ua cceallaiḡ lá α ðeapbpaṡair pñ, ḡ lá huilliam ua muipcaðaiḡ α ðeapb comalṡa pñ ḡ α cepochað piðe lá hua cceallaiḡ ina ccionṡaið.

Acō mac bpian mic bpian ballaiḡ uí concobair ðo marþað lá plioćτ τaiðḡ uí concobair.

Domnall mac ḡormáin ðaoρ ḡpaða uí bpian, pñ τιḡe aoíðeað coiṡcōnn ḡ pñ po ba paíðbpe ι nepinn α mbeóṡṡur vécc.

Acō mac bpian uí bpian ḡ α bñ Saðb inḡean τaiðḡ uí concobair vécc.

to the 26th of June, 1483.—See *Chronology of History*, second edition, p. 326.

¹ *Nicholas Weston*.—See note under the year 1474.

² *Anchorite's cell*, cloć angcoipe, i. e. the stone domicile of the recluse.—See *Essay on the ancient Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland*, by George Petrie, Esq., pp. 112, 113. The late Mr. Kennedy of Killycar, near Drumlane, who was maternally descended from the O'Farrells, told the Editor, in May, 1836, that this Cloch-Angcoire, or anchorite's stone domicile, was a small, low, stone cell, situated near the great church

of Drumlane. Harris, in his edition of Ware's *Antiquities*, p. 135, states that cloć angcoipe was the Irish name for the Round Tower of Drumlane; but Mr. Kennedy, who knew the Irish language and the traditions of Drumlane better than Harris, told the Editor that the Round Tower of Drumlane was always called claiḡṡeać, in Irish, and that he always understood that that was the Irish term for *belfry*, and added, that the constant tradition among the O'Farrells was, that the round steeple at Drumlane was originally built, and always, till about two centuries since, used as a belfry.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1484.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eighty-four.

Nicholas Weston¹, Bishop of Derry, died.

John O'Farelly, a canon of the family of Drumlane, and Brian O'Farrelly, a priest who had commenced building an anchorite's cell¹ at the Great Church of Drumlane, died.

Niall, son of the Coarb Mac Mahon, died on his way from Rome.

Redmond Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died in captivity at Drogheda.

James, the son of Redmond Tyrrell, Lord of Fertullagh², died.

Donough O'Kelly, Tanist of Hy-Many, died after a long sickness.

The son of O'Conor Faly (Murrough, the son of Cahir, son of Con, son of Calvagh), was slain by one of the sons of Edmond Darcy, in Crioich na g-Cedach¹, by one cast of a javelin.

Teige, the son of William, son of Hugh, son of Brian O'Kelly, was slain by Brian O'Kelly, his own brother, and William O'Murray^m, his own foster-brother, who were afterwards hanged by O'Kelly for their misdeeds.

Hugh, son of Brian, son of Brian Ballagh O'Conor, was slain by the descendants of Teige O'Conor.

Donnell Mac Gorman [of Ibrickan], one of O'Brien's servants of trust, and the richest man in Ireland in live stockⁿ, died.

Hugh, the son of Brian O'Brien², and his wife Sabia, daughter of Teige O'Brien, died.

² *Fertullagh*, *peapa tulaic*, i. e. the men of the hills. This is now the name of a barony in the south-east of the county of Westmeath.

¹ *Crioich-na-gCedach*.—A territory in the north of the present King's County, adjoining the conspicuous hill of Croghan, and the county of Westmeath.—See note ^o, under the year 1406, p. 790, *supra*.

^m *O'Murray*.—He was one of the sub-chiefs of Hy-Many, and resided at Ballymurry, in the parish of Kilmaine, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See *Tribes and Customs*

of Hy-Many, p. 19, note ¹.

ⁿ *In live stock*, *imbeoclup*.—O'Clery explains *beo*, the root of this word, by *ceatpa no ainéir*, i. e. cattle, or live stock. It is now obsolete, and the form *bólaic* used in its place. The name Mac Gorman was changed to O'Gorman by the late Chevalier Thomas O'Gorman of Clare, and this innovation has been adopted by all the respectable branches of this family.

^o *Brian O'Brien*.—The silver seal of this Brian is in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy.

Ruaðorí ócc mac Ruaðorí buíde uí ainliḡi décc.

Maóileclainn mac concobair uí gairmlídhairḡ, ḡ concobar a dearbhráatar do mārbað lá cloinn eoḡain mic néill uí domnaill.

brian ruas mac caṡail mic eoḡain mic Sṡain uí raiḡillliḡ décc.

Coccað mór etir ua neill .i. conn mac enri, ḡ ua domnaill .i. aod ruas, ḡ uioḡbala mópa do denam stoppa.

Ḣiollapattraice mac méḡuiðir (Emann mac tomair óicc) do mārbað a ppuill lá a cuiccsí dearbhráatar (donna, Seaan, Emann, art carraç, ḡ aod) aḡ altoir tṡmpaill aḡaið urcáir comð tṡemio ríde do ḡairíð dá maḡuiðir .i. Sṡan mac pilip mic tomáir móir méḡuiðir ḡ tomár mac tomair oicc mic tomáir móir. Seaan do ðol ar plocceasð ar cloinn donnchaíð mic tomair meḡuiðir (pilip ḡ feilim). Ḣiollapattraice mac tomáir mic donnchaíð, ḡ mac feilim mic donnchaíð meḡuiðir do mārbað lair co nḡruing oile amaille ppiú. Mac ḡiollaruasð, .i. brian mac domnaill, da mac mec domnaill cloinne ceallaiḡ (corbmac ḡ art) ḡ rochaíde ele do ḡabail. bá dia haoíne do ronnrað an 13 Calainn reṡtembriṡ do rónað inḡrin, ḡ máḡuiðir Sṡan do rḡasð an lá rin co mbuasð ḡ co nedail.

Flaitbṡrṡas mac tomáir mic Pilip meḡuiðir do mārbað lá tomár ócc mac tomair óicc mic tomair móir ðrṡcḡr do ḡae hi bḡorṡ airíð bḡorccaíḡ.

Maíðm móna laðraḡe lá cloinn Emainn meḡuiðir ar cloinn briain mic Pilip meḡuiðir dú in po mārbað tṡi mṡic briain, Caṡal, Cuconnaçt, ḡ Emann, ḡ in po mārbað beór aed mac art mic eoḡain uí néill, Eoḡan mac toirpḡdealbaiḡ mic Pilip na tṡaiḡe méḡuiðir co na mac toirpḡdealbas, Remann mac ḡillibeṡt mic corbmaic uí plannaccain co rocaíð oile, ḡ inar ḡabað ðna, Pilip mac toirpḡdealbaiḡ mic Pilip meḡuiðir ḡ Pilip mac briain mic Pilip méḡuiðir, ḡ ḡiollapattraice mac caṡail óicc mic maḡnupa méḡuiðir, etcetera, ríce do ðaoimð do mārbað ḡ ðeicnebar do ḡabað ann.

^v *Mac Gilroy*.—This name is still very common in Fermanagh, where it is anglicised Mac Elroy. The head of this family had his residence at Bally-Mac-Gilroy, or Ballymackilroy, in the parish of Aghalurcher, to the east of Lough Erne, in the county of Fermanagh.

^u *Port-Airidh-Broscaidh*, i.e. the port of Derbrusk, near Enniskillen, in the county of

Fermanagh.

^r *Moin-Ladhraighe*.—The Editor made every search for this locality in Fermanagh, but in vain, as the name is now obsolete, and the reference to the locality is so vague that no conjecture can be formed without further data as to what part of Fermanagh it lies in.

^s *O'Flanagan*.—The head of this family was

Rory Oge, the son of Rory Boy O'Hanly, died.

Melaghlín, son of Conor O'Gormly, and Conor, his brother, were slain by the sons of Owen, son of Niall O'Donnell.

Brian Roe, the son of Cathal, son of Owen, son of John O'Reilly, died.

A great war broke out between O'Neill (Con, son of Henry) and O'Donnell (Hugh Roe), during which great injuries were done between them.

Gilla-Patrick, the son of Maguire (Edmond, the son of Thomas), was treacherously slain by his own five brothers, namely, Don, John, Edmond, Art Carragh, and Hugh, at the altar of the church of Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher]; and, in consequence of this, two Maguires were nominated, i. e. John, the son of Philip, son of Thomas Maguire, and Thomas, the son of Thomas Oge, son of Thomas More. John set out upon an excursion against the sons of Donough, the son of Thomas Maguire, i. e. Philip and Felim, and slew Gilla-Patrick, the son of Thomas, son of Donough, and his son Felim, and many others along with them. Mac Gilroy^p, i. e. Brian, the son of Donnell, the two sons of Mac Donnell of Clankelly (Cormac and Art), and numbers of others, were taken prisoners. This was done on Wednesday, the thirteenth of the Calends of September. Maguire, i. e. John, returned home that day with victory and with booty.

Flaherty, the son of Thomas, son of Philip Maguire, was slain by Thomas Oge, son of Thomas Oge, son of Thomas More, with a cast of a javelin, at Port-Airidh-Broscaidh^a.

The victory of Moin-Ladhraighe^r was gained by the sons of Edmond Maguire over the sons of Brian, the son of Philip Maguire, where the three sons of Brian, Cathal, Cuconnaught, and Edmond, were slain, as were also Hugh, the son of Art, son of Owen O'Neill; Owen, the son of Turlough, son of Philip-na-Tuaighe Maguire, and his son Turlough; Redmond, son of Gilbert, son of Cormac O'Flanagan^r, and many others; and where also were taken prisoners, Philip, the son of Turlough, son of Philip Maguire; Philip, the son of Brian, son of Philip Maguire; and Gilla-Patrick, son of Cathal Oge, son of Manus Maguire, &c. The total number of the slain was twenty, and that of the prisoners ten.

chief of Tuath-ratha, now Tooraah, a district in the north-west of the county of Fermanagh. included in the present barony of Magheraboy, nagh.

Aois Chríost, 1485.

Aoír Chríost, Mile, ceirpe céo, oétmoḡat, a cúicc.

Niocól ua ḡraḡa comarba tuama ḡréine fíḡ deircaḡ daḡoiniḡ ḡ an ḡara fear décc baói raor i luimneac décc.

Donnchaḡ máḡ coiliḡ aipéinneac bḡraicḡ fíḡ tiḡe aoideao coitcinn décc.

Eoḡan caoḡ (.i. o concobair donn) mac peiḡlimiḡ uí concobair fear aḡmar ionnraicḡteaḡ décc iar tḡreblaḡ ḡoa ḡ tiḡearna do ḡairm ina ionaḡ ḡaoḡ mac aoḡa uí concobair.

Uilleaḡ a bupe tiḡearna cloinne Riocairḡ oigpe iarla ulaḡ, fíḡeam coitcínḡ deicḡriḡ epeann décc, ḡ a mac do ḡabail a ionaḡ, .i. uillsc ele. Sluaicḡeaḡ laḡ an mac rin ḡor maḡaipe cónnaḡ ḡ hi tḡir maine dia po loircc ḡ dia po mill aḡbanna ḡ baile, ḡ dia po loircc ḡ dia po bḡir caiplen tuillḡe ḡ capeair.

Ruaḡori mac bḡiam ballaḡ uí concobair do marbaḡ lá phioḡt tairḡ uí concobair.

Sile ingḡn mec Siurḡáin bḡn Ricairḡ a bupe bainḡeann ban cónnaḡ décc.

Aoḡ ócc mac aoḡa buiḡe mic bḡiam ballaḡ uí neill tiḡearna tḡiam congail do ḡol ar cḡeich illiḡt caḡail, ḡ ḡoil do bḡiḡt fair, ḡ a marbaḡ ḡaḡn epḡor do ḡae.

O Sullebáin beirpe doḡnall O concobair corcmoḡruaḡ, ḡ O concobair ciarraḡe ḡ a bḡn décc.

O baoriḡill coirḡḡealbḡach do cḡor a tiḡḡrḡair de, ḡ a mac mall do ḡabáil a ionaḡh.

Coccaḡ móḡ eirip cenel cconail, ḡ eoḡain. Clann airt í neill (.i. mall cona bḡairḡriḡ) do lḡiḡ uí doḡnail. Clann neaḡtain uí doḡnail (eigneacān cona bḡairḡriḡ) do leiḡ ui Neill. O doḡnail do ḡol pluḡ ḡ muirḡir luimḡ

¹ *Tuam-Greine*, now Tomgraney, in the barony of Upper Tullagh, in the north-east of the county of Clare.

² *Who was free*, i. e. the twelfth mere Irishman who was free of the corporation of Lime-rick.—See History of Galway, p. 216, for a by-law electing Lieutenamt-colonel William

O'Shaughnessy a freeman of the corporation of Galway.

³ *Beare*, an ancient territory, now a barony in the south-west of the county of Cork. This, as well as the adjoining barony of Bantry, and the four baronies of Carbery, formerly belonged to O'Driscoll, but shortly after the English inva-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1485.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eighty-five.

Nicholas O'Grady, Abbot of Tuam-Greine^a, a charitable and truly hospitable man, and the twelfth man 'who was free' in Limerick, died.

Donough Mac Coilidh, Erenagh of Bearach, who kept a house of public hospitality, died.

Owen Caech (i. e. O'Connor Don), the son of Felim O'Connor, a successful and warlike man, died after a long sickness; and Hugh, the son of Hugh O'Connor, was nominated Lord in his place.

Ulick Burke, Lord of Clanrickard, heir of the Earl of Ulster, a general patron of the learned of Ireland, died; and his son, another Ulick, took his place. An army was led by this son into Machaire-Chonnacht, and into Hy-Many, and burned and destroyed corn and towns; and, among other things, he burned and demolished the castle of Tusk, and the prison.

Rory, the son of Brian Ballagh O'Connor, was slain by the descendants of Teige O'Connor.

Celia, daughter of Mac Jordan, and wife of Richard Burke, the most pre-eminent of the women of Connaught, died.

Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, Lord of Trian-Chonghail, went upon a predatory excursion into Lecale; but he was overtaken by the English, and slain by one cast of a javelin.

O'Sullivan Beare^w, i. e. Donnell, O'Connor of Corcomroe, and O'Connor Kerry and his wife, died.

O'Boyle, Turlough, resigned his lordship; and his son Niall took his place.

A great war [broke out] between the Kinel-Connell and the Kinel-Owen. The sons of Art O'Neill (Niall and his brothers) joined O'Donnell; and the sons of Naghtan O'Donnell (Egneghan and his brothers) joined O'Neill. O'Donnell marched with an army into Muintir-Luinigh^x, for it was there that the

sion a branch of the O'Sullivans settled in Beare and Bantry, and other families of the Eugenic line settled in the Carberies, so that O'Driscoll's territory was narrowed into a small

district comprising the parishes of Myross, Glanbaraghane, *alias* Castlehaven, Tullagh, Creagh, Killee, Aghadown, and the island of Cleare.

^x *Muintir-Luinigh*, now Munterloony, a

uair ar ann po baí caoraiḡeēt ḡ muintir pleēta neaētain. Baí ó neill, .i. conn hi pporlongporc a muintir luimḡ ḡ phioēt neaētain amaille ppir acc imóicēn a tíre, ḡ a muintire. Ar a af ní po péc ó domnaill dóibh co ndearna cpeaā epoma ḡ aipceēte aiōble. Ro ḡab lá taob pporlongpuirc uí neill, ḡ pleaēta neaētain, ḡ tucc na cpeaā leir dia tír uata ḡan dioḡbail do denam bó na ttiméll.

Adó ócc mac aēda puaiō mic puōraiḡe mic apōḡail méḡ maēḡamna do oipōneaō ina tḡearna por oipḡiallaib.

Baile cōnulaō mic aēda uí néill do lopecaō lá brian na coilleaō mac eoḡain uí neill. Pḡrann ḡ baile an brian cēona do lopecaō ar abaraē ina dioḡail lá comulaō ḡ la cloinn Remann mic Ruōraiḡe meḡ maēḡamna (ḡlairne ḡ brian) ḡ lá mac méḡ maēḡamna óḡ, .i. ḡiollapatepacc.

Shioēt Mhaolmóirā an mullaḡ do ionnarbaō ara nduēaiḡ, ḡ clannḡlairne uí Raḡallaiḡ do puidiuḡaō a tíre dia nḡir, ḡ do denam caiplein innce. Iatpōm do tarrpauḡ iapla cille dapa (ḡearóid mac tomair) ar cōinn ḡlairne, ḡ cúicc buailce décc bó do buain dib i cepeic, ḡ ḡiollaíora mac ḡlairne do ḡabail don cūp rin.

Peiōlimiō mac ḡlairne mic concōbair uí raḡallaiḡ décc don pláiḡ.

Ua raḡallaiḡ, .i. coirpōealbac mac Sḡain mic eoḡain do dōl i tteallac eaēbaē, ḡ baile méḡ rampaōáin .i. peilim, ḡ baile donnchaō a deapbraēar do lopecaō nḡir. Maḡ rampaōáin cona braitpib do dōl a ttoraiḡeēt an tḡluaḡ ar abaraē ḡ ré ppir decc ettip ḡabail ḡ mapbaō, ḡ dá ced eac do buain don tḡluaḡ.

Mac domnaill (.i. colla) conrapal gallocclaē uí neill décc.

Remann mac ḡlairne mic Remann meḡ maēḡamna do dōl ar gallocaēt macaipe aipḡiall, ḡ mac don tau, .i. Seon do mapbaō leir. Conn mac maḡnupa uí cōndalaiḡ, Mac corbmaic uí cōndalaiḡ, ḡ mac mec apōḡail do mapbaō uadapōm, ḡ óp cḡnn píeit eac do buain de fein ḡ dá muintir. Caēaoir

mountainous district in the barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.

¹ *Brian-na-Coille*, i. e. Brian, or Bernard, of the wood.

² *Mullagh*, i. e. top or summit. This is the name of a small village and parish in the barony

of Castlerahin, in the south-east extremity of the county of Cavan. According to the tradition in the country it was originally called *Mullaē* [aoiḡill].—See note under the year 1488.

³ *The town of Magauran*, now Ballymagauran,

creaghts and the people of the descendants of Naghtan were. O'Neill, i. e. Con, was encamped in Muintir-Luinigh, and the descendants of Naghtan were with him, protecting their country and their people. O'Donnell, however, did not heed them, until he had taken great preys and prodigious spoils. He passed by the side of the camp of O'Neill and the descendants of Naghtan, and he carried off the preys from them to his own country, without receiving the slightest injury about them.

Hugh, Oge, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Rury, son of Ardgall Mac Mahon, was inaugurated Lord of Oriel.

The town of Cu-Uladh, the son of Hugh O'Neill, was burned by Brian-na-Coille', the son of Owen O'Neill. The land and town of the same Brian were burned, in revenge of it, by Cu-Uladh, by the sons of Redmond, son of Rury Mac Mahon (Glasny and Brian), and by the son of the young Mac Mahon, i. e. Gilla-Patrick.

The descendants of Maelmora of Mullagh* were banished from their country, and the sons of Glasny O'Reilly settled in their territory, and erected a castle therein. The others drew the Earl of Kildare (Garrett, son of Thomas) against the sons of Glasny, and fifteen herds of cattle were taken from them as a prey; and Gilla-Isa, the son of Glasny, was taken prisoner on this occasion.

Felim, son of Glasny, who was son of Conor O'Reilly, died of the plague.

O'Reilly, i. e. Turlough, the son of John, son of Owen, went into Teallach-Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], and burned the town of Magauran^a (i. e. Felim), and the town of his brother Donough. On the following day Magauran, with his kinsmen, went in pursuit of the army, and deprived them of sixteen men, who were killed or taken prisoners, and two hundred horses.

Mac Donnell, i. e. Colla, Constable of the gallowglasses of O'Neill, died.

Redmond, the son of Glasny, son of Redmond Mac Mahon, went into the English settlements of Machaire-Oirghiall, and slew John, son of the Taa^b; but Con, son of Manus O'Conolly, the son of Cormac O'Conolly, and the grandson of Ardgall [Mac Mahon], were slain of his people; and upwards of twenty horses were taken from himself and his people. Cahir, the son of Irial, son of

a small village in the district anciently called Magh-Slecht, in the barony of Tullyhaw, in the county of Cavan, near the boundary of the

county of Leitrim.

^b Taa.—This is the present Irish form of the name Taaffe, in the county of Louth.

mac Iriail mic Pílip, 7 eoḡan mac Semaip mic eochara móip méḡ matḡanna do ḡabail, 7 eoḡan deluð iar rin.

Απε αν βοccάν mac uí concobair pailḡe (.i. conn) do marbað lá a ósḡbra-
taip catáoir mac cuinn mic an cálbairḡ baen epóop ḡae.

Clann ócc emainn meḡuðip (aob, ape, 7 ḡiolla fopa) 7 clann toippróealbairḡ
meḡuðip (Taðḡ, pílip, 7 an ḡiolla dub) do ḡenam cpeice ap doinnall mac
ḡiolla pattraicc mic emainn méḡuðip. Doinnall péin do marbað a ttopaig-
eét na cpeice lá Maoileclainn mac ḡeibeannairḡ 7 an Maoipeaclainn cedna
do marbað fó cedóip ap an laḡair rin.

Μαḡuðip, .i. Sían do ḡenam cpeice hī mioðbolcc ap cloinn donnchara mic
aobḡa meḡuðip, 7 ap cloinn méḡ ualḡaircc pa óó i naoin tpeaétmain.

ḡiolla pattraicc ua huiccinn, mac briain, mic maoileclainn, pípi tige
aoidíoh coitcinn do tḡénaib 7 do tḡuaḡaib décc.

Ua cuipnín atairne décc.

Αν pechemað King Henrr do pioḡað op Saḡaib, 22. Aḡupr.

* *Midhbolg*, a district in the north-west of the barony of Lurg, and county of Fermanagh.

* *Mac Ualgair*, now anglicised Magoalrick. The name is common in the neighbourhood of the little town of Pettigo, on the frontiers of the counties of Donegal and Fermanagh.

* *Henry VII.*—Sir Harris Nicolas agrees with this date.—See his *Chronology of History*, second edition, p. 328. Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contains the following curious entry concerning the affairs of England.

“A. D. 1485. The King of England, i. e. King Richard, was slain in a battle in which fifteen hundred” [*recte* four thousand] were slain, and the son of a Welshman, by whom the battle was fought” [and won] “was made king; and there lived not of the royal blood at that time but one youth who came the next year in exile to Ireland. This battle was fought in the commencement of Autumn” [22nd of August].

From this passage it appears that Cathal Mac Manus Maguire, the original compiler of the

Annals of Ulster, who was Archdeacon of Clogher, and living at this time, believed that the mock prince, Lambert Simnel, set up by Margaret, Duchess of Burgundy, third sister of King Edward IV., was really Edward, Earl of Warwick. This youth, Simnel, who was the son of an Oxford tradesman, was crowned as Edward VI., in Christ's Church, Dublin, after a sermon preached by John Payne, Bishop of Meath, in which his title to the crown was published in the presence of the Deputy, Chancellor, Treasurer, the Earl of Lincoln (who was fully aware of the imposture!) Lord Lovel, and many other nobles and chief men of the kingdom, as well ecclesiastical as secular. Of the history of this Simnel, the mere Irish appear to have known nothing; but Octavianus de Palatio, Archbishop of Armagh, and the English and Anglo-Irish nobility, soon discovered the whole imposture, and minute particulars of the farcical ceremony of his coronation and proceedings have been described by Dr. John Hery, Lord Bacon, and others in England, and

Philip, and Owen, son of James, son, of Eochy More Mac Mahon, were taken prisoners; but Owen afterwards made his escape.

Art-an-Bhogain, the son of O'Connor Faly (i. e. Con), was killed with one cast of a javelin by his brother Cahir, son of Con, son of Calvagh.

The young sons of Edmond Maguire (Hugh Art and Gilla-Isa), and the sons of Turlough Maguire (Teige, Philip, and Gilla-Duv), took a prey from Donnell, son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Edmond Maguire. Donnell himself was slain, while in pursuit of the prey, by Melaghlin Mac Geaveny; and the same Melaghlin was killed on the spot immediately afterwards.

Maguire, i. e. John, took a prey from Midhbholg^c, from the sons of Donough, son of Hugh Maguire, and from the sons of Mac Ualgaire^d, twice in one week.

Gilla-Patrick O'Higgin, the son of Brian, son of Melaghlin, a man who had kept a general house of hospitality for the mighty and the indigent, died.

O'Cuirnin, Athairne, died.

Henry VII.^e was made King of England on the 22nd of August.

by Ware, and all the modern Irish historians, who state that the diadem wherewith he was crowned was borrowed for the occasion from a statue of the Blessed Virgin Mary, kept in a church called by her name, situated near the gate commonly called Dame's Gate; and that he was carried in triumph from Christ's Church to the Castle of Dublin, on the shoulders of a gigantic Anglo-Irishman called Darcy. The after adventures of this Simnel are minutely described by the English historians, but it would be out of place even to glance at them here. It will be enough to remark, that he afterwards fell into the hands of the victorious party, and that the King, after granting him full pardon, made him a turnspit in the royal kitchen, and, not long after, raised him to the rank of a falconer, as we hear from Dr. Hery's verses:

"Ille, ex Rege novo lixa est & calo creatus
Servus, ut ad Regis portaret ligna coquinam,
Regis, & accipitres posthac aluisse fertur."

In 1492 another mock prince, whose name was

Peter Osbeck, or Perkin Warbeck, who was set up by the same scheming Duchess, to personate Richard Duke of York, son of King Edward IV., was also sent to Ireland, but the mere Irish writers do not appear to have known any particulars of his real history. On these mock princes Ware remarks, in his *Annals*, *ad ann.* 1492: "And thus was Ireland at this time as it were a theatre or stage, on which masked princes entered, though soon after, their vizards being taken off, were expulsed the stage."

Under this year the Dublin copy of the *Annals of Ulster* contain also some few entries relating to local affairs in Ireland, not collected by the Four Masters, such as the killing of Oliver Plunkett by the son of Richard Plunkett shortly after Christmas; the killing of Brian O'Huid [now O'Hood] a highly distinguished poet of Trian-Congail, by John, the son of Eoghan Mac Eoghan, and the birth of Cuconnacht Mac Manus Maguire, which is entered in Latin as follows: "*Hic natus est Connactus filius Caroli Juvenis* 5. *Cal. Februarii feria 6^a.*"

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1486.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eighty-six.

The monastery of Kilcullen¹, for Friars Minor de Observantiâ, was commenced on the bank of the Liffey, by Roland, son of Sir Edward Eustace.

The Prior of Maethail², Farrell, the son of Robert Mac Rannall, died.

Philip, son of the Coarb (i. e. James, son of Rory, son of Ardgall) Mac Mahon, a canon chorister at Clogher, Coarb of Clones, Parson of Dartry, &c., died.

A general chapter of the province was held at Drogheda, on the Ides of July, by the Archbishop of Armagh, i. e. Octavianus Italicus³, and the bishops and clergy of all the North of Ireland.

Rory, son of Rory Caech Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, Airtech, and Tir-Tuathail, died of a short fit of sickness, in the church of Lough nGasán, in Clann-Cathail-mic-Murray; and Conor, the son of Cormac, son of Tomaltagh the Hospitable, was installed in his place.

Cumara Mac Namara was exultingly slain by the sons of Donough Mac Namara.

Teige, the son of Cathal Oge Mac Rannall, full Chief of Muintir-Eolais, renowned for hospitality and prowess, died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world, and was interred at Fenagh.

Teige O'Mulvey, heir to the chieftaincy of Muintir-Carolan¹, was slain by the sons of Melaghlín Mac Rannall and the sons of Mulrony Mac Rannall.

Owen, the son of Ir, was taken prisoner by the sons of Mulrony Mac Rannall; and the sons of Teige O'Mulvey, the son of William Mac Manus, and many others, were slain.

England, or elsewhere, from the day he went on ship-board, but it does not appear that he ever left the country. Some Latin rhymes on the rude manners and poverty of the inhabitants of Armagh are ascribed to him by Ware, Cox, and Harris, but these writers do not inform us where they are preserved. It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that Donnell O'Fallon, a Friar Minor of the Obser-

vance, was present at this synod, a preacher who did more service to the Irish than any other since the time of St. Patrick. He came to the Synod to get the Pope's letters for the Bishopric of Derry, to which he had been elected.—See Harris's Ware, p. 291, and Ware's Annals of Ireland at the year 1500.

¹ *Muintir-Carolan*, the name of a tribe and district in the barony and county of Leitrim.

Maolpeaclainn ⁊ Ruaidrí dá mac mec donnchaíð típe hoilealla, .i. taðg mac brian (Soibeað Diongmála do coirigeét ua noilealla gac aon diob) do marbað la cloinn domnaill eaim ⁊ la cloinn Ruaidrí mec donnchaíð.

Sluaicéað aðbal mór lá hua ndomnaill ⁊ cconnectaib, ⁊ lá mac uilliam cloinne Riocairb ina aghaíð, ⁊ iar ndol hi cclinn apoile dóib, do ponpat píe ⁊ comasonta. Feidlimíð pionn ua concobair do dol hi cclinn na pluag rin, ⁊ a dol hi laim uí domnaill tap cclinn a éuaé ⁊ a éaoipeaé. Síð írl muirfóhaig do venam don cup rin, ⁊ Mac feidlimíð finn do gabail ap féin dua ndomnaill ⁊ a bpié lár ⁊ típ conaill epé comairle míc uilliam cloinde Riocairb.

ðrearmaíðm la muinrip megrağnaill hi moin leccc for cloinn uí Ruairc ⁊ for phioét caéail ruaið in po marbað Maoileclainn ócc mac maoileclainn mec caba píi a aóiri fein do ba mó ainn le gallócclaéur hi lé cuinn.

Clann efsain mic an ppiopa do épeachað, ⁊ mac dið fein (.i. giolla cpiopé) do marbað la phioét maoileclainn mégrağnaill.

Neiðe ua maoilconaire cño doicill epeann décc. Ar é tucc na mionna buaða co na tiubpað im ⁊ apán a naoipeaét daoifódaib co bpát.

Slóicéað lá hua ndomnaill do dol ⁊ típ amalgaíð. Mac uilliam ioéta-pach do éeaét ina aghaíð. Ro pígló iomarpícc stoppa in po marbað tuilleað ap céo do muinrip mec uilliam, ⁊ in po gabað Sfan mac Siurpáin ⁊ uillecc mac Ríuðsíp (.i. mac tomair) a bupe co poéaíð oile.

Seaan-mac au ppiopa megrağnaill décc.

An baprac mór (Sfan), poğa gallmacaeim epeann do marbað lá noilacc lá donnchaíð ócc macc cáptaiğ tiğearna ealla iar ndol ap cpeié paip.

Geapóio mac iarla dearmuimán décc.

* *Moin-leag*.—This name would be anglicised Monelesk, but the Editor has not been able to find a place of the name in the county of Leitrim.

¹ *Head of the inhospitality*, cño doicill Epeann. The word doicéall is still used in the living language to denote grudging, or inhospitality.—See note ², under the year 1381, where the following passage occurs: “*pupogpa coitíonn ap aor ealaðan Epeann epe doicéall.*”—MS. L.

² *That he would never give*, co ná tiubpað co

bpát. The Four Masters constantly use co ná for *ut non*, or *quòd non*. The literal translation of the whole passage would stand as follows in Latin: “*Neius O’Mulconry, caput inhospitalitatis Hiberniae, obiit. Is est qui per reliquias sacras dejeravit quòd nunquam daret butyrum et panem eadem vice hospitibus.*”

³ *Tirawley*.—According to the Dublin and Bodleian copies of the Annals of Ulster, this conflict took place, *Non. Septembris*, at Bel-atha-Aird-na-riadh, i. e. the mouth of the ford of

Melaghlin and Rory, two sons of Mac Donough of Tirerrill (each worthy of the chieftainship of Tirerrill), were slain by the sons of Donnell Cam and the sons of Rory Mac Donough.

A numerous army was led by O'Donnell into Connaught, and another by Mac William of Clanrickard, to oppose him. On coming together, however, they agreed to conditions of peace and amity. Felim Finn O'Connor repaired to these armies, and gave himself up into the hands of O'Donnell, in behalf of his territories and chieftains. The peace of Sil-Murray was concluded on this occasion; and the son of Felim Finn was taken as a hostage, instead of [Felim Finn] himself, by O'Donnell, who took him with him into Tirconnell, by the advice of Mac William of Clanrickard.

The people of Mac Rannall routed the sons of O'Rourke and the descendants of Cathal Roe, at Moin-lesg^k, where Melaghlin Oge, son of Melaghlin Mac Cabe, a man who for his years bore the greatest name as a leader of gallow-glasses in Leath-Chuinn, was slain.

The sons of John, son of the Prior [Mac Rannall], were plundered; and Gilchreest, one of these sons, was slain by the descendants of Melaghlin Mac Rannall.

Neidhe O'Mulconry, head of the inhospitality^l of Ireland, died. It was he who solemnly swore that he would never give^m butter and bread together to guests.

An army was mustered by O'Donnell, and marched into Tirawleyⁿ. The Lower Mac William went to oppose him; and a battle was fought between them, in which upwards of one hundred of Mac William's people were slain, and John Mac Jordan, Ulick, the son of Richard, son of Thomas Burke, with many others, were taken prisoners.

John, son of the Prior Mac Rannall, died.

Barry More^o John, the choicest of the English youths of Ireland, was slain on Christmas Day by Donogh Oge Mac Carthy, Lord of Ealla, after he had gone on a predatory excursion against him^c.

Garrett, son of the Earl of Desmond, died.

Ardnarea, now Ballina-Tirawley, a town to which Ardnarea is now a suburb.

^o *Against him*, paup, literally, "upon him."

It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that John Barry had rashly set out on this preying excursion on Christmas Day.

Feidlimíð buíde mac cairppe uí concóbaire, uaitne mac rlain cairpait
mec brianáin, Donnchad mac corbmaic mec maíta 7 aod mac Ruaidrí dúb
mec maíta do mairbad lá cloinn maíleclainn méig pagnaill.

Tadh caóc mac uilliam uí ceallaig an dapa tigearna baói for uib maine
décc 1 naibí an tpeap uirb.

Sile ingín aoda mic uilliam uí ceallaig bñ uí madaóáin décc.

Loclainn mac an golla claoín uí ainlixi décc. -

Tadh mac aoda mic briain uí birn, 7 Maíleaclainn mac diarmada méig
pagnaill décc.

Eocchan mac loclainn uí ruairc rasoileáctain tigearna na bñíne décc.

Semur mac mec Rírdóirb buitiléir fear ionait iarla urmuínan décc.

Órpal 7 diarmad da mac murchad uí madaóáin do mairbad a meabail
la cobéac ua madaóáin lá a ndearbraéair féin.

Ragnaile ingín tseadan mec conmara bñ coirpdealbairg mic taidg
uí briain tigearna tuadmuínan airéshairg décc.

Giolla na naom mac domnaill mic muirceartairg muidg tigearna calad
na hangaile décc iar ceian aoír.

Tadh mac aodagam ollain muirce hangaile do mairbad go gpaínsmail
lá rhióct íriail uí feargail.

Flann mac ploinn uí domnalláin decc.

Órian mac Ruóraigé mic ardgal meig maíganina tigearna darteirg
do mairbad lá gallanb macaire airgiail.

Domnaill ócc mac mec artain raói neimig décc.

^p *Third order*, i. e. the third order of St. Francis.

¹ *James, the son of Mac Richard Butler.*—He was the son of Edmond, who was the son of James, son of James, the first Earl of Ormond.—See note ^p, under the year 1461. This James is mentioned in the following memorandum, in a fragment of a copy of the Psalter of Cashel, preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, Laud. 610, vol. 116, b, a :

“Aine poim Nooluic anuig 7 ar tnom
fearéain ran uair ro a corac aodá, 7 co ti
mac rir in baile plan .i. Símur mac Emainn

mic Rírdóirb, mic tsemuir, mic tsemuir .i.
in iarla balb, mar ir a móctat anuig ofag-
aib ré rinn, 7 a Raiz in botaire duin 7 u.eo
pan oblaig ma cfe le Dia.”

“This is the Friday before Christmas, and heavy is the rain now in the beginning of the night. May the son of the proprietor of this town return safe, i. e. James, son of Edmond Mac Richard, the son of James, son of James, i. e. the Iarla Balbh, for he left us early this morning. We are at Rath-an-Botaire, and within five days of Christmas by God’s permission.”

Felim Boy, the son of Carbry O'Conor; Owny, the son of John Carragh Mac Branán; Donough, the son of Cormac, son of Matthew; and Hugh, the son of Rory Duv, son of Matthew, were slain by the sons of Melaghlín Mac Rannall.

Teige Caech, the son of William O'Kelly, the second lord who was over Hy-Many, died in the habit of the third order^o.

Celia, the daughter of Hugh, son of William O'Kelly, and wife of O'Madden, died.

Loughlin, the son of Gilla-claen O'Hanly, died.

Teige, the son of Hugh, son of Brian O'Beirne, and Melaghlín, the son of Dermot Mac Rannall, died.

Owen, son of Loughlin O'Rourke, expectant Lord of Breifny, died.

James^a, the son of Mac Richard Butler, the representative of the Earl of Ormond, died.

Breasal and Dermot, two sons of Murrough O'Madden, were treacherously slain by Cobhthach [Coffey] O'Madden, their own brother.

Ragnailt, daughter of John Mac Namara, and wife of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, Lord of East Thomond, died.

Gilla-na-naev, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough Midheach, Lord of Cala-na-h-Anghaile^r, died at an advanced age.

Teige Mac Egan, Ollav of Annaly, was slain in an abominable manner^r by the descendants of Irial O'Farrell.

Flann, the son of Flann O'Donnellan, died.

Brian, the son of Rury, son of Ardgál, son of Mac Mahon, Lord of Dartry, was slain by the English of Machaire-Oirghiall.

Donnell Oge, the son of Mac Artán, a hospitable gentleman, died.

The descendants of this James afterwards succeeded to the Earldom of Ormond, as appears from the pedigrees of the Butlers, given in Irish by Duál Mac Fírbis and O'Clery, and in English by Lodge, Burke, and others.

^r *Cala-na-h-Anghaile*, i. e. the callow, or marshy district of Annaly. This territory still retains its name, and is now included in the barony of Ratheline, in the west of the county

of Longford.

^a *Abominable manner*, go gpaífmáil, i. e. in a disgusting, hateful, or odious manner. As the Brehon of the territory Mac Egan's person was inviolable, but it is very probable that, in addition to the mere killing of a Brehon, the race of Irial rendered their crime more black and odious by the manner in which they butchered him.

Sían buíde mac eoḡain mic néill óicc uí néill décc.

Donnchaíð mac tomair mic fírgail mecc rampadain décc.

Oét mbaile píct do ḡalldaét macaire airḡiall do loiceað lá Maḡ maé-ḡamna, aod ócc mac aoda ruaid mic ruðraíḡe.

O neill, .i. conn mac enrí do ðol pluag ría ramain ar macaire airḡiall loicecti ḡ millte móra do denam lair.

Creaé mór lá brian mac emainn mic Ruðraíḡe meḡ maéḡamna ar emann mac tomáir óicc, ḡ ar a cloinn i ccúil na noirí, ḡ emann ócc mac emainn do marbað leo i ndoirce cenainn.

Emann mac tomáir ḡreandaiḡ mic duinn mic Pílip na tuaiḡe meḡuidir décc, ḡ a deapbraetar ele eoḡan mac tomair ḡreandaiḡ, Magnur mac maileduin, ḡ Ruðraíḡe mac concobair mic duinn meḡuidir do marbað ar baile an oircaét la féilim mac donnchaíð meḡuidir ar ḡreir oíde.

Caitilin inḡín uí fearḡail (domnall buíde mac domnaill mic Sfaín) bín mec maḡnura meḡuidir .i. caéal ócc mac catail mór décc.

Árte ruad mac ḡiollapataice mic emainn meḡuidir do marbað duncor roíḡde lá cloinn toirpdealbaiḡ mic Pílip meḡuidir.

Aod mac néill mic aoda, mic eoḡain uí neill décc.

Emann ócc mac emainn mic conulað uí néill ḡ corbmac mac airt capraiḡ mic maileaclann uí neill décc.

Clann meḡuidir (emann), .i. aod ḡ airt carpaé dpuarlaceað, ḡ a naetar do léiccn a tigeapnair de an lá cédna do com trfain mic Pílip meḡuidir.

Donn maḡuidir mac emainn, mic tomair óig do marbað a fíull hí ndorur Reilce achaid upcáir lé cloinn tomáir oig meḡuidir, .i. tomár, concobar, ḡ Ruaidir ḡ lá cloinn plaitbírtaíḡ mic tomair óig, ḡiollapataice, Cuconnaét, ḡ brian corpaé.

¹ *Ballies*, i. e. villages, or townlands. A bally was the thirtieth part of a triocha-ched, or barony.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, p. 24. The Annals of Ulster add, that this destruction was caused by Mac Mahon, "in estate hujus anni."

² *Samhain*.—This is the Irish name for the first of November, or Allhallowtide.

³ *Cuil-na-n-Oirear*.—This was the name of a point of land extending into the upper Lough

Erne, in the county of Fermanagh.

⁴ *Doire-Cenainn*, now Derrycannon, a townland in the parish of Kinawley, near the margin of the Upper Lough Erne, in the county of Fermanagh.

⁵ *Baile-an-Oireacht*, i. e. the town of the meeting. This name would be anglicised Ballinerraght, but it is now obsolete.

⁶ Under this year the Dublin copy of the

John Boy, the son of Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill, died.

Donough, the son of Thomas, son of Farrell Magauran, died.

Eight and twenty ballies' of the possessions of the English of Machaire-Oirghiall were burned by Mac Mahon, i. e. Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh, son of Rury.

O'Neill, i. e. Con, the son of Henry, marched with an army, sometime before Samhain^u, into Machaire-Oirghiall, and caused great conflagrations and injuries,

A great depredation was committed by Brian, the son of Edmond, son of Rury Mac Mahon, upon Edmond, the son of Thomas Oge, and his sons, at Cuil-na-n-Oirear^w, and slew Edmond Oge, son of Edmond, at Doire-Cenainn^x.

Edmond, the son of Thomas Greannach [the hirsute], son of Don, son of Philip-na-Tuaighe Maguire, died; and his brother Owen, son of Thomas Greannach, Manus, son of Muldoon, and Rury, son of Conor, son of Don Maguire, were slain at Baile-an-Oireacht^y, by Felim, son of Donough Maguire, in a nocturnal assault.

Catherine, the daughter of O'Farrell (Donnell Boy, the son of Donnell, son of John), and wife of the Mac Manus Maguire, i. e. Cathal Oge, son of Cathal More, died.

Art Roe, son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Edmond Maguire, was slain by a dart cast at him [by one of] the sons of Turlough, son of Philip Maguire.

Hugh, the son of Niall, son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill, died.

Edmond Oge, the son of Edmond, son of Cu-Uladh O'Neill, and Cormac, the son of Art Carragh, son of Melaghlin O'Neill, died.

The sons of Maguire (Edmond), i. e. Hugh and Art Carragh, were ransomed; and on the same day their father resigned his lordship to John, son of Philip Maguire.

Don Maguire, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas Oge, was treacherously slain in the gateway of the churchyard of Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher], by the sons of Thomas Oge Maguire, i. e. Thomas, Conor, and Rory, and the sons of Flaherty, son of Thomas Oge, i. e. Gilla-Patrick, Cuconnaught, and Brian Crosagh^z.

Annals of Ulster contain the following entries, omitted by the Four Masters :

"A. D. 1486. Art, the son of Mac Donnell, of Clankelly, i. e. the son of Cormac, son of Art

Mac Donnell, was slain at Clones, in a quarrel which he had with the clergy on little Christmas, i. e. with James, the son of Philip, son of the coarb Mac Mahon, and with Donough Mac

AOIS CRIOST, 1487.

AOÍR CRIOST, míle, ceitre céd, octríoccat, a péct.

Maoileclainn mac murchaio uí flannaccáin decanac oilepinn décc, 7 Tomar ua hfidighín do gabail a ionaid.

Taog mac brian mic amlaoib meguioir po baí na peappún i mboctuib ar tor 7 na biocaire hi ceill lairppe decc.

Brian ua corcpain biocair claoiminnir 7 denir mac giollacoircle aircineac, 7 biocaire airib bporca décc.

O maoileaclainn, .i. laigheac mac cuirc tigeapna cloinne colmain do marbad le conn mac airt mic cuinn mic corbmaic ballaig uí maoileaclainn.

O ragallai, .i. coirpdealbac mac Ssain mic eoḡain décc do bñcc ina cairlén féin hi tulaig mongáin an céd lá do mí September 7 ó Ragallai do ḡairm da mac ina ionad .i. Ssain.

Brian mac brian ballaig mic aoda mic peilim uí concobair poideac bionḡmala do riḡe connac décc.

Aod mac Ruairir mic brian uí concobair décc.

Sioḡraio ua maolconaire ollam ril muirpeadaig cñn airde 7 airtir fear nepeann décc 7 da cñn pine ina ionad .i. doinnall 7 maolconaire mac torpa.

Muirḡfir mac loclainn ui maolconaire oide a cñrde féin décc i tair conuill iar tpeablaic poda, 7 iar mbuaio naitricce 7 a adnacal i ndun na nḡall.

Mahon, the Parson, and with Patrick O'Connellan, the abbot.

"Tuathal, the son of Niall Carragh, was slain by Thomas, the son of Aibhne O'Kane, in Coill-Ichtarach" [in Loughinsholin barony, in the county of Derry], "shortly after Christmas.

"The castle of Bel-Feirsdi" [Belfast] "was taken by Felim, the son of Mac-I-Neill Boy, and by the Savadge (Robert, the son of Jenkin), and by the sons of Niall Gallda, son of Brian Ballagh, from the wardens of Brian, the son of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh, *in estate*.

"Mac Patrick Courcy [of Kinsale] died.

"There was a vast abundance of apples in

orchards and woods in this year.

"Marcella, the daughter of John, son of Donnell, son of John, son of Donnell O'Farrell, and wife of Conor, son of Glasny O'Reilly, was drowned or smothered in Ath-na-Boirne, whatever was the cause, or whatever she had done.

"There was a great scarcity of salt in this and the preceding year, so that a quart of salt was often purchased for a *bonn* (i. e. a four-penny piece), so that jesters were wont to compose an elegy for it, since it was no longer to be found.

"Horses were so dear in the province of Ulster, in this and the preceding year, that a

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1487.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eighty-seven.

Melaghlin, son of Muruough O'Flanagan, Dean of Elphin, died; and Thomas O'Heidigein took his place.

Teige, the son of Brian, son of Auliffe Maguire, who had first been Parson of Botha^a, and Vicar of Cill-Laisre^b, died.

Brian O'Corcoran, Vicar of Claoín-Inis [Cleenish], and Denis Mac Gilla Coisgle, Erenagh and Vicar of Airidh-Brosca [Derrybrusk], died.

O'Melaghlin (Laighneach, the son of Corc), Lord of Clann-Colman^c, was slain by Con, the son of Art, son of Con, son of Cormac Ballagh O'Melaghlin.

O'Reilly, i. e. Turlough, the son of John, son of Owen, died suddenly in his castle of Tullymongan^d, on the first day of the month of September; and his son John was nominated O'Reilly in his place.

Brian, the son of Brian Ballagh, son of Hugh, son of Felim O'Conor, worthy of the kingdom^e of Connaught, died.

Hugh, the son of Rory, son of Brian O'Conor, died.

Seery O'Mulconry, Ollav of Sil-Murray, head of the cheerfulness and jocularity of the men of Ireland, died; and two Kenfinès^f of the tribe were set up in his place, namely, Donnell and Mulconry, the son of Torna.

Maurice, the son of Loughlin O'Mulconry, teacher of his own art [poetry], died in Tirconnell, after a long illness, and after the victory of penance, and was interred at Donegal.

milk cow and a heifer were often given for a colt.

^a The Dalton, i. e. Edmond, the son of Pierce, resigned his lordship to his own son, Thomas Dalton, in this year.

^b *Hic natus est Magnus, filius Caroli Juvenis, 18^o die Augusti, feria 6^a.*

^c Botha, now Bohoe, a parish in the barony of Magheraboy, and county of Fermanagh.

^d *Cill-Laisre*.—This vicarage is now called in Irish, cill larepac, and, in English, Killassery. It is situated on the south-west of the county of Fermanagh, where the ruins of an old church

and a holy well dedicated to the Virgin, St. Lassera, are still to be seen.

Clann-Colman.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Melaghlinas, whose regal territory at this period was circumscribed within the limits of the present barony of Clonlonan, in the south-west of the county of Westmeath.

^e *Tullymongan*.—This castle stood on a hill, at the east side of the town of Cavan.—See note ², under the year 1400, p. 770, *supra*.

^f *Worthy of the kingdom*, poibeaí diongmála, i. e. a worthy vessel.

^g *Kenfinès*.—The term Kenfinè is always used

Domnall ua dubaccáin, 7 a bñ ingñ uí maoíleonaire décc.

Ua maoílealaíð drumclí ecena ua maine décc.

Iarla dñmumian do mairbad lá a muinip féin a meabail hī ráit gaola tpe comairle Shfain a deapbratár féin. Sñan ðna 7 luct an mairbēa arēfna ðionnarpad la muirip mac an iarla.

Uilliam mac aōð mic bñian uí ceallaiğ tigeapna ua maine do gabail lá a bñairib feipin a meabail 7 a écc ina geimlib, 7 dá tigeapna ina ionad, .i. maoíleaclainn mac aēð mic bñian 7 donnchað mac bñfñail uí ceallaiğ.

Aōð mac donnchað uí ceallaiğ do mairbad lá maoíleaclainn mac uilliam uí ceallaiğ.

Concōbar mac taidcc caoíð uí ceallaiğ do gabail a meabail lá taidcc mac maoíleaclainn uí ceallaiğ.

Catál dub mac domnall mic eoğain uí concōbar do mairbad lá goirvelbachaib iar nñol ar cpeic forpa 7 a bratair ele an calbac caoð do bñit na cpeice go háitfñac laip.

Domnall ua concōbar do ðol ar ionnraigið for lñitir mic Pñlip, 7 bñiread ðoib ar ðreim dá muinip gur mairbaic ann ða mac domnall mic bñian mec donnchað 7 móran dá nuairlib 7 ða muinip arēfna.

ðñian puad, mac tigeapnain, mic taidg mic tigeapnain uí Ruairc tanaire bñeipne do mairbad ðupcōp do raigie la mac uí puairc, Eogan mac feilim mic donnchað mic tigeapnain óicc. Ua domnall .i. Aōð puadh do ðol tñép an mairbad rin irin mbñeipne, 7 ruide ðo a fpoplongpore pá baile uí Ruairc .i. cairlén an cairte, 7 a gabail laip 7 tñiúr do muinip uí puairc do mairbad 7 bñian mac catail mic tigeapnain uí Ruairc do mairbad lá gofpaíð mac aēð gallða uí domnall ðupcōp peléip. An cairlen do bñiread lá hua

to denote the head of a minor family. It is never applied to any kind of chieftain.

^a *O'Mullally*.—The O'Mullallys were originally seated in the territory of Moinmoy, near Loughrea, in the county of Galway; but they were driven from thence by the Burkes shortly after the period of the English invasion, when they settled at Tulach-na-dala, about four miles to the north of Tuam, in the barony of Dunmore, and county of Galway, where they held sixteen quarters of land under the Lord Bermingham.—

See *Tribes and Customs of the Hy-Many*, pp. 33, 177, 182.

^b *Rath-Gaela*, now locally called in Irish *Raé Caela*, and in English Rathkeale, a town in the barony of Kenry, and county of Limerick, and about fourteen miles south-west of the city of Limerick. In the Dublin and Bodleian copies of the Annals of Ulster this event is recorded as follows :

"A. D. 1487. The Earl of Desmond, i.e. James, son of the Thomas, son of James, son of Garrett,

Donnell O'Dugan and his wife, daughter of O'Mulconry, died.

O'Mullally^a, head of the wisdom of Hy-Many, died.

The Earl of Desmond was treacherously slain by his own people at Rath-gaela^b, at the instigation of John, his own brother. John and the other perpetrators of the murder were banished by Maurice, son of the Earl.

William, the son of Hugh, son of Brian O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, was treacherously taken prisoner by his own kinsmen, and he [afterwards] died in chains; and two lords were set up in his place, namely, Melaghlin, the son of Hugh, son of Brian, and Donough, the son of Breasal O'Kelly.

Hugh, the son of Donough O'Kelly, was slain by Melaghlin, son of William O'Kelly.

Conor, son of Teige Caech O'Kelly, was treacherously taken prisoner by Teige, the son of Melaghlin O'Kelly.

Cathal Duv, the son of Donnell, son of Owen O'Conor, was slain by the Costelloes, after having gone upon a predatory incursion against them. But Calvagh, his other brother, carried off the prey in triumph.

Donnell O'Conor made an incursion into Leitir-Mac-Philip¹, routed some of the people, and slew the two sons of Donnell, son of Brian Mac Donough, and many of their gentlemen and people in general.

Brian Roe, the son of Tiernan, son of Teige, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, Tanist of Breifny, was slain by a dart cast at him by the son of the O'Rourke, [i. e.] Owen, the son of Felim, son of Donough, son of Tiernan Oge. In consequence of this death O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, marched into Breifny, and laid siege to O'Rourke's town, i. e. Caislen-an-Chairthe², which he took, and three of O'Rourke's people were slain; and Brian, son of Cathal, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, was slain by Godfrey, the son of Hugh Gallda¹ O'Donnell, by the

son of Maurice the Earl, was treacherously slain towards the end of this year, by John Manntach . . . and his brother Maurice was made Earl; and John Manntach was slain for his crime by this young Earl Maurice.

¹ *Leitir-Mac-Philip*, i. e. Mac Philip's letter, or hill side. This name, which is that of a townland in Mac Donough's country, in the county of Sligo, is now obsolete.

² *Caislen-an-Chairthe*, now called in Irish *caisleán a' cappa*, i. e. the castle of the rock. The ruins of a castle so called are still to be seen in the townland of Castletown, in the valley of Glencar, in the west of the parish of Killasnet, in the north-west of the county of Leitrim. The name is usually anglicised Castlecar.

¹ *Hugh Gallda*, i. e. Hugh the Anglicised.

ndomnaill iar rin, 7 o ruairc feilim dionnarbad ar a duthaig hi ppearaid manac lá hua ndomnaill. Ua domnaill doirdi do léigean uí Ruairc ina duthaig, 7 ríó do denam eirir fíraib bheirne, 7 a tabairt ar in tír an cairlén do aídhenam.

Maolruanaid mac taidcc mec diarmada do gabail a meabail ar oilén na trínóide la tomaltaic mac Ruaidri mec diarmada, 7 mac briain mec diarmada do marbad ann.

Alartann mac colla mic toirpdealbaid, 7 dream do maireib a gallócclac do marbad arson rir lá cloinn Ruaidri mec diarmada.

Sfan mac an airéinnig cñh a fine féin fear tige aoidé coircinn, 7 airéindeac Padraicc i nail finn décc.

Aod mac Pílip ruaid mec conmara fíri cpoða cocctac décc.

Sfan dab mac goirbelbaid tigeanna plebe luga décc, 7 dá tigeanna ina ionad, .i. uilliam mac emainn an macaire a dñbbratar féin 7 díurtan mac Pílip mec goirbelbaid.

Sfan mac concobair mec aedaccain ollam cloinne riocair, 7 Aod mac briain mic feargail ruaid uí uiccinn décc.

Cataoir mág coclám do marbad hi ppioll lá mac a dñbbratar fíngin ruaid.

Emann mac Riocair a bupc do gabail a meabail lá bairédaicib, 7 a tabac go háitearac dia braitrib féin.

Slóigeaó lá hua ndomnaill i mbheirne uí ruairc, dá hé poáann an trlóigíó rin, o ruairc feilim mac donnchaid mic tigeannáin, 7 a baile do gabail a

^m *By the shot of a ball*, dupcor peléip.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is, dupchup do gunna, i. e. by the shot of a gun, or a gun-shot. This is the first mention of a gun or ball in the Irish annals, and it shows that the Irish had guns at least one year earlier than is generally supposed. The first notice of fire-arms in the Anglo-Irish Annals occurs in Ware's Annals of Ireland, under the year 1489, as follows :

"This year for a great rarity were sent to the Earl of Kildare six hand guns (or musquets) out of Germany, which his guard, during the

time that they stood century" [sentry], "bore before his habitation standing in the great Hall, at the entrance into his house or quarters at Thomas Court."—See Ware's Works, edition of 1705, vol. v.

The same passage is quoted or referred to by Harris, in his *History of the City of Dublin*, p. 283; by the Abbé Ma-Geoghegan, in his *History of Ireland*, vol. iii.; and in the *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare*, p. 89, by Dr. O'Connor, who adds the following note, which is far from correct :

shot of a ball^m. The castle was demolished by O'Donnell; and O'Rourke, i. e. Felim, was banished from his country into Fermanagh; but O'Donnell [afterwards] permitted O'Rourke to come back into his country, and he made peace among the men of Breifny, and compelled the country to rebuild the castle.

Mulrony, the son of Teige Mac Dermot, was treacherously taken prisoner, on Trinity Island^a, by Tomaltagh, the son of Rory Mac Dermot; and the son of Brian Mac Dermot was slain there.

Alexander, the son of Colla, son of Turlough, and some of the chiefs of his gallowglasses, were slain by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot.

John Mac-an-Airchinnigh^o, head of his own tribe, who had kept a house of general hospitality for strangers, and Erenagh of St. Patrick's at Elphin, died.

Hugh, the son of Philip Roe Mac Namara, a brave and warlike man, died.

John Duv Mac Costello, Lord of Sliabh-Lugha, died; and two lords [were set up] in his place, namely, William, the son of Edmond of the Plain, his own brother, and Jordan, the son of Philip Mac Costello.

John, the son of Conor Mac Egan, Ollav^p of Clanrickard, and Hugh, the son of Brian, son of Farrel Roe O'Higgin, died.

Cahir Mac Coghlan was treacherously slain by the son of his brother, Fineen Roe.

Edmond, the son of Richard Burke, was treacherously taken prisoner by the Barretts, but was [afterwards] triumphantly rescued by his kinsmen.

An army was led by O'Donnell into Breifny O'Rourke. The cause of this hosting was: O'Rourke, i. e. Felim, the son of Donough, son of Tiernan, and

"Baker pretends that Edward III. used fire-arms at the siege of Calais: the use of great guns was utterly unknown in those days, even in the Pale. The first account we have of them is in 1521" [this is not true.—See 1488, 1498.—ED.], "when the Lord Deputy, Surry, besieged the monastery and castle of Feoris" [Monasteroris], "where O'Conor Faly had a garrison: the walls of the convent were instantly levelled by three pieces of artillery, and the Irish, frightened by this new mode of attack, by which the thunder and lightning of the elements seemed to have combined against them, abandoned themselves

to despair."

^a *Trinity island*, is in Lough Key, near Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.

^o *Mac-an-Airchinnigh*.—This name, which signifies "son of the Erenagh," is still extant in the vicinity of Strokestown, Elphin, and Lissonuffly, in the county of Roscommon, where it is anglicised Mac Nerhenny and Nerhenny. There are families of various races who bear the same name in many parts of Ireland.

^p *Ollav*.—This Mac Egan was chief Brehon of Clanrickard, and had a house at Duniry, in the south-east of the county of Galway.

ppuill lá a b'páirib féin, 7 iar n'bol uí d'omnaill don b'páirne forlongporc do denam do imon mbaile, .i. cairlén an cáirte, 7 an baile do gabail leir po deoid iar mb'it a'chaid na t'ímceall, 7 t'igearnan duib mac donnchaid mic t'igearnain óicc do m'arbaid lá hua ndomnaill don éur rin, 7 o ruairc feilim d'páccbail dua d'omnaill hi ccairlén in cáirte iar ríoduccaid fear mbreirne p'ria poile. O Ruairc do g'iraid eiora coranta dua d'omnaill irin mbreirne 7 d'p'ior a ionaid ina diaidh.

T'igearnán óicc o ruairc tanairi breirne do m'arbaid lá cloinn Maol-puanaig megraghaill, 7 lá cloinn Ruaidri mec diarmada i nuét na nengaid.

Slóiccead lá haod ruad ua ndomnaill hi maig luirec dia po mill arbanda 7 dia po loirec bailte cairlén iomda. Ro loirec 7 Ro b'ir cairlén cloinne Ruaidri mec diarmada, .i. baile na huama. O domnaill fein co ndiorma dia p'luaig do arccnam co hincléite ir in oide ar a longporc co ndearna c'p'ca móra i ndoie éua. Feidlimid pionn ua concobair (.i. mac taidcc mic coirp'dealbaid ruaid) do bol hi c'c'inn uí d'omnaill don éur rin, 7 ríe p'utain do denam do p'p'ir. Ruaidri an doie mac muirg'sra mic aoda mec diarmada baí hi ro'p'ade uí d'omnaill ar an plóicéad rin do r'apuccad na ceallb'raig uallaig, 7 éodala móra do b'rit eirte, 7 ó domnaill do éabairt ógairce do r'agartaid an t'fpaill po r'ap'icéad ann.

Slóiccead la mac uilliam cloinne piocaird (.i. uilleacc mac uillicc an piona) i nuib maine dia po b'p'ead lair ba'dbóuin a'ca liacc maonaccan, Ar-banna 7 bailte iomda do millead do i nuib maine, 7 hi macaire connact.

^a *Protection-tribute*, c'ior coranta.—For a notice of a similar rent, or tribute, paid to the Lower Mac William Burke, by Cathal Duv O'Dowda, Chief of Tireragh, see *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 455.

ⁱ *Ucht-na-Eangadh*, i. e. the shelving breast, or hill-front. This name is now obsolete.

^b *Baile-na-huamha*, i. e. the town of the cave. This place is now called baile na h-úmac in Irish, and Cavetown in English. It is situated between the lakes of Clogher and Cavetown, in the parish of Estersnow, barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.—See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 10. The site of this

castle is still pointed out, but the outline of the foundations are scarcely traceable.

^c *Doire-Cua*, now Derrycuagh, a townland in the north-west part of the parish of Kilnamanagh, in the district of Airteach, barony of Boyle (lately Frenchpark), and county of Roscommon.

^d *Ceall Braighi-Uallaighi*.—This name, which would be anglicised Kilbryhooly, is now obsolete; but it is quite evident from the situation of the townland of Doire-Cua, into which O'Donnell made this nocturnal irruption, that Ceall Braighi Uallaighi was the ancient name of a church in the parish of Kilnamanagh.

his town, had been treacherously taken by his own kinsmen. Upon O'Donnell's arrival in Breifny, he pitched his camp around Caislen-an-Chairthe, and, after a siege of considerable length, finally took it; on which occasion he slew Tiernan Duv, the son of Donough, son of Tiernan Oge. And having reconciled the men of Breifny with one another, O'Donnell left O'Rourke, Felim, in Caislen-an-Chairthe. O'Rourke levied a protection tribute^a upon the territory of Breifny, to be paid to O'Donnell and his successors.

Tiernan Oge O'Rourke, Tanist of Breifny, was slain by the sons of Mulrony Mac Rannall and the sons of Rory Mac Dermot, at Ucht-na-n-Eangadh'.

An army was led by Hugh Roe O'Donnell into Moylurg, by which he destroyed corn, and burned many castle-towns. He burned and demolished the castle of the sons of Mac Dermot, namely, Baile-na-huamha'. O'Donnell himself, with a strong body of his forces, sallied forth privately by night from their camp, and committed great depredations in Doire-Cua'. Felim Finn O'Conor, i. e. the son of Teige, son of Turlough Roe O'Conor, went to O'Donnell on this occasion, and made a perpetual peace with him. Rory-an-Doire, the son of Maurice, son of Hugh Mac Dermot, who was in O'Donnell's army on this expedition, violated the church of Ceall Braighe-Uallaighi", and carried off great booties from it; but O'Donnell made full restitution" to the priests of the church which had been violated.

An army was led by Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick, the son of Ulick of the Wine) into Hy-Many, by which he destroyed the bawn of Athliag Maenagan^x, and destroyed much corn and many towns throughout Hy-Many and

^a *Full restitution*, ógairiocc.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is: "7 hua comnaill do airt na néala do ragairiob in tsmpaill no rapairiob ann, i. e. and O'Donnell restored the spoils to the priests of the church which had been violated there."

^x *Athliag-Maenagan*, i. e. the stony ford of St. Maenagan. Charles O'Conor writes in the margin of the manuscript that this place is on the River Suck. It is now called Athleague, and is a small town, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon, where the memory of St. Maenagan was formerly held in great

reverence, but he is now totally forgotten. There is another place on the Shannon called Ath-liag, and generally distinguished from this on the Suck by the addition of Finn.—See note under the year 1572. The River Suck frequently overflows its banks at this ford, but it is said that it never covers a certain *liag*, or stone, therein, and the peasantry believe that if the Suck once covered it the town would be overwhelmed by an inundation; and according to certain verses attributed to Donnell Cam [Donaldus Curvus], who is said to have been indued with the spirit of prophecy, the River

Ropra mac peiðlimið finnn do mairbad daon upcorraigde la dpuing don
 tplaig. Clann feilim finnn ui concobair .i. aod, coirpdealbaid, 7 con-
 cobair, do dol tarrpa co baile tobair bhrighe. A lopecad 7 a argain doib.
 Diarmait mac domnaill mic coirpdealbaid doill uí concobair do mairbad
 doib .i. ag Rop comain, hi luirec an tplaig. A linnam doib arsin hi
 cclonn connmair, 7 eic do bfin don tplaig cedna. Ba for tarrpaing uí
 concobair duinn, .i. aod mac aoda mic coirpdealbaid duinn, do ponad an
 pluacceda rin. Sid ril muirebaid do denam doib buidoin iar ndiultad a
 denma ar comairle a ccaratt.

Creaa meabla do denom do Ruaidri ua concobair ar feilim finnn.
 Creaa anba ina diofail ríde la feilim ffinn ua cconcobair for ríct taidg
 óig.

Sid ril Muirfhoaid do naíom doiridri, 7 tigeapnar pleacta corbmaic
 ui binn 7 lē baile an cláir, 7 cóicc baile éinn corad do éur ponna coirpdeal-
 baid óicc, do mairfín dá ríoct dpeilim ua concobair. Baid do cloinn catail
 mic muirfhoaid do baí athaid daimpír illam cloinne maolpuain do tabairt
 dpeilimíð finnn ua cconcobair.

Tigeapnán caprac mac tigeapnain mic taidg mic tigeapnain uí puairc,
 fíradad mac Slain mic coirpdealbaid méguidri, 7 domnaill mac duinn mic
 domnaill mic airt méguidri do mairbad hi muirtir eolair lá cloinn Ruaidri
 mec diarmata 7 lá mac mec diarmada puaid, 7 domnaill beapnac mac pam-
 radain do mairbad don éur rin.

O domnaill, .i. aod do dol hi maig luirec ir in ffoigmar do ponnapdh.

Suck will sooner or later destroy Athleague.
 These verses, the prophetic truth of which we
 see nearly fulfilled in our own time, are worth
 preserving, and run as follows :

“ báiredear aēlaid
 dóiredear loc glinne
 biaō glinpe 'na párac
 'r cluain álar gan duine.

“ Athleague shall be drowned,
 Lough Glinn shall be burned,
 Glinsk shall be waste,
 And Clonalis without a man.”

¹ *Baile-tobair-Bhrighde*, i. e. the town of St.
 Bridget's well, now Ballintober, in the county
 of Roscommon.

² *It was at the instance.*—This should have
 been mentioned in the beginning, as it is in the
 Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, in which
 this incursion of Mac William against Felim
 Finn O'Connor is much more satisfactorily de-
 scribed as follows :

“ A. D. 1487. Mac William Burke (i. e. Ulick,
 the son of Ulick), at the instance of O'Connor
 Don (i. e. Hugh, the son of Hugh, son of
 Turlough), proceeded with an army into the

Machaire-Chonnacht. Rossa, the son of Felim Finn, was slain by one shot of a dart by a man of this army. The sons of Felim Finn O'Connor (i. e. Hugh, Turlough, and Conor) passed by them to Baile-tobair-Bhrighde', which they burned and plundered. Dermot, the son of Donnell, son of Turlough Dall O'Connor, while pursuing them, was slain at Roscommon; but his people followed them into Clann-Conway, and took some horses from them. It was at the instance^a of O'Connor Don (i. e. Hugh, the son of Hugh, son of Turlough Don) that this incursion was made. The Sil-Murray concluded a peace among themselves, after having refused to do so, by the advice of their friends.

Treacherous depredations were committed by Rory O'Connor upon Felim Finn, who, in revenge, committed great depredations upon the descendants of Teige Oge.

The peace of Sil-Murray was again ratified; and the lordship of the descendants of Cormac O'Beirne, the half townland of Baile-an-Chlair^a, and the five townlands of Ceann-Coradh^b, being part of the share of [i. e. allotted to] Cormac Oge, were given, by consent of the descendants of Turlough Oge, to Felim O'Connor. A portion of the territory of Clann-Chathail-mic-Murray, which had been for some time in the possession of the Clann-Maelruain, was given to Felim Finn O'Connor.

Tiernan Carragh, the son of Tiernan, son of Teige, son of Tiernan O'Rourke; Feradhach, the son of John, son of Turlough Maguire; and Donnell, the son of Don, son of Donnell, son of Art Maguire, were slain in [the territory of] Muintir-Eolais, by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot and the son of Mac Dermot Roe, and Donnell Bearnach Magauran was also slain on that occasion.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh, proceeded into Moylurg in Autumn. He burned

Clusainte, against Felim Finn, the son of Teige, son of Turlough Roe, and burned Felim Finn's town, and slew his son, Rossa mac Felim Finn, and burned the whole territory. And they also burned and spoiled the possessions of such of the Corcachlann, Tir-Briuin, and the half Tuath, as adhered to Felim Finn, and his sons. The sons of Felim Finn, i. e. Hugh, Turlough, and Con, went in pursuit of this army, and slew at Roscommon the son of Donnell, son of Turlough

Dall, son of Turlough Don O'Connor."

^a *Baile-an-Chlair*, now Ballyclare, a townland in the parish of Clontuskert, barony of South Ballintober, and county of Roscommon.

^b *Ceann-Coradh*, i. e. head of the weir. This is mentioned in a poem on the ancient limits of Hy-Many, as on the northern boundary of that territory. It was evidently the name of a district comprising five ballies in O'Beirne's country, on the north side of Coradh-na-dtuath,

Tíge iomda 7 arbhanna do lorceaib leir 7 tsm-pall droma conaille do lorceaib an tan rin lá fírgal cappaic mac domnaill mic taidcc uí ruairc gan cét dua domnaill, 7 ó nac rucc ó domnaill ar feargal cappaic do díogail an mígníoma rin fair, do raib mac tígearnain na buannaide do cléiricib an tsm-paill a ngíoll fíur an lorceaib rin.

ANIS CRIOST, 1488.

ANIS CRIOST, Míle, chéire ced, oétmoget, a hoct.

Ab ata trum décc.

Pláig mór for macaire conaict dia ro écc Catal mac eiriglin biocair tsm-paill Patteraicc, 7 cananaic coraib i noilfínn, Aongur ua peactaibain comarba fínnéin hi ccluan críma Diarmaid mac conaigaid ragair togaide, 7 an biocaire boðar ua colla.

and bounded on the east by Lough Boderg in the Shannon, in the east of the county of Roscommon.

^c *Drum-Conaille*.—This church still retains its name, but it is more usually called, at present, the church of Drum. It is said by tradition to have been the original parish church of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.

^d *Buannaid*, now the Bonet, a river which flows through the barony of Dromahaire, in the county of Leitrim, and falls into Lough Gill at its south-east extremity.

^e *As a pledge*, i. e. to be detained by the clergy as a prisoner, until the O'Rourkes should make satisfaction for the burning and violation of the church.

^f Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following passages, omitted by the Four Masters :

"A. D. 1487. A great fleet of Saxons" [English] "came into Ireland in this year, to the son of the Duke of York, who was in exile with the Earl of Kildare, i. e. Garrett, son of Thomas. And there lived not of the royal blood at that

time but this son of the Duke, and he was styled King on Whitsunday, at Dublin ; and he went eastwards with the fleet, and many of the Irish accompanied him, and, among the rest, the brother of the Earl of Kildare, i. e. Thomas, son of the Earl, and Edward Oge Plunkett.

"A battle was fought between the two kings who were in England at this time, namely, the King of the Welsh race, and the youth whom we have mentioned before as having been styled King at Dublin : and the battle was won against the youth ; and no account is preserved of the many thousands who were slain there ; and the greater part of those who had gone to England from Ireland were slain, as Thomas, son of the Earl of Kildare, and many other Anglo-Irish youths. This battle was fought about the festival of the Holy Cross."

From these passages it is quite evident that Cathal Mac Manus, the compiler of the Annals of Ulster, who lived at Senad-Mic-Manus, in Lough Erne, believed that the mock prince, Simnel, was the true heir to the crown of England. Indeed, not only the mere Irish, who had

many houses and much corn; and the church of Druim-Conaille^c was at the same time, without the permission of O'Donnell, burned by Farrell Carragh, the son of Donnell, son of Teige O'Rourke; and as O'Donnell was not able to overtake Farrell Carragh, to avenge that evil doing upon him, he delivered up the grandson of Tiernan of Buannaid^d to the clergy of the church, to be detained by them as a pledge^e for that burning^f.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1488.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eighty-eight.

The Abbot of Ath-Trim died.

A great plague [raged] in Machaire-Chonnacht, of which died Cathal Mac Edigen, Vicar of Patrick's Church, and a canon chorister in Elphin; Aengus O'Reachtadhain^g, Coarb of St. Finnen at Cluain Creamha^h; Dermot Mac Conchagaidhⁱ, a select priest; and the Deaf Vicar O'Colla.

no means of ascertaining the truth, continued to believe in this impostor; but the citizens of Dublin, for some months after his defeat, continued to regard him as their rightful prince, as appears from a letter addressed to the citizens of Waterford by King Henry VII., "concerning the treasons of the city of Dublin," in which he complains that, "contrary to the duty of their allegiance, they will not yet know their seditious opinions, but unto this day uphold and maintain the same presumptuously."

"A. D. 1487. A great storm occurred in this year, 6. *Calendas Martii*, by which many houses and churches were stripped, and trees, cots, and gardens broken.

"Great rain in the Summer of this year, which was like an inclement Winter, so that much of the crops of Ireland decayed, in consequence of it.

"The daughter of Mahon O'Brien, i. e. the wife of O'Loughlin, eloped with Edmond, the son of Richard Burke, in the beginning of the Autumn of this year.

"The fortress of Lough Oughter was taken in this year by the sons of Donnell Bane O'Reilly, i. e. Farrell and Edmond; and Farrell died in this year, the Saturday before Christmas, and was interred at Drumlane.

"Garrett, the son of Edmond Geangcach Mac Herbert, was slain by John, the son of James, son of Meyler Mac Herbert, in revenge of his father, aided by Meyler and Edmond, the two sons of Ferdoragh, the son of Meyler Mac Herbert."

^g O'Reachtadhain, now anglicised Raghtagan, and sometimes Rattigan.

^h Cluain-Creamha, now Clooncraff, a parish near Elphin, in the county of Roscommon. This entry shews that Archdall is wrong in making Cluain-Coirpthe the same as Clooncraff, for Cluain-Coirpthe was under the patronage of St. Berach, whereas we learn from the present entry that Cluain-Creamha was one of St. Finnen's churches.

ⁱ Mac Conchagaidh, now shortened to Mac Conkey.

Catal puad mac Ruaidrí mic brian ballaig uí concobair décc don plaig cedna. Domnall mac brian uí binn, diarmaic mac domnaill mic brian, Domnall mac feargail, ⁊ corbmac mac domnaill éananaig uí binn décc di beop.

Domnall mac domnaill mic néill gairb uí domnaill do gabáil la cloinn aoda galla mic néill gairb, ⁊ a puagad ar na mparac amail do puillpior a mignoma.

Ua ceallaig (Maoileclainn mac aoda mic brian) décc a ccionn léiráite iar ngabail tigeannair, ⁊ concobair a bratair do gabail a ionaid.

Mag aongara, .i. brian mac airt décc, ⁊ a dearbatair (Aod) doirpnead ina ionad.

Emann mac tomair meguir baí ina tigeanna hi ffráib manac décc.

Donn mac domnaill ballaig meguir décc.

O flannaccain tuaité raáa toirpdelbac mac giolla iora décc.

O tuatáil (Eman) do mairbad a ppuill la cloinn taidcc uí bhoín.

Mac uí murchada, .i. tigeanna ua ffrólméti, Maéghamain mac taidcc do mairbad a ppuill la donnac .i. mac tigeanna ua ccinnpelaig mac airt mic donnachad.

Diarmaic mac Ssain luirec mic toirpdealbair an fíona uí domnaill décc.

Órian mac aeda buide mic brian ballaig uí néill decc do galair breac.

Taidcc mac maoileclainn mic tigeannáin uí puairc, ⁊ Mag raégnail concobair mac murchad do phioct Maoileclainn décc, ⁊ Mag raégnail do denam ina ionad do maoileclainn mac uilliam don tphioct cedna.

O neill conn mac enri, ⁊ Maguir Ssain mac Páilip mic tomair do dol go teag uí domnaill ⁊ ríó éartanac cairdsmaíl do denamh dua neill ⁊ dua ndomnaill pé poile.

Síó do denam dua neill ⁊ do cloinn tpsain buide uí neill iar ná léiccfh ar a mbraighdhar.

* *As his misdeeds deserved*, amail do puillpior a mignoma. The verb puillpior, i. e. po éuill puad, is an ancient form of do éuilleabar, the third person plural of the past indicative of euillim, I deserve.

¹ *O'Murchadha*, now always pronounced in Irish O'Murrougho, and anglicised Murphy,

without the prefix O. The territory of Hy-Felmy is included in the present barony of Bal-laghkeen, in the east of the county of Wexford.

^m *Galar-breac*, i. e. the speckled disease, the small-pox. In the south of Ireland this term is now applied to the spotted or putrid fever.

ⁿ *O'Neill*.—This entry is given more intelli-

Cathal Roe, the son of Rory, son of Brian Ballagh O'Conor, died of the same plague. Donnell, the son of Brian O'Beirne; Dermot, the son of Donnell, son of Brian; Donnell, son of Farrell; and Cormac, son of Donnell Cananagh O'Beirne, also died of it.

Donnell, the son of Donnell, son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, was taken prisoner by the sons of Hugh Gallda, son of Niall Garv, and executed on the following day, as his misdeeds deserved*.

O'Kelly (Melaghlin, the son of Hugh, son of Brian) died half a quarter of a year after he had assumed the lordship; and Conor, his kinsman, took his place.

Magennis, i. e. Brian, the son of Art, died; and his brother Hugh was inaugurated in his place.

Edmond, the son of Thomas Maguire, who had been Lord in Fermanagh, died.

Don, the son of Donnell Ballagh Maguire, died.

O'Flanagan of Tuath-ratha, Turlough, son of Gilla-Isa, died,

O'Toole (Edmond) was treacherously slain by the sons of Teige O'Byrne.

The son of Murchadha', Lord of Hy-Felimy (Mahon, son of Teige), was treacherously slain by Donough, the son of Art, son of Donough [Mac Morogh], Lord of Hy-Kinsellagh.

Dermot, the son of John of Lurg, son of Turlough of the Wine O'Donnell, died.

Brian, the son of Hugh Boy, who was son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, died of galar-breac^m.

Teige, the son of Melaghlin, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, and Mac Rannall, i. e. Conor, the son of Murrough, of the descendants of Melaghlin, died; and Melaghlin, son of William of the same race, was made Mac Rannall in his place.

O'Neillⁿ, i. e. Con, the son of Henry, and Maguire, i. e. John, the son of Philip, son of Thomas, went to the house of O'Donnell; and O'Neill and O'Donnell made a charitable and amicable peace.

O'Neill and the sons of John Boy O'Neill made peace with each other, after the latter had been released from captivity.

gibly in the Annals of Ulster, as follows:

John Boy, from his captivity this year, about

" O'Neill (Con) liberated Niall, the son of the festival of St. Brendan, having obtained

Domnall mac neill úí neill do mairbhadh hÍ Ffionntamnac lá Ruðraige mac airt, 7 lá cloinn néill mic airt úí neill.

O feargail do gairm do conmac mac Sfain mic domnaill, 1 naghaidh Ruðraige mic catail úí fírgail.

Maoileaclainn mac meg plannchaidh do mairbhadh la cloinn taidcc mic catail mic tigeapnain óicc uí Ruairc.

Eoghan mac IR megragnaill do mairbhadh la a deapbratair fein .i. uilliam mac IR, 7 lá a mac 7 la Magnur mac IR.

Toirpdealbác mac taidcc mec matgánna fear lán do pat 7 do tiodnacal ecena ón Spiorat naom tiodnaicteac réd 7 maóine decc iar mbríet buada ó domán 7 ó ósman.

Ruaidrí mac úí concobair buinn décc.

Cúulaó mac Sfain buide úí neill do mairbhadh lá harc mac enrí mic eogain.

Arc mac neill cappaig mic muirceartaig óicc úí neill do mairbhadh la cloinn enrí mic enrí mic eogain úí neill ar gneirp oíche.

Eoghan mac úí Ruairc, feilim mac donnchaidh mic tigeapnain óicc mic tigeapnain móir do mairbhadh ar orrad le heoghan ele mac úí ruairc .i. mac tighirnain mic taidcc mic tigeapnain móir.

Eoghan mac maolmorua úí ragallaiḡ tigeapna mullaiḡ laoiḡill décc.

Donnchaidh dubrúileac ua concobair .i. ua concobair ruad, décc iar ccián aoír 7 iar ndíghbctaid, 7 feidlimiú fionn ua concobair doirpnead ina ionad lá hua ndomnaill, lá mac uilliam 7 la mac ndiarmada .i. concobair feib ar diongmala ro gairiad tigeapna daon poime pé hachaid 7 a brocc do cor fair do mac diarmada.

other hostages in his stead, besides his own two sons, and his brother Henry."

* *Finniamhnach*, i. e. fair-field, now Fintona, a town in the barony of Clogher, and county of Tyrone. The word *amnac*, which enters so generally into the topographical names in the mountainous districts of Ulster and Connaught, signifies "a green field" which produces kind, sweet grass. The town of Saintfield, in the county of Down, is called *Tamnac na naom*, i. e. "field of the saints," in Irish.

† *Conmac*.—It is curious to find this name

among the O'Farrells in the fifteenth century, a name which they derived from their ancestor, Cormac, the son of Fergus Mac Roich, King of Ulster in the first century.

‡ *William, son of Ir*.—The name of the father is repeated to avoid ambiguity. The Annals of Ulster add, "felonice."

§ *Full of grace*, lán do pat.—See note *, under the year 1172, p. 3, *supra*. The word *pat* is used in old writings to express the grace of God; as, "bennachuir Patraic a gín ruim 7 do luió pat in Spíra na naimb fón a eplabpa,

Donnell, the son of Niall O'Neill, was slain at Finntamhnach°, by Rory, the son of Art, and the sons of Niall, son of Art O'Neill.

Conmac^p, the son of John, son of Donnell, was nominated O'Farrell, in opposition to Rory, the son of Cathal O'Farrell.

Melaghlin, the son of Mac Clancy, was slain by the sons of Teige, the son of Cathal, son of Tiernan Oge O'Rourke.

Owen, the son of Ir Mac Rannall, was slain by his own brother William, son of Ir^a, and his son, and Manus, son of Ir.

Turlough, the son of Teige Mac Mahon, a man full of grace^r, and of the gift of wisdom from the Holy Spirit, the bestower of jewels and riches, died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world.

Rory, the son of O'Conor Don, died.

Cu-Uladh, the son of John Boy O'Neill, was slain by Art, son of Henry, who was son of Owen.

Art, the son of Niall Carragh, son of Murtough Oge O'Neill, was slain in a nocturnal attack by the sons of Henry, the son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill.

Owen, the son of O'Rourke, i. e. Felim, the son of Donough, son of Tiernan Oge, son of Tiernan More, was slain during an armistice by another Owen, the son of O'Rourke^r, i. e. the son of Tiernan, son of Teige, son of Tiernan More.

Owen, son of Maelmora O'Reilly, Lord of Mullagh-Laoighill^r, died.

Donough Dubhshuileach O'Conor (i. e. O'Conor Roe), died at an advanced age, and after a well-spent life; and Felim Finn O'Conor was inaugurated in his place by O'Donnell, Mac William, and Mac Dermot (O'Conor), in as meet a manner as any lord had for some time before been nominated; and his shoe^r was put on him by Mac Dermot.

i. e. Patrick blessed his mouth, and the grace of the Holy Spirit descended on his eloquence."—H. 3. 18.

In the Annals of Ulster it is stated that this Turlough, the son of Teige Mac Mahon, governed his seigniorship more purely and more orderly than any other chief in Munster.

^a *The son of O'Rourke.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is, "mac uí Ruáic eile," i. e. the son of the other O'Rourke.

^r *Mullagh-Laoighill.*—This name is still remembered as the ancient Irish appellation of the hill at the little village of Mullagh, giving name to a parish in the barony of Castlerahin, in the south-east of the county of Cavan. It is locally explained as "hill or summit of the bright day;" but we know that *laoigell*, now anglicised *Lyle*, was very common as a man's name among the ancient Irish.

^r *His shoe.*—This formed a part of the ceremony of inaugurating the O'Conor. Mac Dermot

Síð do ðenaim dua domnaill ppi mac uilliam búpc. Ua concobair 7 mac diarmata hi cooraiǵect, 7 hi plánaib storpa.

Forbairi lá hua ndomnaill 7 lá mac ndiarmata .i. concobar, ap carraicc loća cé baí aǵ cloinn Ruaidrí mec diarmata. Arbanna an típe do milleaó 7 do caiteín dóib. Ua domnaill dimteact iar pfeimbeaó dol fuirpe. Forlongporc mec diarmata do ǵabáil dia ǵallocklaćaib féin iar na ǵabail for a coomairce, 7 aitéraige an loća uile do bhrít doib for an carraicc.

Uilliam mac aóda mec bpanaim taoipeac copeaclann décc i noct februi iar mbuaio náitérige 7 a aónacal i noilpinn.

Slan manntac fear uplamair mapéta iarla dšpmuinan do baruccaó lá Muirir mac an iarla. Iarla do ǵairm do muirir mac an iarla.

Lenab ionǵnatac do ǵlínsmain i naé cliaé ina mbátar a ǵiacla acca bhrít. Ro ǵar méaó aóbal ann iar na ǵlínsmain náć clor a commor hi leanab ó aimir na ceupaó.

Síðe ǵaoíte do dol po mšitel móna baí i tuaim mona, 7 buine doib do marbaó, aǵte an loća uile do at, 7 cšpar ele do marbaó don ǵaoité ceona hi macaípe connact.

Emann mac Riocairb a búpc poǵa ǵallmacaoin connact décc.

Slan ócc ua hšǵra 7 a mac do marbaó hi puill lá cloinn uf eaǵra, .i. Ruaidrí, 7 aeó (clann a dearbpaćtar féin) dia domnaig do ǵonnpaó i mainir-tir an bšno ǵoda.

put on his shoe in token of obedience, and no O'Connor could be made without his presence.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 451.

* *Having failed*, iar pfeimbeaó.—The word pfeimbeaó is explained *diultao*, i. e. *refusing*, by O'Clery, in his Glossary of ancient Irish Words; but it more frequently means *to fail*, as will further appear from examples of its use occurring in these Annals at the years 1399, 1488, 1490, 1497, and 1593.

* *To the Rock*.—This passage is evidently left unfinished, it does not occur in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster.

* *The heroes*, i. e. the heroes of the Red Branch, who flourished in Ulster in the first century.—See the Editor's *Irish Grammar*, p. 456, note 1.

* *A whirlwind*, ǵaoíte.—This term is still in use in most parts of Ireland, but generally understood to apply to a supernatural whirlwind, raised by the fairies.—See Neilson's *Irish Grammar, Dialogues*, p. 70. The Editor knew a person who was believed to have become a confirmed lunatic in consequence of a ǵaoíte passing over him while asleep on the grass on a summer's day.

* *Tuaim-mona*, i. e. the mound or tumulus of

A peace was concluded between O'Donnell and Mac William Burke, O'Connor and Mac Dermot being as sureties and guarantees between them.

O'Donnell and Mac Dermot (i. e. Conor) laid siege to the Rock of Lough Key, which was in the possession of the sons of Rory Mac Dermot. They destroyed and consumed the corn of the country. O'Donnell went away, having failed^a to take it [the Rock]; but Mac Dermot's fortress was taken by his own gallowglasses, it having been left under their protection; and they brought all the boats of the lake to the Rock^a, [and took it].

William, the son of Hugh Mac Branan, Chief of Corco-Achlann, died on the eighth of February, after the victory of penance, and was interred at Elphin.

John Manntach, the chief instigator of the murder of the Earl of Desmond, was put to death by Maurice, the son of the Earl. Maurice, the son of the Earl, was nominated the Earl.

A wonderful child was born in Dublin, who had all his teeth from his birth. He grew to an enormous size [soon] after being born, and so large a child had not been heard of since the time of the heroes⁷.

A whirlwind^a attacked a number of persons, as they were cutting turf on the bog of Tuaim-Mona^a, which killed one of them, and swelled the faces of the rest; and four others were killed by the same wind in Machaire-Chonnacht.

Edmond, son of Richard Burke, choicest of the English youths of Ireland, died.

John Oge O'Hara and his son were treacherously slain by the sons of O'Hara, i. e. Rory and Hugh, the sons of his own brother, on Sunday, in the monastery of Banada^b.

the bog, now Tumona, a townland containing the ruins of a monastery, in the parish of Ogulla, barony and county of Roscommon. When the Editor visited this place in 1837, Tumona was the seat of O'Connor Roe, a gentleman of considerable learning and great intelligence, but he has since died, and his family is extinct in the legitimate line. Archdall places Toemonia in the country of O'Connor Dun; but he is decidedly wrong, for it has been in the country of O'Connor Roe since the distinction between O'Connor Roe and O'Connor Don began. De

Burgo asserts, in his *Hibernia Dominicana*, that the monastery of this place belonged to the Dominicans; but this does not appear to be true, for in an Inquisition taken in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, it is called "*Ecclesia sive Cellula fratrum tertii ordinis Sancti Francisci vocata Toemona*." The place is still called in Irish Tuam móna, but the móin, or bog, is nearly cut out.

^b Banada, a village, near which are the ruins of an abbey, in the barony of Leyny, and county of Sligo.

Donnchað mac matġainna tigeapna corca baircinn do écc, 7 dá mac matġamna ina ionas, .i. brian a mac féin 7 taðg ruad mac toirpdealbais mec matġainna.

Fŕgal mac an ruagaire décc. baí an feargal rin ríce bliadan ag caiteam a cōda amail gac aon, 7 ní deachaid dimtealccad a cúipp fŕir an pé rin.

Ruaidri ua concobair .i. mac feidlimid, fear lé raibe ruil na rocanbe do gabail comarhair a atar décc i mbaile tobair briġbe a mí auguir.

Creacluanccéad lá hiarla cille dapa hi ccenel ríachac mic neill dia po bŕir cairlen bile raða for cloinn muirceartais meġ eodaccáin iar ttabairt oŕdanair éince.

Maoleaclainn mac Ruaidri mec diarmada, 7 Muirġŕ mac aōda mec diarmatta décc.

Taðg mac aēda mic toirpdealbais uí concobair ced roġa macaem plecta bŕiam luġmġ décc, aīðce capcc do ſonnpad.

Diarmad mac taīðcc uí concobair, tanairi tigeapna a ceneoil, fear ap mó lep éuit dia bioðbaðuib dá laim baí i nŕinn ina amŕir decc do ġalap ſual iar tŕeablat ſoda.

Concobair mac dubtais uí dūibġeannáin do baðad ap loc bŕadain a muin-tir eolair.

Maolconaire mac toina uí maolconaire decc do ġalap aīġeapri hi ccluan na hoīðce.

Maolmaire mac taīðcc óicc uí uiccinn oībe epeann le dán, 7 Mac an baird oirġiall decc.

* *The evacuation of his body*, dimtealccad a cúipp, literally, "he did not go to move his body," i. e. he did not go to stool.—See Annals of Connaught. This Farrell would appear to have been a character not unlike Bernard Kavanagh (who was reported, in the year 1840, to have fasted from every description of food for three years), but differing as to the mode of exhibiting his singularity.

† *Ordnance*, oŕdanar.—This is the first mention of ordnance, or cannon, in these Annals. The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster notice the breaking down of the castle of Bile-ratha, but makes no mention of the oŕdanar. Bile-

ratha is now called Balrath, and is a townland, containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Castletown Kindalen, in the barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath.—See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 32.

‡ *Son of Turlough*, i. e. of Turlough Carragh, the son of Donnell, the ancestor of the O'Conors Sligo.

§ *Lough Bradan*, i. e. lake of the salmon. There is no lough now bearing this name in the territory of Muintir-Eolais, which comprised about the southern half of the county of Leitrim.

¶ *Chlain-na-hoidhe*, i. e. lawn or meadow of the night, now Cloonahee, in the parish of

Donough Mac Mahon, Lord of Corco-Baiscinn, died; and two Mac Mahons [were set up] in his place, namely, his own son, Brian, and Teige Roe, the son of Turlough Mac Mahon.

Farrell Mac-an-Ruagaire died. This Farrell took food like others for the space of twenty years, but had not the evacuation of his body^c during this time.

Rory O'Connor, i. e. the son of Felim, a man who was expected by many to succeed his father, died at Ballytober-Bride, in the month of August.

A plundering army was led by the Earl of Kildare into Kinel-Fiachach-mic-Neill; and he demolished the castle of Bile-ratha upon the sons of Murtough Mageoghegan, after having brought ordnance^d to it.

Melaghlin, the son of Rory Mac Dermot, and Maúrice, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, died.

Teige, the son of Hugh, son of Turlough^e O'Connor, the most select of the youths of the descendants of Brian Luighneach, died precisely on Easter night.

Dermot, the son of Teige O'Connor, Tanist-Lord of his own tribe, a man who had slain more enemies by his own hand than any other man in Ireland in his time, died of the gravel, after a long illness.

Conor, the son of Duffy O'Duigennan, was drowned in Lough Bradan^f, in Muintir-Eolais.

Mulconry, the son of Torna O'Mulconry, died of a short fit of sickness at Cluain-na-hoidhche^g.

Mulmurry, the son of Teige Oge O'Higgin, Chief Preceptor of Ireland in Poetry, and Mac Ward of Oriel, died^h.

Clooncruff, in the east of the county of Roscommon. This place is still the property of Gilbert Conry, Esq., the present head of the family. Cloonahee Demesne, which has been in the possession of this family for many centuries, contains a great quantity of ancient oak timber, and a fine lake called *loc na hoioce*.

^b Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain some entries not copied by the Four Masters, of which the most remarkable are the following:

"A. D. 1488. Donnell, the son of Donnell, son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, was taken prisoner

in the abbey of Assaroe, by the sons of Hugh Gallda, the son of Niall Garv, 3. *Idus Januarii*, and he was hanged by them on the next day by the consent of O'Donnell, &c.

"Henry O'Sealbhaigh" [now anglicised Shelly, and sometimes Shallow], "the best singer of the Irish of Leath-Chuinn, died in this year.

"A chapter of the Friars Minor, *de observantia*, was held at Donegal this year about the festival of St. Peter.

"The wife of the King of Scotland, i. e. of James Stuart, i. e. the daughter of the King of Lochlann, was poisoned in this year. The King

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1489.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, Mιλε, ceitpe céo, oétmogac, a naoí.

Nioclair ua catapairg biocairpe daímhiri pop loc eirne [7] Taðec ua maitegen, Manac do mancharb na buille décc.

O neill, .i. enpi mac eoḡain mic neill óicc, Mac giollapattraic Seppraíó tigeapna oppairge, ua ceapbaili Sfan tigeapna éle, O baigill toirpðealbác, Maḡnar mac aóða ruaió mic ruðpairge mész matḡamna, 7 Concobair mac ḡlaipne ui Raḡallairg décc.

Pláig mór ip in mbliaðain pi dia po éccpat ile. Baí da haibble co na faḡbaioir daoíne a naðnacal peaónón epeann.

Remann mac uaitne mic fearḡail mic tomair mic matḡamna mic giolla iora ruaió uí raḡallairg décc òi.

Peiðlimið ócc mac peiðlimið mic fearḡail mic tomáir mic matḡamna mic giolla iora ruaió ui raḡallairg, Doínnall mac topna uí maolconairpe aóðar ollamán pil muirsohairg, Doínnall cananac mac taðec uí bipi, Corbmác ua conallað ceann ḡallocclac culcoimeda uí concóbair an ingean dub ingín í concóbair, .i. donnchað dubpuileac, Aóð buiðe 7 doínnall caoð dá mac uí ainligi, Rúðpairge ḡlar mac Ruaióiri mic aóða, Mac donnchaíð piabairg, .i. aóð, 7 pionnḡuala ingín mec diarmata ruaió décc don plairg uile.

Maoileaclainn mac muirceaptraig mic eoḡain uí neill do mapbað la cloinn bpiain na coilleað mic eoḡain uí neill.

Ruðpairge mac dabio uí mórða tanairi laigiri décc.

Rop mac uaitne uí morða do márbhað lá cataoir mac laoiḡrig mic cataoir uí diomupairg.

O neill, .i. conn mac enpi do ðol i noipeacé uí catain. Millte mopa do ðenaim ðó, 7 a mbpairgðe do éabairt laip.

O doínnail, .i. aóð ruaió mac neill ḡairb do ðol pluag i ttipian congail ip in pfoḡmar do ponnrað. Cpeaá mópa 7 airccé aibble do ðenaim do ip

of Scotland himself, together with many of the noble Lords of Scotland, was killed in a battle the same year, by his son, James Oge Stuart, because he would not give up to his son the people who had administered the poison to his mother.

"The two sons of Niall, the son of John Boy O'Neill, namely, Owen and Hugh, were hanged by O'Neill (Con, the son of Henry, son of Owen) a short time before Michaelmas."

ⁱ Did not bury the dead, co na faḡbaioir

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1489.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred eighty-nine.

Nicholas, Vicar of Devenish in Lough Erne, and Teige O'Maithgen, one of the monks of Boyle, died.

O'Neill, i. e. Henry, son of Owen, son of Niall Oge; Mac Gillpatrick, i. e. Geoffrey, Lord of Ossory; O'Carroll, i. e. John, Lord of Ely; O'Boyle, i. e. Turrough; Manus, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Rury Mac Mahon; and Conor, the son of Glasny O'Reilly, died.

A great plague [raged] in this year, of which great numbers died. It was so devastating that people did not bury the dead¹ throughout Ireland.

Redmond, the son of Owny, son of Farrell, son of Thomas, son of Mahon, son of Gilla-Isa Roe O'Reilly, died of it.

Felim Oge, the son of Felim, son of Farrell, son of Thomas, son of Mahon, son of Gilla-Isa Roe O'Reilly; Donnell, the son of Torna O'Mulconry, intended Ollav of Sil-Murray; Donnell Cananach [i. e. the Canon], the son of Teige O'Birn; Cormac O'Conolly, head of the gallowglasses of O'Conor's rear guard; Ineen-duv, the daughter of O'Conor, i. e. Donough the black-eyed; Hugh Boy and Donnell Caech, two sons of O'Hanly; Rury Glas, the son of Rory, son of Mac Hugh; Mac Donough Reagh, i. e. Hugh; and Finola, the daughter of Mac Dermot Roe, all died of the plague.

Melaghlin, the son of Murtough, son of Owen O'Neill, was slain by the sons of Brian-na-Coille², son of Owen O'Neill.

Rury, the son of David O'More, Tanist of Leix, died.

Ross, the son of Owny O'More³, was slain by Cahir, the son of Laoighseach, son of Cahir O'Dempsey⁴.

O'Neill, i. e. Con, the son of Henry, went into O'Kane's territory, where he did great injuries, and took away with him their hostages.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv, proceeded with an army into Trian-Chongail, in harvest time. He committed great depredations and

some a naónacal, literally, "so that people did not receive burial."

² Brian-na-Coille, i. e. Brian, Bernard, or Barnaby, of the wood.

³ Owny O'More.—This name would now be anglicised Anthony O'Moore, or Anthony Moore.

⁴ Cahir, the son of Laoighseach O'Dempsey,

in rúta ar mac uídhín, 7 gan díogbail do denam dó act conn a mac do guin. Dól dó iar rin co bel fúirpde, 7 cairlén beól feirpde do gabail 7 do bpipead lair, 7 teaét plan dia tig co nedalaib aibbli.

O pagallaiḡ Sſain mac coirpdealbaiḡ mic Sſain, 7 ó fearḡail connac mac Sſain mic domnaill do denam cpeice hi maiḡ breaghmaine, 7 donnchað mac bpiain caoið mic domnaill buide uí fearḡail do marbað don eupur rin.

Tomaltað mac bpiain mec donnchað do marbað la hað mac domnaill cam mec donnchað, 7 lá a cloinn.

Að mac feilim finn (.i. o concobair) do gabail la cloinn uí ceallaiḡ.

Coirpdealbac mac feilim finn ui concobair (mac tiḡearna a aora ar fearr tainic dia cenel ne hachaið daimpir) do marbað la cloinn ruaiðri mic feidlimið 7 lá mac mec diarmata, la phioct uí concobair ruaið, 7 lá mac aoda mic ruaiðri ip in cairlén riabað.

Comtoccbail coccað for ua cconcobair la Ruaiðri mac feilim, la phioct taiðḡ dícc 7 taiðcc ruaið, 7 lá phioct Ruaiðri mec diarmata. Comionnraiccið doib fair co harð an coillín, 7 Mac catail ruaið uí concobair do leccað 7 do bualað leo 7 a marcpluaḡ féin dá bſin amac co háitſrac. Ua concobair féin co na marcpluaḡ 7 co na gallócclacaið do bpiſit forpa, 7 gabála do gabratar don caoraiḡeaét do bſin díob. A lſnmain aruide co tuillpce 7 donnchað clſipeac mac taiðcc mec diarmata do marbað lá hua cconcobair. Cið fil ann tra aét a gallócclaca pſin do feall 7 do impáð for ua concobair, 7 a maðmuccað leó 7 mac concobair buide mic corbmair do marbað uað co rocaib oile, 7 blað da caoraiḡeaét do buain de, 7 imteaét áitſrac attécta eipiomail do denam dua concobair, 7 a caoraiḡeaét do bpiſit lſir i nuſb maine.

Eoccan mac pſidlimið .i. pſidlimið mac eoḡain mic domnaill mic muircear-taiḡ ui concobair mac tiḡſina cairppe, 7 dá mac muircear-taiḡ mic Eoḡain

would now be anglicised Charles, the son of Lewis Dempsey.

^a *Magh-Breaghmhaine*, a territory in the county of Longford, comprised chiefly in the barony of Shrúle.—See note under the year 1476.

^o *Caiden-riabhach*, i. e. the grey castle, now Castlereá, a small town in the old barony of

Ballintober, in the county of Roscommon; but by a late grand jury arrangement the barony has been called Castlereá after the little town itself. The castle from which it was named stood on the west side of the town, but no ruins of it are now visible.

^p *Ard-an-choillin*, i. e. the height or hill of the little wood, now Ardakilin, a townland in

devastations in the Route upon Mac Quillin, without receiving any injury, excepting that his son Con was wounded. He went from thence to Belfast, and took and demolished the castle of Belfast; and he then returned safe to his house, loaded with immense spoils.

O'Reilly, i. e. John, the son of Turlough, son of John, and O'Farrell, i. e. Cormac, the son of John, son of Donnell, committed a depredation in Magh-Breaghmhaine^a. Donough, the son of Brian Caech, son of Donnell Boy O'Farrell, was slain on that occasion.

Tomaltagh, the son of Brian Mac Donough, was slain by Hugh, son of Donnell Cam Mac Donough, and his sons.

Hugh, the son of Felim Finn O'Conor, was taken prisoner by the sons of O'Kelly.

Turlough, the son of Felim Finn O'Conor (of his years the best son of a lord born for a long time before of his tribe), was slain in Caislen-Riabhadh^c, by the sons of Rory, son of Felim, and the son of Mac Dermot, the descendants of O'Conor Roe, and the son of Hugh, son of Rory.

War was conjointly waged against O'Conor by Rory, the son of Felim, by the descendants of Teige Oge and of Teige Roe, and also by the descendants of Rory Mac Dermot. They made a conjoint incursion against him into Ard-an-Choillin^d, where they struck and knocked down Cathal Roe O'Conor, but his own cavalry triumphantly rescued him. O'Conor himself, with his cavalry and gallowglasses, came up with them, and deprived them of spoils which they had taken from his creaghts; and he pursued them thence to Tulsk, where he slew Donough Cleireach, son of Teige Mac Dermot. But his own gallowglasses acted treacherously towards O'Conor, and turned against him, and defeated him; and they slew Conor Boy, the son of Cormac, and many others of his side, and also took from him a party of his creaghts. O'Conor, however, made a becoming, heroic, and triumphant retreat, and took his creaghts with him into Hy-Many.

Owen, the son of Felim (i. e. of Felim, son of Owen, son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Conor), son of the Lord of Carbury, and the two sons of Murtough, son of Owen, i. e. Murtough Oge and John, were treacherously slain by Calvach

the parish of Killukin, in the barony and year 1368, p. 642, and note ^a, under 1388, county of Roscommon.—See note ^c, under the p. 712, *supra*.

(.i. muipeaptað ócc γ ρσαν) do mārbað a meabail laṛ an calbað ccað mac doinnail mic eóḡain, γ Ua doinnail baí a plánaib scoppa doṛccann γ do milleað cairppe a ndioḡail a mighnóm, γ επé nsmcomall a plán γ a cóp.

Colmán mac aipe mic corbmaic ballaig uí maoleclainn do mārbað lá conn mac aipe mic cuinn mic corbmaic ballaig uí maoleclainn.

An calbað mac aeða (.i. aod ruad) mic neill ḡairb uí doinnail décc.

Murphað mac Ruaidrí mec ruibne do mārbað lá hiarla dŕmuman (Muirir mac tomáir) i néile uí cearbail, γ a deapbraṛaṛ maolmuire mac ruibne do ḡabál leir beḡp.

Mac méḡ captaig diarmaid mac taidcc mic doinnail óicc do mārbað laṛ an iarla céona.

Tomar buitelér mac Rirdeirb do mārbað lá Seaan mac emainn mic Rirdeirt buitelér.

Riróirb mac feilm mic fearḡail Uí raḡallaig do mārbað lá mac Seón óicc ploingcéo.

Paitricín mac an Rirdeie ciappaige do mārbað la mág captaig mór (taðḡ mac doinnail óig).

Cpeac do denaín la miall γ la hape óá mac cuinn mec aeða buibe mic briain ballaig uí neill ap enrí mac enrí mic eóḡain uí neill, γ cataóir ua concobair do mārbað don cup rin.

Mac uidiín, .i. Seimicín ruad mac Riróirb do mārbað a ppuill lá ualtar mac corbmaic mic Sínicín mec uidiín.

Mac an bulbaig tiḡearna epice bulbað a cooir beapba décc.

O ḡobann, .i. Maḡamain mac toirpdelbaig décc.

Diarmaid mac briain duib uí concobair do mārbað lá haod mac concobair γ lá cloinn Ruaidrí mec diarmaoa i naṛ lŕime na ḡippe, γ aeð fŕirin do

¹ *Mac Richard*.—This entry is given as follows in the Annals of Ulster:

"Thomas Butler, i. e. Mac Richard of Buailic, was killed by the son of Edmond, Mac Richard Butler, in this year."

Buailic, here referred to as the seat of Mac Richard, is so called at the present day in Irish, and anglicised Buolick. It is a townland containing the ruins of a church and castle in the

barony of Slievardagh, and county of Tipperary.

In a fragment of the Psalter of Cashel, preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, Laud, 610, a memorandum occurs respecting the erection of the castle of Buaidhlic, of which the following is a literal translation :

"A year against to-morrow since the death of the Earl of Ormond, i. e. the festival day of St. Bartholomew. There were erected in this

Caech, the son of Donnell, son of Owen; and O'Donnell, who was the guarantee between them, plundered and ravaged Carbury, in revenge of their misconduct, and the violation of his surety and guarantee.

Colman, the son of Art, son of Cormac Ballagh O'Melaghlin, was slain by Con, the son of Art, son of Con, son of Cormac Ballagh O'Melaghlin.

Calvach, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, died.

Murrough, the son of Rory Mac Sweeny, was slain by the Earl of Desmond (Maurice, the son of Thomas), in Ely O'Carroll; and, moreover, his brother Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, was taken prisoner by him.

The son of Mac Carthy, i. e. Dermot, the son of Teige, son of Donnell Oge, was slain by the same Earl.

Thomas Butler Mac Richard^a was slain by John, son of Edmond Mac Richard Butler.

Richard, the son of Felim, son of Farrell O'Reilly, was slain by the son of John Oge Plunkett.

Paitricin^r, the son of the Knight of Kerry, was slain by Mac Carthy More (Teige, the son of Donnell Oge).

A depredation was committed by Niall and Art, the two sons of Con, son of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, upon Henry, the son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill. Cahir O'Conor was slain on that occasion.

Mac Quillin, i. e. Jenkin Roe, the son of Richard, was treacherously slain by Walter, the son of Cormac, son of Jenkin Mac Quillin.

Mac Bulby^s, Lord of Crioch-Bhulbach along the Barrow, died.

O'Gowan^t, i. e. Mahon, son of Turlough, died.

Dermot, son of Brian Duv O'Conor, was slain by Hugh, son of Conor, and the sons of Rory Mac Dermot, at Ath-leime-na-girre^u, where Hugh himself was

year the Bawn of Dunmore, and two castles at Durlas" [Thurles], "and the castle of Buaidhlic by Mac Richard, in the same year."

The Earl, whose death is here referred to, was James, fourth Earl of Ormond, who died in 1452. The manuscript was transcribed for Mac Richard in 1453. The dates of these buildings are not to be had from any other source.

^r *Paitricin*, i. e. Little Patrick. In the Dublin

copy of the Annals of Ulster he is called "*mac Seacáin*," i. e. son of John.

^s *Bulby*.—This was the name of an Anglo-Irish family seated on the east side of the Barrow, in the county of Kildare. See 1493.

^t *O'Gowan*.—This family now write their name Smith. See note under the year 1492.

^u *Ath-leime-na-girre*, i. e. ford of the leap of the short mare, now obsolete.

ġuon ġo mór lá diarmuib, 7 ħrian mac concobair mic uí concobair ruaid
raoí éanairi do marbað ina ðioġail pen la taðcc mbuidē mac caðail ruaid
uí concobair hi maiġ murchaða.

Conn mac toirpðealbair ġuaid uí concobair décc.

Coccað mór eittir an dá ua cconcobair, 7 Sluaicceað lá hua cconcobair
ruað co baile tobair briġde dia po ħriř baðbðún an baile, 7 tangattar
taoírcc plecta taðcc óicc ina éeac co po ġiallpat dó, .i. ua floinn, Mac
cñeřnaiġ, 7 ua maolbřénainn.

Sluaicceað la hua cconcobair ġo beol coilleað dia po ġřř an bealac, 7
dia ttuccrat luēt airticēh briaġde dó.

Ĥreap maiðm for cloinn uí concobair ip in tšřair la cloinn Ruaidř
mec diarmata.

Slóicceað lá hua cconcobair for cloinn uilliam ui ceallaiġ dia po loircc,
7 dia po ġeapp bealac an cluainín, dia po ġeapp 7 dia po mill arbanna
iomða. Dioġbala iomða do ðenain do cloinn uilliam uí ceallaiġ for ua maol-
conaire co na briaēřib ina ðioġail řiðe.

Aoð mac ui concobair, 7 eocan do ġabail a meabail lá cloinn Uilliam uí
ceallaiġ, 7 dubtaē ua maolconaire do ġabail ina poðair, 7 a çor i nġemel.

Concobair mac diarmata do ġabail la toirpðealbac ua cconcobair.

Coccað mór eittir aġalacāib řéin. Creaēa 7 uileiomða do ðenain dóib
for aroile co nðearna an lurtir říē šorpa 7 co po rann an taoírġeēt eittir
mac řfain 7 mac caðail.

* *Magh-Murchadha*, i. e., Murrough's plain. This was a small district in the county of Roscommon, but the name is now obsolete, and the Editor has not found any evidence, traditional or written, to prove its extent, or even position.

* The chieftains of the race of Teige Oge, i. e. the sub-chiefs who adhered to O'Connor Don. These were seated in the west of the county of Roscommon. O'Flynn at Ballinlough, Mac Keherny in the district now called Clann-Keherny, in the parish of Kilkeevin, and O'Mulrenin in the parish of Baslick.

[†] *Bel-coille*, now Ballaghcuillia, a townland in

the parish of Kilcorkey, in the fiscal barony of Castlereagh, and county of Roscommon. The following memorandum, in the handwriting of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare, occurs in the margin of the autograph of the Four Masters, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy:

"*Bel coille mo ónarpur ina ħřuilim aġ leiġeað an leabair po anocht, Nou. 13. mōccclxxu.* Bel-coille, my habitation, in which I am reading this book this night, the 13th of Nov. 1775."

Charles O'Connor's house, called Hermitage, from which he dates many of his letters, stands in this townland. According to the tradition

severely wounded by Dermot; and Brian, son of Conor, son of O'Conor Roe, a worthy Tanist, was slain, in revenge of him, by Teige Boy, the son of Cathal Roe O'Conor, at Magh-Murchadha*.

Con, son of Turlough Roe O'Conor, died.

A great war broke out between the two O'Conors; and O'Conor Roe marched an army to Ballytober-Bride, and demolished the bawn of the town, and [thereupon] the chieftains of the race of Teige Oge, namely, O'Flynn^x, Mac Keherny, and O'Mulrenin, came into his house, and gave him hostages.

O'Conor led an army to Bel-Coille^y, and cut down the road; and he obtained hostages from the inhabitants of Airtech.

The sons of O'Conor were defeated at Seoghais [the Curlieus] by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot.

An army was led by O'Conor against the sons of William O'Kelly, by which he cut down the pass of Cluainin^z, and cut and destroyed much corn. In revenge of this the sons of O'Kelly did many injuries to O'Mulconry^a and his relatives.

Hugh, the son of O'Conor, and Owen, were taken prisoners, through treachery, by the sons of William O'Kelly. Dubhthach O'Mulconry was taken prisoner along with them, and put in confinement^b.

Conor Mac Dermot was taken prisoner by Turlough O'Conor.

A great war [broke out] among the people of Annaly themselves; and they committed many depredations and inflicted many injuries upon one another, until the Lord Justice^c made peace among them, and divided the chieftainship of Annaly between the son of John and the son of Cathal [O'Farrell].

in the country, it stands on the boundary between the territories of Airteach and Clancahill.—See Ordnance map of the county of Roscommon, sheet 15, and note under the year 1469.

^x *Cluainin*, now Clooneen, a townland in the parish of Athleague, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon, and about half a mile to the north of the village of Athleague. See Ordnance map of the county of Roscommon, sheet 41.

^a *O'Mulconry*.—He was chief poet to O'Conor, and possessed Cloonahee and Lisfearban, in the

parish of Clooneraff, in the county of Roscommon, with other lands in the same neighbourhood, in right of his profession. Gilbert Conry, Esq., of Clonahee, the Conrys of Strokestown, and Sir John Conry (or Conroy), are the most distinguished men of this race at present.

^b *In confinement*, *ingenimel*.—D. F. translates this “in givves” throughout his translation for Sir James Ware.

^c *Lord Justice*.—He was Garret, Earl of Kildare, who was Lord Deputy of Ireland from the year 1485 till 1490.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Antiquities*, chap. xv. p. 108.

Cread cluana tuaircirt na pionna lá phloet laóigriú mic Ropra, 7 cread áitíra do denam ina díogail 1 tair licin lá muintir ainliú for phloet loigriú.

Maidm ríobá eir an dá ua írígail, 7 cread mór do denam la mac Siam for mac catail mic tomair.

Mac branáin do gairm do Shlan mac branáin lá hua concobair 7 lá mac diarmada 7 do maíe pé an lá rin lfe marcc baile an bealaig do cloinn uí maolcónaíre baí acc for a ionaid forra lé haimir iméin.

Maeleclainn mac loclainn uí maolcónaíre décc for a cuairt éicci lá muinain.

Sile ingean diarmada an dúnaí meú caréaig bñ coirpdealbair uí briain díol cairil do ríogain décc.

Caoíre na míde a ccompoíraib páirpce ó at cliaí co dpoicéí áta do díol ir in muir daíndeoín a naoíairíó 7 gan a tteacé for cula.

O ríalán décc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1490.

AOIS CRIOST, míle, ceirte céo, nóat.

Mata mac conaincc biocair lfe paíá, íríccur mac éoin mic mata ancoir iní caoín, An cananaí mac ticéírnáin do írínaí droma lfeain, 7 Siolla eiríre mac an íríleigínn páccairt ócc baí 1 ccluan lip íloinnabairt décc.

^a *Chuin-tuaiscirt-na-Sinna*, the northern lawn, plain, or insulated meadow of the Shannon, now Clontuskert, a townland in a parish of the same name, stretching along the west bank of the Shannon, in the barony of South Ballinobey, and county of Roscommon. There was an abbey here which was founded by a St. Faithlec, considerable part of the ruins of the church of which is still extant, from which it appears that it was a small building. The tombs of the O'Hanlys and other chiefs of the district are to be seen in the chancel.

^e *Tir-Licin*.—This place still retains its name, which is now anglicised Tirlicken. It is a townland in the parish of Shrulc, near the town of

Ballymahon, in the county of Longford.

^f *Baile-an-bhealaigh*, i. e. the townland of the road, or pass, now most probably Ballinvilla, in the parish of Killumod, in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.

^g *O'Fialain*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster O'Fialan's death is thus entered:

"A. D. 1489. O'Fialain died in this year, i. e. Owen, the son of Owen O'Fialain, on the morrow after the festival of the Holy Cross in Autumn."

Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following entries, which have been omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1489. Connla O'Maeluile, O'Reilly's

The descendants of Laoighseach, the son of Rossa [O'Farrell], plundered Cluain-tuaiscirt-na-Sinna^d; in revenge of which the O'Hanlys triumphantly plundered Tir-Licin^e upon the descendants of Laoighseach.

There was a violation of the peace between the two O'Farrells; and the son of John committed a great depredation upon the son of Cathal, son of Thomas.

The title of Mac Branán was conferred on John Mac Branán by O'Conor and Mac Dermot; and on that day he remitted to the O'Mulconrys the half mark which his predecessors had from them for a long period, for Baile-an-bhealaigh^f.

Melaghlin, son of Loughlin O'Mulconry, died while on his bardic circuit through Munster.

Celia, the daughter of Dermot an Duna Mac Carthy, and wife of Turlough O'Brien, worthy of being Queen of Cashel, died.

The sheep of that part of Meath from Dublin to Drogheda ran, in despite of their shepherds, into the sea, and did not come back.

O'Fialain^g died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1490.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety.

Mathew Mac Conaing, Vicar of Leath-ratha [Abbeylara]; Fergus, the son of John, son of Mathew [O'Howen], Anchorite of Inis-Caoim; the Canon Mac Tiernan of Drumlane; and Gilchreest Mac-an-Fhirleighin, a young priest, who belonged to Cluain-lis-Floinnabhrait, died.

physician, died about the festival of St. Bridget, this year.

"Joan, the daughter of Edmond Mac Richard Butler, and wife of Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, i. e. of Murrough Ballagh, the son of Art Kavanagh, died this year.

"Mac Gillpatrick, King of Ossory, i. e. Geoffrey, the son of Fineen Mac Gillpatrick, died shortly after Christmas, having been blind for some time previously.

"Athairne O'Hosey, a poet and a good scholar and a youth honoured among the English and Irish, who was distinguished for musical powers both vocal and instrumental, died.

"Manus, the son of Cathal Oge Mac Manus Maguire, died in this year, twenty nights before Christmas. He was the son of a Brughaidh distinguished for hospitality, charity, and for his house of general hospitality, died.

"Edmond Caech, the son of Walter, son of

Cpeac la hua cconcobair i tair maine por Ruaidri mac toirpdealbais i tuplaic na mbriugeol. Cpeac ele lá hua cconcobair por cloinn Ruaidri buide hi muine ppaohnat, 7 hi ndruim taplac, 7 hi ccluain gamnac. Clann Ruaidri mec diarmata 7 a mbaos na acchaid dá cimid fein cona ngallócc-lachais do bhit ar a cionnar maig na cruacna 7 tacar aggarb ainmin do tabairt dóib da poile co po cuimnigrioc a rin polta 7 a nuapolta da ceile, ar batar daoine ainmribe i naigaid apoile lar po marbad aitre 7 braitre a cele. Cid tra acit po ppaoined lá hua concobair porra annrin, 7 do marbad ann tomaltac mac Ruaidri mec diarmata tanairi maige luirg, 7 corbmac mac taidg mic Ruaidri buide. Ro gabadh ann donnchad mac toirpdealbais mec dubgail, 7 rocaide da ngallóccclacais 7 dá cclitirin.

O concobair feilm pionn mac taidcc mic toirpdealbais ruaid uí concobair fear cpoða cocctac fsi po ding a oman por zac tir ina timceall, 7 fear po paoilrft riol muirfohai 7 do cor connact lé ceile décc luan capcc i tairg mecc oipeachtairg, 7 a adnacal i notaplicce a rinriop hi por comain.

Toirpdealbais mac toirpdealbais uí baigill do tapcecpad dia eoc a ccomling por iomairp murbais 7 a écc ar a lop.

Ua Gaumlfhai 7 muirceaprac mac enri mic concobair, 7 Concobair puad mac giollapatraice meguidir decc.

Ruaidri mac Pilip mic conconnact do marbad lá cloinn briain mic concobair ócc meguidir 7 la plioct concobair apcna.

Ua catan sfan mac aibne mic diarmata do gabail la luing tairg a hinber Air.

Ado mac maolmorpa mic Seain uí Rağallairg do gabail la cloinn glairne mic concobair uí pağallairg iar norccain baile tomair mic glairne lfi.

William Mac Feorais, the fosterson of Brian, the son of Farrell Roe O'Higgin, died this year."

"O'Boyle (Turlough) and Turlough, his son, died this year."

^h *Turlach-na-m-Bruigheol*, now Turlaghmore, a townland near Briole, in the parish of Taghmaconnell, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.

ⁱ *Muine-Fraecknat, Druim-Turlach, and Cluain-*

Gamhnach.—The first of these names is now obsolete, but the other two are still known as names of townlands in the parish of Tumna, barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon. Druim-turlach is now corruptly made Druim-tharlach, anglicè Drumharlagh; and Cluain-gamhnach is correctly anglicised Cloongownagh.—See Ordnance map, sheet 7.

^j *Terror of his name*, literally, "his terror," i. e. the terror of himself.

A depredation was committed by O'Connor in Hy-Many, at Turlach-na-m-Bruigheol^a, upon Rory, the son of Turlough. Another depredation was committed by O'Connor upon the sons of Rory Boy, at Muine-Fraechnat, Druim-Turlach, and Cluain-Gamhnach¹. The sons of Rory, and all those of his own tribe who were opposed to him, met him, with their gallowglasses, on the plain of Croghan; and they gave each other a fierce and furious battle, in which they remembered their old and recent enmities towards one another, for there were persons [here arrayed] against each other who had slain each other's fathers and kinsmen. O'Connor, however, defeated them; and Tomaltagh, the son of Rory Mac Dermot, Tanist of Moylurg, and Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Rory Boy, were slain. Donough, the son of Turlough Mac Dowell, and many of their gallowglasses and kerns, were taken prisoners.

O'Connor, i. e. Felim Finn, the son of Teige, son of Turlough Roe O'Connor, a brave and warlike man, who had spread the terror of his name' through every territory around him, and a man whom the Sil-Murray expected [one day] to unite Connaught, died on Easter Monday, in the house of Mageraghty, and was interred in the burial-place of his ancestors, at Roscommon.

Turlough, the son of Turlough O'Boyle, was thrown from his horse, while racing at the ridge of Murbhach^a, and died in consequence.

O'Gormly (Murtough, the son of Henry, son of Conor Roe, son of Gilla-patrick Maguire), died.

Rory, son of Philip, son of Cuconnaught [Maguire], was slain by the sons of Brian, son of Conor Oge Maguire, and all the descendants of Conor.

O'Kane, John, the son of Aibhne, son of Dermot, was taken by [the crew of] a ship, who came from Inbher-Air¹.

Hugh, the son of Maelmora, son of John O'Reilly, was taken prisoner by the sons of Glasny, son of Conor O'Reilly, after he had plundered the town of Thomas, the son of Glasny O'Reilly.

^a *Ridge of Murbhach*, i. e. the ridge of Murbhach, now Murvagh, in the barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal.—See Ordnance map, sheet 99.

¹ *Who came from Inbher-air*, now Inverary, a humber air, in Argyleshire, in Scotland.—In

the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is :

"Hua Cathan .i. Seán mac aibne mic diarmada hui Cathan no aipnein la luing cáinic a halpáin, no a humber air amháil iun in bliadán ri."

Sémur ócc Sabaoir do marbað la cloinn an trionarccail Sabaoír.

Colla mac rúðraige mic arðgail meḡ maṡgamna do marbað lá rlioc̃t conulað mic neill móir uí neill.

Feilim mac Ruðraige mic Sfinicín mec uíðilín do marbað i naenðruim lá cloinn ðriain mic aóða.

Cairlén ébain dubcairpce, .i. cairlén neill mic cuinn mec aóða buíde do ḡabáil ḡ do ðripeað lá feilim mac mic neill buíde, ḡ cpeaca móra la feilim mac mic uí neill buíde ar cloinn cuinn mec aóða buíde, ḡ ḡorpaíð ua maolcraoíðe do marbað leirp.

Cpeaca ḡ oirgne do ðenom la hað óḡ mac aóða ruaið uí ðomhnaill ar cloinn ðonnchaíð mic aóða meḡuioir, ḡ a mbríṡe lair co haṡ rṡnaig ḡ a marbað ann uile, .i. cṡṡpe céo bó, uair euepat barpaóða an baile (clann aóða ḡalloa uí ðomhnaill) cairlén aṡa rṡnaig baóð ócc ḡan comairléccað dua ðomhnaill.

O ðomhnaill ḡ ó neill do bṡṡe i noṡṡe rcoraíð for aineac apoile ó Shamain ḡo noblaice, O ðomhnaill i noṡruim bó ḡ ó neill irin ccairpccín, ḡ ní deapnpat ríð na orpað, coccað, na comṡuaicāð ppur an pé rin.

^m *Aendruim*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the reading is “*in oentruiua*.” Oentruih is the ancient Irish name of the town of Antrim. The place anciently called Aendruim, or Oendruim, is the present Mahee Island in Loch Cuan, or Strangford Lough, in the county of Down.—See *Description of Nendrum*, commonly called Mahee Island, by the Rev. William Reeves, M. B.

^a *Edan-dubh-cairge*, i. e. the front or brow of the black rock. This name is anglicised Edenduffcarrick in the Ulster Inquisitions and other official documents; but the place is now called Shanescastle, and is still the chief residence of the head of the O’Neills of Clannaboy. For some account of the castle and demesne of this place the reader is referred to Dubourdieu’s Statistical Survey of the county of Antrim, pp. 135, 215, 473, 614.

^o *O’Maelcraoibhe*.—This name is still extant

in the county of Down, but by some strange anomaly is anglicised Rice! That is, the family which is called O’Mulcreevy by the native Irish when speaking Irish, they call Rice when speaking English, though they acknowledge that Bushe would be a better translation of Creevy.—See Dr. Stuart’s *Historical Memoirs of the City of Armagh*, p. 630, note.

^p *Had given up*.—When the wardens of the castle of Ballyshannon had seen Hugh Oge O’Donnell coming up with a large prey of cattle from Fermanagh, they agreed at once to allow him to drive the cattle inside the bawn of the castle, to secure them for the Kinel-Conell, without asking the permission of O’Donnell, who was, it appears, jealous of the increasing power and popularity of Hugh Oge. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, it is stated that the wardens delivered up the castle of Ballyshannon to Hugh Oge, in despite of O’Donnell

James Oge Savadge was slain by the sons of the Seneschal Savadge.

Colla, the son of Rory, son of Ardgall Mac Mahon, was slain by the descendants of Cu-Uladh, the son of Niall More O'Neill.

Felim, the son of Rory, son of Jenkin Mac Quillin, was slain at Aendruim^a, by the sons of Brian, son of Hugh.

The castle of Edan-dubh-Cairrge^a, i. e. the castle of Niall, the son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, was taken and demolished by Felim, grandson of Niall Boy; and the same Felim committed great depredations on the sons of Con, son of Hugh Boy, and slew Godfrey O'Maelcraoibhe^a.

Great depredations and spoliations were committed by Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, upon the sons of Donough, the son of Hugh Maguire; and he carried the preys, consisting of four hundred cows, to Ballyshannon, where he slaughtered them all, for the warders of the town (i. e. the sons of Hugh Gallda O'Donnell) had given up^a the castle of Ballyshannon to Hugh Oge, without consulting O'Donnell.

O'Donnell and O'Neill remained face to face^a in two camps^a from the 1st of November until Christmas, O'Donnell at Druim bo^a, and O'Neill at Cairrgin^a,

(Hugh Roe):

"Bapao an capteoil .i. clann Oeó gallda i domnaill do éabairt in capteoil o aeb dam-beoin i domnaill (aeb ruab)."

^a *Face to face*, for aneac apoile.—In the Annals of Ulster the reading is, for enec apaili, i. e. facing or confronting each other. The ancient word enec is glossed by aḡaib, the face, by O'Clery and Duaid Mac Firbis.

^a *In two camps*, i. noiB pcpaib, i. e. in duobus castris.—This is an instance of a plural inflection of the numeral óa, or oi, two, to agree with pcpaib, in the ablative plural. The word pcp, or pcp, is used in the singular number in ancient Irish manuscripts to denote a tent, and in the plural, a camp, the same as the Latin castra. It is used in this sense by Keating in his account of the capture of Callaghan Cashel, King of Munster, as, do bapao na moige na gac leir do'n pou lán do pcpaib loclann, i. e. the

fields on each side of the rode were full of Danish tents, or camps: "Et vix omnes Mononiam versus a Danorum cuneis obsidebantur."—*Lynch's Translation*. It is also used in this sense in the translation of the siege of Troy, preserved in the Book of Ballymote, fol. 240, b, b: "for puapair fo pluagair na ngpéac 7 fo ceipb úr mór forpu co po muib diB co pcpaib 7 co longpopeaib, i. e. he [Hector] attacked the hosts of the Greeks, and brought great slaughter upon them, so that he routed them to their tents and camps." The word occurs in this sense in these Annals at the year 1600.

^a *Druim bo*, i. e. dorsum bovis, the ridge or long hill of the cow, now Drumbo, near the town of Stranorlar, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.

^a *Cairrgin*, now Carrigins, a small village on the River Foyle, about three miles to the south

Ua dálaig breipne, Sfan mac uilliam mic aoda rasoí lé uán, Ruaíðorí 7 aod mág crait da mac domnaill mic aoda óicc uá ppiom̃rasoí cloinne crait, Tomár ua lorcáin aóðar ollamán ua masadáin, 7 Pionn ua hangluinn ppiom̃ tiompánac epeann décc.

Ua huiccinn Sfan mac físgail óicc ppiom̃ rasoí epeann lé dán décc.

Ua cairide cúile, 7 catariona ingín concobair mic catail meḡ ragnaill bñ taidcc mic corppdealbais méḡuidir décc.

Donnchaó mac maoleaclainn caoic uí bñn co na óir mac, fíðr óioð a ccionn a rcaótt mbliadán do marbaó a meabail láran ccuid oile do phioct corbmaic uí bñn.

Catal mac donnchaó mic aoda do marbaó la conn ciotaó mac aoda mic eoḡain, 7 la muinteir concobair mic diarmada i tír bñuín na rionna.

Slioct taidcc uí concobair co na ccaoraiḡeact do teaótt a huib maine, 7 ruide dóib i nuétt an élaip, 7 taidcc ruad mac cairppe uí concobair do gabail leó. Indraiḡiú lá cloinn Ruaíðorí meḡ diarmada fó na ccaoraiḡeact rom in aóhaó rin fñn, 7 Ruaíðorí mac corbmaic meḡ diarmada do marbaó lap an ionnraiḡiú rin.

Ruaíðorí mac feilim uí concobair doiridnead in ionaó féilim fñn.

Ua domnaill do teaótt lá phioct taidcc uí concobair co tuillrce, 7 an cairlén dfeimḡib dóib.

Creaó lá phioct taidcc uí concobair for ua cconcobair, 7 for cloinn ruaidorí meḡ diarmada i mbótar liaé baiplice.

Slioct taidcc uí concobair, 7 taidḡ ruad do dol co na ccaoraiḡeact i maig luirce, 7 a ḡuirce do ḡearpaó 7 a nullmuccaó dóib fein anó, 7 a óaoíne fein do óioóur ar.

of Londonderry. The two camps were several miles asunder.

^u *O' Lorcaín*, now Larkin.—This name is very common in the neighbourhood of Loughrea, in the county of Galway.

^w *Con Kittagh*, conn ciotaó, i. e. Con the left-handed.

^x *Sat before Clár*, i. e. they lay siege to it. *Clár* is now anglacised *Clare*, and is a townland situated in the parish of Cloonfinlough in the

barony and county of Roscommon. See Ordinance map, sheet 28, 29.

^y *Baisleac*, i. e. *Basilica*.—This is certainly the place now called Baslick, which is a church giving name to a townland and parish, in the barony of Ballintober, and county of Roscommon. This church is called Baisleac-mor, i. e. *Basilica magna*, in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, on which Colgan has written the following note :

during which time they concluded neither peace nor armistice, and came to neither battle nor contest.

O'Daly of Breifny, i. e. John, the son of William, who was son of Hugh, a learned poet ; Rory and Hugh Magrath, the two sons of Donnell, son of Hugh Oge, the two principal learned men of the Clann-Crath ; Thomas O'Lorcan^a, intended Ollav to O'Madden ; and Finn O'Haughluinn, Chief Tympanist of Ireland, died.

O'Higgin, i. e. John, the son of Farrell Oge, Chief Poet of Ireland, died.

O'Cassidy of Coole [in Fermanagh], and Catherine, the daughter of Conor, son of Cathal Mac Rannall, and wife of Teige, the son of Turlough Maguire, died.

Donough, the son of Melaghlin Caech O'Beirne, and his two sons, one of whom was only seven years of age, were treacherously slain by the rest of the descendants of Cormac O'Beirne.

Cathal, the son of Donough, son of Hugh, was slain in Tir-Briuin na-Sinna, by Con Kittagh^a, the son of Hugh, son of Owen, and the people of Conor Mac Dermot.

The descendants of Teige O'Conor and his creaghts came out of Hy-Many, and sat before Clár^a ; and Teige Roe, son of Carbry O'Conor, was taken prisoner by them. The sons of Rory Mac Dermot made an attack on them on the very same night, in which attack Rory, the son of Cormac Mac Dermot, was slain.

Rory, the son of Felim O'Conor, was elected in the place of Felim Finn.

O'Donnell came with the descendants of Teige O'Conor to Tulsk, but failed to take the castle.

A depredation was committed by the descendants of Teige O'Conor upon O'Conor, and upon the sons of Rory Mac Dermot, in the Grey Road of Baisleac^a.

The descendants of Teige O'Conor went with their creaghts into Moylurg, and cut down its fields of corn, which they prepared for themselves, and expelled its inhabitants thence.

^a Baisleac est Ecclesia Parochialis Dioecesis Alfinnensis in regiuncula et decannatu de Sil-Muireadhuigh, ut habet Catalogus Ecclesiarum ejus dioecesis, a Reverendissimo loci Antistite

fratre Beotio Aegano nobis transmissus."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 177, col. b, n. 104.

The Editor never met any other church or place of this name in any part of Ireland.

Slóicéad lá rlioct eaidce uí concobair 7 lá mac uilliam búrc pop rlioct brian ballaig uí concobair 7 a ccairlén do gabail, 7 iad féin do dísir ar a ndútaig.

Cpeac lá fírgur mac emainn mic laoirigí pop feargur mac caéail mic tomais 7 pop cloinn amlaib. Cpeac ele lair pop ua maileclainn. Cpeac ele lair ipin cuipín connactac pop cloinn giolla na naom mic domnaill.

Emann dub mac Ropra tigeapna calad na hangaile décc, 7 peidlimid mac giolla na naom mic domnaill do gabail a ionaid.

Diapmar buide mac uí ainligi do marbad lá fírcur mac emainn i coill na cloice, 7 ua hainligi a aéair, .i. eadg mac giolla na naom do dala do cumaid. Ua hainligi do gairm do muidéarac mac uaitne uí ainligi ina ionaid.

Siuban ingín Murchaid mic eaidce glai bean domnaill meg cormáin décc.

Maoileclainn mac uilliam uí ceallaig do gabail a meabail lá eadce mac donnchaid uí ceallaig 7 mac uí mainnín do marbad ina píaonaire 7 Maoileclainn do léiccean iap epioll.

Emann díolmain tigeapna macaire cuipne décc.

Brian mac eaidce (.i. Mag raighnall) mic caéail óicc megraighnall do marbad a meabail i liaépuim lá rlioct a reanaéar fín (.i. eadg mac concobair 7 da mac maoileclainn) bai ina noaltaib agá aéair.

^a *Clann-Auliffe*.—A sept of the O'Farrells seated in the present barony of Moydoe, in the county of Longford. The monastery of Abbeyderg, and the churches of Moydoe and Killishee, belonged to them.—See Inquisition, 10 Jac. I.

^b *Cuirrin-Connaughtagh*, i. e. the little Connacian moor. This is still the name of a piece of land extending into Lough Ree, immediately to the south of the village of Lanesborough, in the parish of Clontuskert, barony of South Ballintober, and county of Roscommon.—See Ordnance map of that county, sheet 37; and map to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, on which this name is shewn near at liag b-Finn, on the Shannon.

^c *Cal-na-h-Anghaile*, i. e. the moor or marshy

district of Annaly, a territory lying along the Shannon, in the barony of Ratheline, and county of Longford.

^e *Coill-na-cloiche*, i. e. wood of the stone, now Kilnacloghy, in the parish of Clontuskert, barony of South Ballintober, and county of Roscommon. Ordnance Map, sheets 36 and 40.

^d *In his place*.—The loss of his sight disqualified Teige from being the chief of his family; for the Teagasg Riogh enjoins that a chieftain shall have no personal blemish.

^e *Teige Glac*.—He was a very distinguished member of the O'Brien family, and took his name from Tuath-Glac, a district lying opposite the islands of Aran, in the barony of Corcomroe and county of Clare.

A hosting was made by the descendants of Teige O'Conor and Mac William against the descendants of Brian Ballagh O'Conor, and took their castles, and drove themselves out of the country.

A depredation was committed by Fergus, the son of Edmond, son of Laoigh-seach [O'Farrell], upon Cathal, the son of Thomas, and the Clann-Auliffe^a. Another depredation by him upon O'Melaghlin, [and] another depredation in Cuirrin Connaghtagh^a, upon the sons of Gilla-na-naev, son of Donnell.

Edmond Duv, son of Ross, Lord of Cala-na-h-Anghaile^b, died; and Felim, son of Gilla-na-naev, who was son of Donnell, took his place.

Dermot Boy, the son of O'Hanly, was slain by Fergus, the son of Edmond, at Coill-na-Cloiche^c; and O'Hanly, his father, i. e. Teige, the son of Gilla-na-naev, lost his sight through grief for him. Murtough, the son of Owny O'Hanly, was called the O'Hanly in his place^d.

Joan, the daughter of Murrough, son of Teige Glac^e, and wife of Donnell Mac Gorman^f, died.

Melaghlin, the son of William O'Kelly, was treacherously taken prisoner by Teige, the son of Donough O'Kelly; and the son of O'Mannin^g, one of his people, was slain in his presence; and Melaghlin was afterwards liberated^h.

Edmond Dillon, Lord of Machaire-Chuircneⁱ, died.

Brian, the son of Teige (i. e. the Mac Rannall), son of Cathal Oge Mac Rannall, was treacherously slain at Liathdruim^k by the descendants of his own grandfather (i. e. by Teige, the son of Conor, and the two sons of Melaghlin), who had been foster-sons of his father.

^f *Mac Gorman*.—He was chief of the territory, now the barony of Ibrickan, in the west of the county of Clare.

^g *O'Mannin*.—He was originally chief of Sodan, a territory now included in the barony of Tiaquin, in the county of Galway; but his territory was at this period much circumscribed by the O'Kellys.

^h *Liberated*.—These transactions are given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, under the year 1491, as follows:

"A. D. 1491. Melaghlin, the son of William, son of Hugh, son of Brian O'Kelly, was trea-

cherously taken prisoner by Teige, the son of Donough O'Kelly, i. e. Prior of St. John's House, who had invited him to a feast, and his two foster brothers were taken along with him, i. e. the two sons of Teige Caech O'Mannin, i. e. Hugh and John, and they were given up to be executed to the descendants of Teige Cam O'Kelly; but his own brother Brian, and the O'Mannins, obtained Melaghlin by force, and for a ransom."

ⁱ *Machaire Chuircne*, now the barony of Kilkenny West, in the county of Westmeath.

^k *Liathdruim*, i. e. 'grey ridge, or long hill.

Cairlén liatopoma do gabail la hoibsró mac taois mész pañnaill, 7 lá phloet tomaltaig meo diarmata, Catal mac maofleclainn meapañnaill do marbað ip in ccairlen la hoibsró a noioðail a ðearðpatap. Cairlén liatopoma do gabail deoðan ua Ruairc iarrin.

Cairlen ata luain do gabail don diolmaineac.

Thralc mac dúnlaing uí brian tigeapna bpanac décc 7 Catáoir ua bpoim ina ionad.

Eoin ócc mac eoin móir ahile do marbað a mebaill lá fear téo ultac bai ina gpaðail pñin diarmait mag cairppe, 7 boill do ðenam de fein ina cionaid.

Pionnguala ingñ Ruairc meo conmapa bñ coirpðealbaið mic mupchaio uí brian décc.

Conn mac donnail uí concobair copcmoðpuad do marbað la catal mac uí concobair.

Maioim talman do éðbructad hi pleib garñ dia po mucchað ceo do ðaoimib im mac maghupa cpoiaig uí tñra, 7 lár po marbað capail 7 bú ionda, 7 iapcc bñen ionda do tect amac ap 7 loc ina ngabar iapcc do páp ina ionad.

now Leitrim, a small town which gives name to the county of the same name.

¹ *The Dillon*, i. e. the head or chief of the Dillons of Kilkenny West, in Westmeath.

² *Branaghs*, i. e. of the O'Byrnes, who were at this time seated in the county of Wicklow.

³ *Harper*, fear téo, i. e. a man of strings. In the margin of the copy of the Annals of Connaught, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, fear téo is explained claipeoir, i. e. a harper. In a Gaelic manuscript of the reign of Charles II., in the possession of Messrs. Hodges and Smith, it is stated that Aongus Og was murdered at Inbher-Nis by O'Carbry his own claipeoir, who cut his throat with a long knife.

⁴ *One of his own servants*, bai ina gpaðail féin.—O'Brien explains giolla gpað as a prince or nobleman's chief servant of confidence. This passage is given as follows in the Dublin

copy of the Annals of Ulster :

"A. D. 1490. The son of Mac Donnell of Scotland, i. e. Aengus, one who was usually called Tigherna Aag, was treacherously slain at Inbher-nis, by an Irish harper, i. e. Dermot O'Carbry."

The same Annals have under this year the following passages, omitted by the Four Masters :

"A. D. 1490. Margaret, the daughter of James, son of Mac Balront, and wife of Glasny O'Reilly, was killed *quarto nonas Maii* by Thomas himself. This woman was learned in Latin, English, and Irish.

"Teige, the son of Turlough, son of Philip Maguire, was maimed by his own relatives, *Prid. Junii*.

"The wife of O'Rourke, i. e. More, the daughter of Owen O'Neill, was treacherously killed

The castle of Liathdruim was taken by Hubert, the son of Teige Mac Rannall, and the descendants of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot. Cathal, the son of Melaghlín Mac Rannall, was slain in the castle by Hubert, in revenge of his brother. The castle of Liathdruim was afterwards taken by Owen O'Rourke.

The castle of Athlone was taken by the Dillon¹.

Gerald, son of Dunlaing O'Byrne, Lord of the Branaghs^m, died; and Cathaoir O'Byrne took his place.

John Oge, the son of John More of Ilay, was treacherously slain by Dermot Mac Carbry, an Ultonian harper^a, who was one of his own servants^o; but Mac Carbry was quartered for this crime.

Finola, the daughter of Rory Mac Namara, and wife of Turlough, the son of Murrrough O'Brien, died.

Con, the son of Donnell O'Conor of Corcomroe, was slain by Cathal, the son of Conor O'Conor.

There was an earthquake^p at Sliabh Gamh, by which a hundred persons were destroyed, among whom was the son of Manus Crossagh O'Hara. Many horses and cows were also killed by it, and much putrid fish was thrown up; and a lake, in which fish is [now] caught^q, sprang up in the place.

by a kern of her own people, i. e. the son of Cathal O'Ardlmaigh, who was afterwards burned."

^p *An earthquake*, maím calmáin, i. e. an eruption of the earth. O'Flaherty, in treating of the ancient eruptions of lakes in Ireland, in the time of Partholan, *Ogygia*, Part III. c. iv. pp. 166, 167, has the following notice of this modern eruption:

"In annalibus etiam patriis habetur apud Sliaw-Gau montem qui Tirfiacriam et Lugniam in agro Sligoensi determinat, terram dilicuisse anno Domini 1490, multos boves et equos mole oppressos: centum circiter homines cum mac Magnus de Cros-O-hara" [cum filio Magni Cicatricosi O'Hara] "eluvione perditos: et eximiam foetidorum piscium copiam prorupisse. Quo loco lacus exinde ramansit piscosus."

A vivid tradition of this event is still preserved in the barony of Leyny, in the county of

Sligo. The townland in which this eruption took place is called Moymlagh on the Down Survey, and now maím-loc, anglice Meemlough, i. e. the erupted lake. It is situated in the parish of Killoran, and contains the ruins of a castle built by the O'Haras.

^q *A lake in which fish is now caught*, loc i na ngabap íarcc, i. e. a lough in which fish is taken. Loc is sometimes applied to any description of lake or pool; i n-a, in which, and ngabap íarcc, fish is taken. The form gabap is found in very correct manuscripts for the modern gabáap, i. e. *capitur*. O'Flaherty translates this clause loosely but correctly enough by "quo loco lacus exinde remansit piscosus." The Editor was once of opinion that the lough formed on this occasion was Lough Easkey in Leyny; but he has been long persuaded by the traditions in the country and several older references

Aois Críost, 1491.

Aois Críost, mife, ceirpe ced nócat, a haon.

Eogán mac muirceartaigh mic neill óicc uí néill muirceartaic mac airt eogáin uí neill, 7 Sían puad mac Ruaidrí meguibí decc.

O cátaín, .i. Sían mac aibne mic diarmata do léiccean ar a bpaigdenur 7 a áoraiǵeēt do b́ín dó do cloinn magnaíra uí cátaín puil do píobí neac dia tír fein a legean amach.

Peirlimíó mac aoda mic eogáin uí neill do marbað la brian mac Ruópaig mic emainn meḡ matḡamna, 7 art ua neill deapbraēair peirlimíó do denam cpeice 1 teallac ngeallaccain ina djoḡail. Daoine iomda do loíccad, 7 do marbað leir.

Coccað anbáil etir ua neill, .i. conn mac enrí, 7 ua domnaill .i. aod puad mac neill gairb co na po féad a píoduccad co ndéarat araon do íaicéio an lurtír iarla cille dapa, 7 a teoidéēt uad for cula gan píð gan orrad. Brian mac aoda gallba mic neill uí domnaill do marbað ar an ccoccað pín lá henrí mac enrí uí neill. Ro coméio 7 Ro imoḡail an tenrí cedna an tír a cfin po baos ó neill hi ttiḡ gall.

Eacmílió mac mégaongura .i. mac aoda mic airt, do marbað ina tigi fein ar greir oíde la cloinn Maoileclainn mic muirceartaigh mic eogáin uí neill.

Ua raḡallaiḡ (Sían mac toirpdealbair mic Síain) macaom ócc aoidéadac deaplaicēac deaḡeimḡ do ecc hi píemēur a paēa, 7 a aḡnacail 1 maimitir an cabain, 7 ua raḡallaiḡ do gairm do Shían mac cátaíl mic eogáin.

Cátaíl mac toirpdealbair uí raḡallaiḡ do éappaing iarla cille dapa ar ua Raḡallaiḡ ócc co na bpaibí 7 díoḡbala móra arba, 7 innile, 7 airneirí do denam lar an pluag ngall don tír, 7 Mac mec balponta do gabáil ón tḡluag gall lá cloind cátaíl, 7 mac emainn mic tomar mic peirlim uí Raḡallaiḡ do marbað lár an pluag h́irín.

to the River Iascaidh, that loc iarcaid is older than this date.

¹ *Were taken by him*, do bein dó.—The Annals of Ulster give this passage as follows:

“A. D. 1491. Hua cátaín .i. Seán mac aibne mic diarmata hui cathain do legen ar

a laimdecup an bliadain ri, 7 a coepaigēēt do bein do clainn magnaíra hui cátaín lair puil do píobí nech datir fein a legen.”

² *Teallach-Gealagain*.—This was a district in the county of Monaghan. There is a townland of the name Tullygillen, in the parish of Kilmore,

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1491.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety-one.

Owen, the son of Murtough, son of Niall Oge O'Neill ; Murtough, the son of Art, son of Owen O'Neill ; and John Roe, the son of Rory Maguire, died.

O'Kane, i. e. John, the son of Aibhne, son of Dermot, was released from captivity ; and his creaghts were taken by him^r from the sons of Manus O'Kane, before any person of his own country had heard of his liberation.

Felim, the son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill, was slain by Brian, the son of Rury, son of Edmond Mac Mahon ; in revenge of which, Art O'Neill, Felim's brother, took a prey in Teallach-Gealagain^a, where he burned and slew many persons.

A great war^r [broke out] between O'Neill, i. e. Con, the son of Henry, and O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv, so that they could not be reconciled ; and they went to the Lord Justice, the Earl of Kildare, but they returned without [agreeing to terms of] peace or armistice. During this war Brian, the son of Hugh Gallda, son of Niall O'Donnell, was slain by Henry, the son of Henry O'Neill. This Henry defended and protected the country while the O'Neill was in the English house^b.

Echmily, the son of Magennis, i. e. the son of Hugh, son of Art, was slain in his own house, in a nocturnal assault, by the sons of Melaghlin, the son of Murtough, son of Owen O'Neill.

O'Reilly (John, the son of Turlough, son of John), a kind, bountiful, and truly hospitable young man, died in the very beginning of his prosperity, and was interred in the monastery of Cavan ; and John, the son of Cathal, son of Owen, was styled O'Reilly.

Cathal, the son of Turlough O'Reilly, drew the Earl of Kildare against the young O'Reilly and his kinsmen ; and much damage was done to the corn, flocks, and herds of the country, by the English army. And the son of Mac Balronta was taken prisoner from the English by the sons of Cathal ; but the son of Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Felim O'Reilly, was slain by these forces.

in the barony and county of Monaghan.

anbóill .i. po móp.—*O'Clery's Glossary.*

^r A great war, coiccad anbail.—“ anbail .i.

^a The English house, i. e. while O'Neill was

Creaca mópa lar an iapla (Semur mac tomáir) ap cloinn glairne mic concobair uí Raḡallaiḡ.

Maḡ cpait hī tearmann do denam do Ruaiðri mac diarmata mic map-cair.

Aed ḡ Ruaiðri da mac domnaill mic aoda óicc mic aoda mic Raḡnaill mic donnchaib a lainn méḡ cpait décc.

Murchoad mac eogain méḡ cpait décc.

hanri mac hoibhrið mic Semair diolmáin do mapbað a aḡar fúrin hobhrið úbhóop do rḡin ḡ é fúin do dol do cum na poim ar a lor.

Fliucðoinfnn móp hī pamrað na bliaðna ra ḡ ip in foḡmar ap cinb ḡo mba pamalta fpi úflinn ḡo po mife apðanna na hepenn.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1492.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, ceḡpe cēo, noḡat, a dō.

An toipicel ó duibidri .i. aod décc.

Ruaiðri (.i. ua concobair puad) mac feiblimið uf concobair, fpi pona pe rið, fear cpoða pé coccað décc iar rshvataib toccaib ḡ a aḡnacal hī ttauillpce.

O háinliḡi ḡiolla na naem mac domnaill taoipeac cenél doḡta do mapbað la a cenel fepin.

Coccað abbal móp etip ua Raḡallaiḡ ócc .i. Sfan mac caḡail mic eogain ḡ caḡal mac toiprðealbaiḡ mic Sfain mic eogain, do pónað cpeaca mopa la caḡal fop ua ḡobann. O ḡobann dia lfmáin, ḡ a écc puil do impaifn.

away at the Earl of Kildare's house to be reconciled with O'Donnell.

^w *The Earl.*—This is a mistake of the Four Masters. It runs as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster:

“A. D. 1491. Great depredations this year by James, the son of Thomas the Earl, upon the sons of Glasny, son of Conor O'Reilly.”

^x *Of Tearnmann*, i. e. of Termon-Magrath, in the parish of Templecarn, in the south of the county of Donegal. In the Dublin copy of the

Annals of Ulster the entry is given as follows:

“Coarb and Kennfiné was made in this year of a short time before Christmas, of Rory, the son of Dermot, son of Marcus Magrath.”

^y *Donough Alainn*, i. e. Denis the comely.

^z *Much wet.*—This entry is given as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster:

“A. D. 1491. Great rain during nearly all the Summer of this year, and the like in the Autumn of the same year, and the likeness of it was not seen since the deluge came upon the

Great depredations were also committed by the Earl^m (James, the son of Thomas) upon the sons of Glasny, son of Connor O'Reilly.

Rory, the son of Dermot, son of Marcus, was made Magrath of Tearmann^s.

Hugh and Rory, the two sons of Donnell, son of Hugh Oge, son of Randal, son of Donough Alainn' Magrath, died.

Murrough, the son of Owen Magrath, died.

Henry, the son of Hubert, son of James Dillon, killed his own father, Hubert, by a cast of a knife; in consequence of which he himself went to Rome.

There was much wet^s and unfavourable weather in the Summer of this year, and in the ensuing Autumn; it resembled a deluge, so that the corn crops of Ireland decayed^s.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1492.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety-two.

The Official O'Dwyer, i. e. Hugh, died.

Rory, i. e. O'Connor Roe, son of Felim O'Connor, a man happy in peace, and brave in war, died at a venerable old age, and was buried at Tusk.

O'Hanly, i. e. Gilla-na-naev, the son of Donnell, Chief of Kinel-Dofa, was slain by his own tribe.

A very great war [broke out] between the young O'Reilly, i. e. John, son of Cathal, who was son of Owen, and Cathal, the son of Turlough, son of John, son of Owen. Great depredations were committed by Cathal upon O'Gowan^b; O'Gowan pursued him, but died before he could return.

world, so that the corn throughout all Ireland, except a small portion, particularly in Fermanagh, was destroyed."

^a Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following entries, omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1491. The wife of the Dalton, i. e. of Thomas, son of Edmond, son of Pierce Dalton, eloped with the son of O'Meagher this year.

"A very great storm in this year which continued for twenty-four hours, on the festival next after Christmas.

"Teige O'Sheridan died in the festival of the Cross in Autumn. He was the best cerd" [brazier] "in Leth Cuinn at that time."

^b O'Gowan, now Smith.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, O'Gowan's baptismal name is given as Seppatib, i. e. Geoffrey.

This is the last notice of the family of O'Gowan occurring in the Irish Annals. No perfect line of the pedigree of this family has been yet discovered, except in an Irish manuscript book in folio, preserved in the Bishop's Library at Cashel, No. 4729, which is in the

Síe 7 opad do denam eirip ua ndomnaill 7 o neill go beltainne.

Conn mac airt mic cuinn uí concobair do marbad lá muintir iapla cille dapa tre upcor cuaille tucc pé ar ruccpad ar an iapla.

handwriting of Dermot O'Connor, the translator of Keating's History of Ireland. Some of the pedigrees contained in this volume are obviously fabrications of the scribe, who bore but a low character for accuracy, truth, or probity. In this manuscript the pedigree of a Cathal O'Gowan is traced to Eochaidh Cobha, the ancestor of the Magennises of Iveagh, in twenty-seven generations; but the Editor is convinced that this line of descent is a forgery unworthy of serious notice. There is another short pedigree of this family in the Heralds' Office, Dublin, which states that O'Gowan was originally seated in the county of Down; but that Hugh O'Gowan having borne arms and espoused the cause of Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, forfeited his lands and hereditary royalties in the county of Down, and was afterwards transplanted to the county of Cavan by Queen Elizabeth, who put him in possession of nine ploughlands, known to this day by the names of Lisnagar and Cooha, situated near Cootehill. This is also a stupid forgery scarcely worth mentioning. It appears to have been drawn up by William Hawkins, Esq., who was Ulster King in 1709, for Philip Smith, *alias* O'Gowan, who removed to Cadiz in Spain shortly after the battle of the Boyne, whose sons, James, Thomas, John, and Charles, seem to have married Spanish ladies, having first proved the nobility of their blood by the forgery above alluded to. It is however certain that there was a family of Smith, of the same race as the Magennises, at Quintin Bay, in the Ardes, in the county of Down; and that the family of the late Dr. Smith of Downpatrick, and several others in the county of Down, is of this race the Doctor had no doubt himself, though he had no written pedigree, or other

evidence, except oral tradition, to prove it; and, moreover, that the O'Gowans or Smiths of the county of Cavan are of the same stock with those of Down, seems to be the fact from the traditions in the country. But that there was a family of the O'Gowans settled in O'Reilly's country, or the county of Cavan, long before the reign of Elizabeth, when Hawkins says they were removed thither by that sovereign, is evident from the above passage in the text, and also from another at the year 1489. Indeed it would appear from a manuscript account of Breifny in the possession of Myles John O'Reilly, Esq., and of which there is another copy in the Manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 1. 15, that a Patrick O'Gowan was seated at a place called Lough Corrmuttoge in Breifny-O'Reilly, so early as the year 1418, and that he harboured and entertained at his house Owen-na-feasoige O'Reilly, competitor for the chieftainship of East Breifny, the very day on which his enemy, Richard Oge O'Reilly, Chief of Breifny, was drowned in Lough Sheelin; that Owen was elected Chief of Breifny immediately after, and that he gave his friend O'Gowan a considerable district in Breifny. The writer adds that he would speak of this again in treating of the O'Gowan family; but unfortunately the article on the O'Gowans is not now to be found in either copy of the manuscript.

It is stated in the same manuscript (O'Reilly's copy, p. 86), that it was said that many families, not originally of Breifny-O'Reilly, came into that territory with John (the son of Philip, son of Gilla-Isa Roe) O'Reilly, who became Chief of Breifny in 1390, such as the Mac Cabea, the Linsays, the Muintir-Gowan, and

A peace and an armistice were concluded between O'Donnell and O'Neill until May.

Con, the son of Art, son of Con O'Connor, was slain by the people of the Earl of Kildare, for having in jest^e thrown a pole at the Earl.

the Clann-Simon ; but the compiler does not appear to believe this, for he adda, "mó'r fíor," "if it be true ;" and in another part of the manuscript, where he treats of the exploits of Gilla-Ise Roe O'Reilly, who became Chief of East Breifny in the year 1293, he quotes a poem composed by Mælmurry O'Mullagan, which shews that O'Gowan was in Breifny in the time of that chief, and one of the most distinguished of the sub-chiefs of his army when they went on a predatory excursion into Connaught, and laid waste the whole district, extending from Aughrim to Burren and to Ennis in Clare. On this expedition O'Gowan, as the poem states, was wounded, Mac Gilliduff and Mac Brady were killed ; and on the distribution of the spoils after their return home, O'Gowan's share was 150 milch cows, and also ten horses out of every stud.

It also appears from a manuscript in the Lambeth Library, Carew Collection, No. 614, p. 162, that the O'Gowans were considered, in the year 1585, as one of the old septs of O'Reilly's country. Sir John O'Reilly's reply to the following queries proposed to him by Her Majesty's Commissioners, at Cavan on the 1st of April, 1585, will be sufficient to prove this fact :

"Sir John O'Reilly sett downe the limittes of your territories, and the barronies accordinge to the new Indentures.

"Item, what rents, duties, and customes you ought to have out of every pole in the five baronies.

"Item, what cause of complaint you have against your neighbours, or any other in the countrie.

In his reply to the second of these questions Sir John O'Reilly says, among other things :

"Item, by the said" [auncient] "custom it was lawfull for Orelly to cese upon the Mac Bradies, the Mac Enroes, the Gones, and the Jordans, by the spare iii quarters of a yeare yearlye one foteman uppon every poole, which said sirnames had to kepe his cattell, to repe and bynd his corne, to thrashe, hedge, and diche, and do other husbandry and mersanary work for the said Orelly.

"Item, by the said custom, the said Orelly had upon the Bradies, the Gones, the Mac Enroes, and the Jordans, out of every poole of land thre quarters of a fatt beefe, and out of every two pooles one fatt porke, and also the cessinge of strangers, their men and horses, as often as any did come in friendship to the country."

Nothing has been yet discovered to prove the extent of O'Gowan's territory in Breifny-O'Reilly, or the county of Cavan ; but from the tradition in the country, and the Ulster Inquisitions, it would appear that the principal family of the name was seated in the parish of Killinkere, in the barony of Castlerahin. By an Inquisition bearing date Cavan, the 20th of September, 1630, it appears that "John, *alias* Shane Duffe O'Gowen, was seised of the towns and lands following, viz., Greachduff [now Gradu] containing one gallon of land ; Cargagh-Isell, one pole of land ; Finternan, one pole ; Daherhane, one pole ; and Cargaghduhlen, one pole, situate, lying and being in the county of Cavan. He died on the 28th of January, 1629. Thomas O'Gowen, his son and heir, was at that time fourteen years of age and unmarried. The aforesaid lands are held of the King in free and common soccage." This Thomas was engaged in rebellion with Philip mac Hugh mac Shane

Conn mac uí domnaill do geimhliuccaó lá a acair.

Sían mac cairpre uí neill do marbhad la cloinn hui anluain 7 lá cloinn
pemainn uí anluain hi tpairg baile dúine dealecan.

Peidlimiú mac toirpdealbairg mic aeóa uí neill do marbhad lá henri mac
briain na coilleaó mic eoḡain uí neill.

Coppmac mac aeóa mic Dilip meguibir décc.

Colla mac donnchaio mec domnaill do marbhad ma tigh fíin do éaoir
éínead 7 an tigh do loicead, 7 triúr nó cétar do lémarbhad ann don éaoir
cedna.

Brian mac emainn mec domnaill, 7 a mac do marbhad lá cloinn még mat-
gamna 7 lá cloinn tSfain buide meg matgamna.

Aibne mac aibne uí catáin, gorrpaio, 7 Sían gallda, dá mac Shfain (.i.
ó catáin) mic aibne mic diarmada do marbhad la ualtar mac uibilín 7 la
heóin catánaó mac eóin mic domnaill ballairg, 7 lá tomar ua catáin bratair
a naotar uair ar ar a tairpaign tangatcar do denam an marbda hírin.

Mac gillepinnéin .i. toirpdealbairg mac briain mic enrí éropairg, 7 pei-
limiú ruad mac donnchaio mec gillepinnéin décc.

Mág crat (.i. comarba tSmpaill daeócc) diarmait mac marcair mic
muirir mic niocail mic anbhara décc.

Dilip mac uilliam meguibir do marbhad lá hua ceatalán i mbaile Rir-
báir mic an Rivepe belle.

O'Reilly in 1641, as appears from the Depositions in Trinity College, Dublin, F. 3. 3.

The descendants of this Thomas O'Gowen, if he left any, have not been recorded; but it would appear from the tradition in the country that the lands mentioned in this Inquisition passed to another branch of the O'Gowans, who still retain them, or the greater part of them. The principal representatives of the name now in Ireland are, the son of the late Rev. Patrick Smith, perpetual curate of Nantenan, in the county of Limerick; the Rev. James Smith, Rector of Island Magee, and his brother, Joseph Huband Smith, of Dublin, Esq., Barrister at Law; and Philip Smith, Esq., of Cherrymount, in the county of Meath. All these descend from

Edward Smith, Esq., of Cormeen, Moynalty Castle, and Smith Park, in the county of Meath, who was born in 1712, and died in June, 1785. He was the son of Patrick Smith, *alias* O'Gowan, of Gallon, in the parish of Killinkere, commonly called "the Sheriff," who was born in 1685, and died on the 9th of June, 1721. This Patrick, who was the first of this family that embraced the reformed religion, is the first of whom any written monument is preserved; but, according to the tradition in the country, as communicated to the Rev. John Fitzsimons, P. P. of Killinkere, by John Mac Cabe of Gallon, and Brian Reilly of Beagh, in the ninetieth year of their age, and by Andrew Smith of Greaghnacunna, and Bernard Reilly of Cargagh,

Con, the son of O'Donnell, was put in fetters by his father.

John, the son of Carbry O'Neill, was slain by the sons of O'Hanlon and the sons of Redmond O'Hanlon, at Traigh-Bhaile of Dundalk.

Felim, the son of Turlough, son of Hugh O'Neill, was slain by Henry, the son of Brian-na-Coille^d, son of Owen O'Neill.

Cormac, the son of Hugh, son of Philip Maguire, died.

Colla, the son of Donough Mac Donnell, was killed by a flash of lightning in his own house, and the house also was burned; and three or four other persons were nearly killed by the same flash.

Brian, the son of Edmond Mac Donnell, and his sons, were slain by the sons of Mac Mahon and the sons of John Boy Mac Mahon.

Aibhne, the son of Aibhne O'Kane, and Godfrey and John Gallda, two sons of John (i. e. the O'Kane), son of Aibhne, son of Dermot, were slain by Walter Mac Quillin, John Cahanagh, son of John, son of Donnell Ballagh, and Thomas O'Kane, their own father's brother, at whose instigation they came to commit that slaughter.

Mac Gillafinnen, i. e. Turlough, the son of Brian, son of Henry Crossach, and Felim Roe, the son of Donough, who was son of Mac Gillafinnen, died.

Magrath, i. e. Dermot, son of Marcus, son of Maurice, son of Nicholas, son of Andreas, Coarb of the church of St. Daveog, died.

Philip, the son of William Maguire, was slain by O'Cathalain^e, in the town (or residence) of Richard, son of Belle^f the Knight.

in their eightieth year, the aforesaid Patrick Smith, or O'Gowan, was the son of Nicholas Smith of Greaghduff, or Gradu House, in the parish of Killinkere, who was the son of John Smith of Corretinnure, in the same parish, who was the son of Charles Smith of Corretinnure, who was the son of Edward Smith, who was the son of Charles Smith, who was the son of John Smith, who was a judge, and died on circuit at Downpatrick, where there was a monument erected to his memory.

This traditional account of the pedigree of the O'Gowans of Killinkere was communicated to Philip Smith, Esq. of Cherrymount, by the Rev. John Fitzsimons, in a letter not dated, but

which appears to have been written about sixteen years ago. The writer concludes thus:

"The collateral branches of the Smiths I decline to put to paper, as the mere insertion of them" [i. e. of their names] "would fill more than twenty-five Newspapers."

^e *In jest*, an ruccpaú, or "in playfulness." The Earl's people mistook, it would appear, O'Connor's intention.

^d *Brian-na-coille*, i. e. Brian, Bernard, or Barnaby of the wood.

^e *O'Cathalain*.—This name is common in the counties of Louth and Monaghan, where it is anglicised Callan.

^f *Belle*.—This name is anglicised Bellew

Тоиррдеалбад ballad mac uí concóbaire fáilge .i. mac cuinn mic an éalbaig, 7 mac conmapa (cumeada) mac Sfaín mec conmapa décc.

An calbaд mac uí concóbaire fáilge .i. mac cataoir mic cuinn mic an éalbaig do marbad lá cuib do muinter mic iarla urmumán (Semur mac Sfaín mic Semair buitileir) .i. le maigirteir garb, 7 maigirteir garb féin do gabail póceóir la iarla cille dapa.

Cpeaca mópa la catál mac тоиррдеалбаг ui pagallair, 7 le cloinn mécc matgamna (.i. Rémann) glairne 7 brian, 7 le giolla pattraiс mac aoda óicc mécc matgamna (ar tarrainг catáil uí paigillig) ar ua pagallair .i. ar Seaan mac catáil mic eoгаin, 7 ar a bpaiteirib ar éna.

Cpeaca mópa ele la hua pagallig ar cloinn glairne uí paigillig, 7 mac Sfaín buide mecc matgamna .i. eoгаin do marbad a tópaigeет na cpeac pin lá cloinn glairne, 7 gearóid mac émann mic tomair mic peilim ui paigillig do gabail ar in tópaigeет ceona.

Sfaín buide mac eoccaín mic Ruðpaige mic apogail meг matgamna décc hi pfeil tigeapnair.

Domnall mac enpi mic eoccaín, 7 giolla pattraiс mac caemaoil do gabail 7 mac caemaoil (.i. emann) do marbad la cloinn Remaínн mégmátgamna .i. glairne 7 brian. Ro marbad, 7 no gabad pócáide oile don cup pin cenmoetairide. Domnall tra do elud ar caiplén Muineacáin hi ccionn tpeétmáine iar na gabail.

Ua cléiricч тадеc cam ollam uí domnaill i neicpi hi filideact 7 a pfnéur pfi tige aoidib coitcinn do épénair 7 do tpuaccáirib décc iar mbpfit buada ó domán 7 ó éfman.

Pláig iongnátaс ipin mibe .i. pláig ceてopa nuair piéte, 7 гac aen tñicчb tap an pe pin nó téapnaб, 7 ní gabad naoidin nó leinb bícca.

^a *Great depredations.*—The construction of the original is closely followed in this translation, but the following arrangement of the language would be better :

"Cathal, the son of Turlough O'Reilly, drew to his aid Glasny and Brian, the sons of Mac Mahon (Redmond) and Gilla-Patrick, the son of Hugh Oge Mac Mahon, and they committed great depredations upon the property of O'Reilly

(John, the son of Cathal, son of Owen) and his relatives."

^b *St. Tighefnach.*—He was patron saint of Clones, in the county of Monaghan, where his festival was celebrated on the 4th of April, according to the Feilire Aengais, and the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys.

ⁱ *Donnell, the son of Henry.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is called "Don-

Turlough, the son of O'Conor Faly, i. e. the son of Con, son of Calvagh, and Mac Namara, i. e. Cumeadha, the son of John Mac Namara, died.

Calvagh, the son of O'Conor Faly, i. e. the son of Cahir, son of Con, son of Calvagh, was slain by one of the people of the Earl of Ormond (James, the son of John, son of James Butler), i. e. by Master Gart; and Master Gart was himself taken prisoner immediately afterwards by the Earl of Kildare.

Great depredations^s were committed by Cathal, son of Turlough O'Reilly, and by the sons of Mac Mahon (i. e. Redmond), Glasny and Brian, and by Gilla-Patrick, the son of Hugh Oge Mac Mahon, at the instance of Cathal O'Reilly, upon O'Reilly, i. e. John, the son of Cathal, son of Owen, and upon all his relatives.

Other great depredations were committed by O'Reilly upon the sons of Glasny O'Reilly; and the son of John Boy Mac Mahon, i. e. Owen, was slain by the sons of Glasny, in the pursuit of the preys; and Garrett, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Felim O'Reilly, was taken prisoner in the same pursuit.

John Boy, the son of Owen, son of Rury, son of Ardgall Mac Mahon, died on the festival-day of St. Tighernach^b.

Donnell, the son of Henry^l, son of Owen, and Gilla-Patrick Mac Cawell, were taken prisoners; and Mac Cawell (i. e. Edmond) was slain by the sons of Redmond Mac Mahon, i. e. Glasny and Brian. Many others besides these were slain and taken prisoners on that occasion. Donnell, however, made his escape from the castle of Muineachan^k a week after his capture.

O'Clery, i. e. Teige Cam, Ollav to O'Donnell in literature, poetry, and history, a man who had kept a house of general hospitality for the mighty and the needy, died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world.

An unusual plague^l [raged] in Meath, i. e. a plague of twenty-four hours' duration; and any one who survived it beyond that period recovered. It did not attack infants or little children.

nell, the son of O'Neill, i. e. the son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill."

^k *Muineachan*, now Monaghan, the head town of the county of Monaghan.

^l *An unusual plague*.—In the Dublin copy

of the Annals of Ulster this is called *pluó alluip*, i. e. the sweating plague. For a curious account of this "sad contagion which no former age knew," the reader is referred to Ware's Annals of Ireland at the year 1491. It is also

Mac iarla upmúman do teaóit i n-eirinn iar mbéit athaio fóda hi racc-
raib. Sluaiccead lairib, lá hua mbriain co na bpaib, 7 la mac uilliam
cloinne Riocaird i n-outhaig buitilepac 7 umla buitilepac do tabac do mac
an iarla 7 gaoibil laigean do gabail leó. An mbe do millead lap an roépaide
rin. Spáio na ccaopac i náit chiat do loíccad on iurair. Síu do denam iarrin
stopra 7 an iurair [i. etir mac iarla upmúman 7 iarla cille dapa], i. ionad
a atar péin ag gac aon díob 7 ionad an rí 7 i n-eirinn, i. an cloideam 7
gac ar bñ lair do cor i n-olaim airdíruicc aia chiat nó go ríidíob an
rí stopra 7 co cuiréad ar an ccoípaio iat. Bá hé roéann ar an léicc
iarla cille dapa a oíic, i. an iurairéit de, 7 tóir ar éirig a bapántur
gall mbe pó dáig ná ro cónaíruic lair i naccad mic iarla upmúman,

described by Polydore Virgil, and by Lord Bacon in his Life of King Henry VII.

^m *The son of the Earl of Ormond.*—He was Sir James Ormond, the natural son of John, Earl of Ormond, who died on his pilgrimage to Jerusalem in the year 1478.—See Ware's Annals of Ireland at the year 1492; and Leland's History of Ireland, book iii. c. 4. Thomas, the seventh Earl of Ormond, who was in high favour with Henry VII., was employed at this period on an embassy in France. The fact of the Butlers submitting to Sir James Ormond as their chief, is not mentioned in any of the published histories of Ireland.

ⁿ *The street of the sheep,* now corruptly Shipstreet; but on Speed's map of Dublin, published in 1610, it is correctly written Sheepstreet. In Oxfordshire, and the neighbouring counties, the word sheep is now pronounced short, as if written *shipp*.

^o *His own father's place.*—The language is left defective here by the Four Masters, for no two persons are mentioned. The English and Anglo-Irish accounts of these transactions state that the Earl of Kildare, who was suspected by King Henry VII. of some new plots, was removed from his office of Lord Deputy, and that

Walter Fitz-Simons, Archbishop of Dublin, was substituted in his place as Deputy, under Jasper, Duke of Bedford; and also that Rowland Fitz Eustace, Baron of Portlester, the Earl of Kildare's father-in-law, was removed from his office of High Treasurer of Ireland, and that the King promoted to that office Sir James Ormond, the natural son of the celebrated John, Earl of Ormond, who died at Jerusalem in 1478. The Four Masters, whose knowledge of these transactions was imperfect, should have arranged this passage as follows:

“The street of the sheep in Dublin was burned by Garrett Fitzgerald, Earl of Kildare, Lord Deputy of Ireland. A peace was afterwards concluded between him and Sir James Butler” [Ormond], “the son of the great Earl John, on these conditions, viz., that each of them should have his father's place (that is, that Fitzgerald should be simply Earl of Kildare, and Sir James Butler should be Earl of Ormond, or chief of the Butlers); and that the office of Lord Deputy of Ireland, the sword of state, and every privilege connected with it, should be transferred to the Archbishop of Dublin, until the King should settle their disputes and set all to rights. The reason for

The son of the Earl of Ormond^m came to Ireland, after having been a long time in England. An army was led by him, by O'Brien, with his kinsmen, and Mac William of Clanrickard, into the country of the Butlers, where they compelled the Butlers to give the Earl's son pledges of their submission. The Irish [chieftains] of Leinster were taken prisoners, and Meath was ravaged, by this army. The Street of the Sheep^a in Dublin was burned by the Lord Justice. A peace was afterwards concluded between them [*recte* Sir James Ormond] and the Lord Justice, on these conditions, that each of them should have his own father's place, and that the deputyship in Ireland, i. e. the possession of the sword [of state], and every thing connected with it, should be transferred to the Archbishop of Dublin, until the King should settle their disputes, and set them to rights. The reason for which the Earl of Kildare resigned his office^p of Lord Justice, and withdrew himself from the English of Meath, was, that they had not assisted him against the son of the Earl of Ormond.

which the Earl of Kildare resigned his office of Lord Deputy on this occasion, and afterwards withdrew his assistance from the English of Meath, was because they had not assisted him against the son of the Earl of Ormond."

On this removal of the Earl of Kildare, and the squabbles between him and Sir James Ormond, Leland has the following able observations :

"These changes shew the secret assiduity of the prelate, and Plunket in particular, in practising at the Court of England, and supplanting their former associates ; nor could they fail to excite jealousies and dissatisfactions. The Earl of Kildare, disgusted at his abrupt removal, was still more provoked at seeing Ormond" [i. e. Sir James Ormond] "return to Ireland vested with high authority, to revive the power of his rivals, the Butlers, and to supply the absence of the present Earl of Ormond, who was in high favour with the king, and employed on an embassy in France. The Knight, on his part, was little careful to keep terms with the hereditary enemy of his house, whose power and

influence he conceived to be considerably in their wane. The mutual pride and animosity of these competitors burst forth at once on the arrival of Ormond. They flew to arms without the least regard to the authority of government, and continued their petty broil to the great annoyance and confusion of the English subjects, as well as the encouragement of the Irish insurgents."—Book iii. c. 4.

Ware and Cox state that Sir James Ormond came to Ireland in June this year, with a small band of soldiers, and that upon some quarrel between him and the Earl of Kildare, near Dublin, there was a skirmish, which proved very prejudicial to both families ; but neither of them, nor any other Anglo-Irish authority, mentions that Sheep-street was burned on this occasion by the Earl of Kildare.

^p *Resigned his office.*—This is false, for Kildare was certainly removed by the King. It is also stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster that the Earl of Kildare resigned his office of Justiciary this year, and withdrew his assistance from the English of Meath, because they would

Tangatar uile iomha do gallaib treimhtríde uair ro crechad, 7 ro loircead go coiténh iate ar gac air do ina ttimceall lá gaoidealaib iar na tréicefn don iarla.

hoibhí do mac maolruanaib megragnaill aóbar toirig conmaicne réin na bfoimorac 7 ré fíh décc maraon ríh do marbad, 7 do loircead i ttrímpall cille trenain for bhu rionna lá phloet caatil óicc mécc ragnaill, 7 lá muintir éarballáin.

.Creac lá heogan ua Ruairc i nuib bhríh na rionna dia ro marbad mac uí bhríh caatil mac muircehrtaig mic taidg mic corbmaic.

Forbair la concobar mac diarmata tigearna maige luirc for éar-paicc loca cé, 7 ua domnaill da éor di do dhuim ríoda.

Caírlén baile na huamaib do aidoenaim lá phloet aoda mec diarmata.

Concobar ócc mac concobair mic caatil óicc megragnaill do marbad lá phloet Maoileclainn megragnaill.

Slóiccead lá hua ndomnaill, la hua Ruairc 7 lá heocan ua Ruairc hi muintir eolair do éabac tigearnaíh uí ruairc a cloinn maoileclainn, 7 a bhrímhí uime 7 an tíh do millead eiríh arbar 7 foircením. Megragnaill do gairm dóib duilliam mac IR i nacchaib Maoileclainn mic uilliam baí athaib foda iríh toirígeet ina aenar.

Muircearac mac matgamna uí bhríh do écc da gonaib i ttríadmuíhain iar na lot ar an pluiccead reirpate .i. ploiccead mic iarla upmuíhain.

Anluan mac matgamna uí bhríh do marbad la phloet donnchaib uí bhríh.

Aod mac flanncha da ollam ttríadmuíhain i ppéinshur, 7 a mbríetínar décc.

Taócc mac Sfain mic taidcc mec donnchaib, 7 corbmac mac concobair

not join him against the son of the Earl of Ormond, and that they were left an easy prey to the Irish; but the mere Irish writers had no opportunity of becoming acquainted with the exact nature of these transactions.

¹ *Conmaicne-Rein-na-bh-Fomorach*, i. e. Conmaicne of the track of the Fomorians.—See note °, under the year 1243, p. 308, *supra*.

² *Cill-Trenain*.—The Editor has not been able

to find any church of this name near the Shannon in the county of Leitrim. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster this church is called Cill-Srianain.

³ *Muintir-Carolan*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Mulveys, who were seated along the Shannon, in the barony and county of Leitrim. See the years 1355, 1486, 1528.

⁴ *Baile-na-huamha*, i. e. town of the cave,

The English suffered many injuries in consequence of this, for, as soon as the Earl abandoned them, they were universally plundered and burned from every quarter by the Irish.

Hubert, son of Mulrony Mac Rannall, heir to the chieftainship of Conmaicne-Rein-na-bh-Fomorach^a, and sixteen men along with him, were slain and burned in the church of Cill-Trenain', on the banks of the Shannon, by the descendants of Cathal Oge Mac Rannall, and by the Muintir-Carolan'.

A depredation was committed by Owen O'Rourke in the territory of Hy-Briuin-na-Sinna, and he slew the son of O'Beirne (Cathal, the son of Murtough, who was son of Teige, son of Cormac).

Conor Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, laid siege to the Rock of Lough Key; but he was compelled by O'Donnell to desist, and make peace.

The castle of Baile-na-Huamha' was re-erected by the descendants of Hugh Mac Dermot.

Conor Oge, son of Conor, who was son of Cathal Oge Mac Rannall, was slain by the descendants of Melaghlín Mac Rannall.

An army was led by O'Donnell, O'Rourke, and Owen O'Rourke, into Muintir-Eolais, in order to compel the sons of Melaghlín to submit to the authority of O'Rourke [as their chief lord], which was refused; and the country was destroyed, both its corn and buildings. And they styled William, son of Ir, the Mac Rannall, in opposition to Melaghlín, the son of William, who had been for a long time the sole chieftain^u.

Murtough, the son of Mahon O'Brien, died in Thomond of the wounds which he had received on the hosting aforesaid, i. e. the hosting of the son of the Earl of Ormond^w.

Hanlon, the son of Mahon O'Brien, was slain by the descendants of Donough O'Brien.

Hugh Mac Clancy, Chief Brehon and Professor of Law in Thomond, died.

Teige, the son of John, son of Teige Mac Donough, and Cormac, the son

now sometimes called Ballynahovagh, but more generally Cavetown. It is situated near the small village of Croghan, in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.—See notes under the year 1487, p. 1152, *supra*.

^u *Sole chieftain*, literally, "who was for a long time in the chieftainship alone."

^w *The son of the Earl of Ormond*.—This was Sir James Ormond (the natural son of John, Earl of Ormond), whom the Irish attempted

mic domnaill caim do comēuitim lé apoile ar an nḡaebaiḡ, ḡ apoile diob do ḡiorrbað a ḡeile an méio do epna ðib.

ḡrian mac neill ḡallba ḡ eimear a mac do ḡabail a mebaill lá ḡallaib cairrḡe fḡḡḡura, ḡ a ḡioðnacal do ḡloinn cūinn mec aeða buide.

Mac ruðraiḡe mec uiðilín co rochaiðe móir do troiḡeaḡaib amaille fḡir do mārbað lá hua ccaḡán.

ΑΙΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΤ, 1493.

Αἰοις Κριοτ, Μιλε, ceitpe cēd, noḡat, a tḡí.

An tairicel ua lucairén, (eogain,) paol cléiriḡ décc.

O Néill, .i. conn mac enri mic eoccam laim ḡioðnaicte réd ḡ maóine fear cḡoða cocḡtaḡ do mārbað i meabail lá a deapbḡaḡair fḡin Enri ócc.

Ua domnaill do ðol i tḡir eoccam ar tḡappaing domnaill mic enri mic eogain, ḡ ua neill do ḡairm do domnaill, ḡ bḡaiḡde an tḡipe do ḡabail dó cen mo éa ó ccaḡain, ḡ o mealláin. O neill eile do ḡairm denri ócc (i nacchaib domnaill) lá hua ccaḡán ḡ lá hua meallain, ḡ nḡr bó tḡḡta uair bá hé domnaill an fḡinnḡior.

Domnaill mac eogain mic eogain mic neill óicc uí neill do mārbað la ḡḡoiḡ do muinḡir aḡt mic cūinn mic enri uí neill.

Ua moḡoða conall mac dauid do mārbað fa cāirlén baile na mbaḡlaḡ hi

to establish in the earldom, contrary to the English law of succession.

* *Gaebhach*, now Geevagh, a mountain in the barony of Boyle, in the north-east extremity of the county of Roscommon.

† Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following passages not transcribed by the Four Masters :

"A. D. 1492. A part of the wood of the Holy Cross was found buried in the earth at Rome in this year, namely, the board which was over Christ's head, on which was written in the time of the crucifixion, *Jesu Nazarenius rex Judeorum*, which inscription was found upon it in that place. It was Helena, the mother of the Em-

peror Constantine, that left this board hidden there.

"The head of the lance by which Longinus wounded the side of Christ was sent to Rome in this year by the Lord of the Turks.

"Great scarcity in Ireland this year.

"A dry summer this year; and twenty-one years" [have elapsed] "since the last hot summer.

"Aengus Mac-an-Ulty, a Friar Minor of the Observance, a good and famous preacher, *in Autumno obiit*.

"The sons of Donough Maguire, namely, Gilla-Duv and Philip, and Edmond, the son of Gilla-Duv, made an irruption into Senadh-Mic-Manus" [now Belle-Isle, in Lough Erne], "and

of Conor, son of Donnell Cam, fell by each other on Gaebhach^a; and others of them [the Mac Donough family] who survived, maimed each other.

Brian, the son of Niall Gallda [O'Neill], and Ever, his son, were treacherously taken prisoners by the English of Carrickfergus, and delivered up to the sons of Con, the son of Hugh Boy.

The son of Rury Mac Quillin, and a great number of foot soldiers along with him, were slain by O'Kane^b.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1493.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety-three.

The Official O'Luchairen^a (Owen), a learned ecclesiastic, died.

O'Neill, i. e. Con, the son of Henry, son of Owen, the bestower of jewels^a and riches, a brave and warlike man, was treacherously^b killed by his own brother, Henry Oge.

O'Donnell went to Tyrone, at the instance of O'Donnell, the son of Henry, son of Owen; and Donnell was nominated O'Neill; and he brought away the hostages of the country, except [those of] O'Kane and O'Mellan. Henry Oge was nominated another O'Neill by O'Kane and O'Mellan, in opposition to Donnell, which was not lawful, as Donnell was the senior.

Donnell, the son of Owen, son of Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill, was slain by a party of the people of Art, the son of Con, son of Henry O'Neill.

O'More, i. e. Connell, the son of David, was slain at the castle of Baile na-

committed a depredation there, and slew two inoffensive farmers. 'Sed ipsi comprehensi sunt in superbiâ suâ, et Dominus visitavit iniquitatem eorum, et versi sunt in fugam ac xiv. de electis ipsorum submersi sunt quasi plumbum in aquis, et descenderunt sicut lapis in profundum; et quia Dominus non erat cum eis cum insurrexerunt homines in ipsos sine dubio aqua absorruit eos, ut ait Psalmista: quia misit Dominus iram suam quæ devoravit eos.' And Edmond, the son of Gilla-Duv, and two of his people, were taken prisoners on this occasion, and they were deprived of the prey. This hap-

pened towards the end of the year, i. e. the Saturday before Christmas."

^a O'Luchairen.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, he is called "an coifficel hua lúcaipen." The name is now anglicised Loughren.

^a Bestower of jewels, lám tsoibnaité réo, literally, "hand of the bestowing of jewels, or precious gifts."

^b Treacherously, i meabail.—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster have "felonice for the i meabail of the Four Masters, and adds the exact date, "6. Idus Januarii."

cepié búlbaé la opeim do muintir iarla cille dapa, .i. gearóit mac tomair
 uí mórda γ υα móρδα do denaín do niall mac doínnail.

O hanluain, .i. emann puad mac murchaíð do marbað la cloinn aoda mic
 eoḡain uí neill.

Mac artáin Pátraiac mac aoda puad décc.

Fionnguala ingín uí concobair fáilge, .i. an calbaé mac murchaíð bñ
 í doínnail, niall garb mac toirpdealbais an fiona, γ po ba bñ iarain daod
 buíde mac briain ballais, bñ do coimeio a febdaet iar nécc na ndeigfeap
 rin fpi pé naoí mbliadna cétacáctt go hionnraic onopaé cpaibdeé caontuē-
 paéctac décc an 25. lul.

Caitríona ingín aoda puad még matḡamna (bñ pñe uí Raḡallais, .i.
 toirpdealbais mic Ssain mic eoḡain) décc.

Niall mac Ssain buíde uí neill décc ma bpaigdsnar.

An dá ua neill (.i. dá mac enpi mic eoḡain), .i. doínnall γ enpi ócc do
 tocar fpi apoile ag an nglarðromainn, γ bpipeað ap doínnall co na muintir.
 Mac doínnail (.i. Raḡnall) conrapal gallócclac uí néill co na triup mac,
 Somairle, Ruaiðri, γ tuatál, γ emann mac mec doínnail móir, .i. Mac colla
 mic toirpdealbais mic ḡiollaspuicc, Mac Ruaiðri mic aoda ballais mec
 doínnail, dubḡall γ donnchað ócc dá mac donnchaíð még doínnail, Emann
 mac Ssain buíde uí neill, aod bpeirneac mac Ssain mic airt, Ua haoða, .i.
 fírdoréa mac an ballais uí aoda γ dpong mop ele do marbað ann cen mo

^e *Baile-na-m-Bachlach*, i. e. the town of the
 shepherds. This castle was situated in the pa-
 rish of Kilberry, near the Barrow, in the county
 of Kildare.

^a *Crioch-Bulbach*, i. e. the country of the
 Bulbys, an old Anglo-Irish family who were
 seated in this territory, but who are long ex-
 tinct.—See note under the year 1489, from
 which it will be seen that their territory lay
 along the Barrow. It was the name of a dis-
 trict on the east side of the Barrow, between
 Monastereven and Athy. Its position appears
 from a poem in the *Leabhar Branach*, preserved
 in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin,
 H. l. 14, in which it is stated that Bulby lived
 at Baile-nua, which can be proved to be the

present Newtown, in the parish of Kilberry,
 near Athy, in the county of Kildare. Thus, in
 a poem describing the martial achievements of
 O'Byrne, the following places are mentioned as
 plundered by him :

"Cill beapa at diais a nofé cruib,
 'Sa baile nua a mbíod búlbuis,
 Ní tair teirde ón dá baile,
 ḡlair Eile ran Uppaíde.

"Kilberry after thee is void of cattle,
 And Baile-nua in which Bulby used to be,
 Not softly didst thou pass from the two towns,
 Glassealy and the Nurney."

All these places are situated not far from the
 Barrow, in the barony of Western Narragh and

m-Bachlach^c, in Crioich-Bulbach^d, by a party of the people of the Earl of Kildare, i. e. Garrett, the son of Thomas O'More^e [*recte* Fitzgerald] ; and Niall, son of Donnell, was made O'More.

O'Hanlon, i. e. Edmond Roe, the son of Murrough, was slain by the sons of Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill.

Mac Artan, i. e. Patrick, the son of Hugh Roe, died.

Finola, the daughter of O'Connor Faly, i. e. Calvagh, the son of Murrough, and wife of O'Donnell, i. e. Niall Garv, son of Turlough-an-Fhiona, and who was afterwards the wife of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh (O'Neill), a woman who had preserved her widowhood^f for the period of forty-nine years after the death of these good men, had deported herself chastely, honourably, piously, and religiously, died on the 25th of July.

Catherine, the daughter of Hugh Roe Mac Mahon, and wife of O'Reilly, i. e. Turlough, son of John, son of Owen, died.

Niall, the son of John Boy O'Neill, died in captivity.

The two O'Neills, i. e. Donnell and Henry Oge, the two sons of Henry, son of Owen, fought a battle with each other at Glasdromainn^g, where Donnell and his people were routed. In this battle were slain Mac Donnell (i. e. Randal), constable of O'Neill's gallowglasses, with his three sons, Sorley, Rory, and Tuathal ; Edmond, the son of Mac Donnell More, i. e. the son of Colla, son of Turlough, son of Gillespick ; the son of Rory, son of Hugh Ballagh Mac Donnell ; Dowell and Donough Oge, the two sons of Donough Mac Donnell ; Edmond, the son of John Boy O'Neill ; Hugh Breifneach, the son of John, son of Art ; and O'Haedha^h (Ferdoragh, the son of Ballagh O'Haedha), with a great

Rheban, except Nurney, which is in the barony of Western Ophaly.

^c *Garrett, the son of Thomas O'More.*—This passage is copied incorrectly by the Four Masters. It runs as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster :

"A. D. 1493. O'More, i. e. Connell, the son of David O'More, was killed this year at the castle of Baile-na-m-Bathlach, by a party of the people of the Earl of Kildare, i. e. of Garret, the son of Thomas, and O'More was made of Niall, the son of Donnell O'More."

The mistake lies in inserting *u* mópó, i. e. the genitive case of *ua* mópó, after Garrett, the son of Thomas.

^f *Her widowhood, a feóbaict.*—This should be *a feóbaict*, as in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. It is formed from *feóob*, a widow.

^g *Glasdromainn*, i. e. the green ridge, now Glasdrummond, in the parish of Aghaloo, barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone.—See Ordnance map of Tyrone, sheet 60.

^h *O'Haedha.*—This name is very common

τάτ. Ro γαβαδ ann mall mac Sflain buide¹ uí neill, aed mac domnaill mic enpi í neill, γ donnchaδ mac caetmaoil co poeaidib oile.

O domnaill, .i. aod puad co na cloinn conn, γ aod do dol mór pluag go maiteib ioctairi connact im ua Ruairc péilim mac donnchaδ mic tigearnain óig im eoḡan mac tigearnain mic taiocc. aobair tigearna breipne an tan pin im domnaill mac eoḡain uí concobair tigearna ioctairi connact, γ iar na ttiomól co na poeairde go haonbaile, tucc ua domnaill a acchaδ por coicead ulaδ por gaδ noipead co páinicc trian congail, arpiδe i lfe caetail, arpiδe i nuib eaδad, γ arpiδe i noipeairib. Ro hoipeccδ γ po cpeachaδ lfe caetail lair don cup pin γ gaδ típ tpep a ndeachaδ dá mbaoí i néccairte ppiy. An cein tria boí piriδ por an cupur pin po ttiomail ua neill, .i. enpi ócc mac enpi mic eoḡain a poeairte im macc matgamna, .i. aod ócc mac aoda puad mic puδpaigne, im mag aongura, aod mac aipe mic aoda co líon a poeairde, γ co pluag diairmiδe cen mo táτ piδe. Ruccpat an pluag iomda pin por ua ndomnaill i mbeanduib boipe co po iadpat poime γ na diaδ. Ro puilngfoh γ po hiomēpad an tanporlann pin lá hua ndomnaill co cobpuid comnair co pangattar a pluaga lair ina nomláine tar doḡaing na conaipe. Iar poctain do na maiteib ceetapda go haon maigin po opdaigrfe γ po cop-aigris a poeairde aghaδ ind aghaδ. Ro peapad comlínz pioδa ainpda, γ iomairce ainpur aicemil stoppa. Ro cuimniz cáe díob a pñgoim, γ a nua pola dia poile. Áct cña po mebad maδm po deóδ por ua neill co na poeairte. Ro mapbad in tan pin lá hua ndomnaill, Sflain puad mac donnchaδ mécc matgamna co poeaidib ele, γ ní po léicc dopeata dñpud an laoi γ topaiz na hoide do pluag uí domnaill an maδm do lñmain amail po ba

throughout the province of Ulster, but now anglicised Hughes. In the south of Ireland it is variously anglicised O'Hea, O'Hee, O'Hay, and Hayes.

¹ *Orior*, i. e. O'Hanlon's country, in the county of Armagh. O'Donnell must have plundered this territory on his way to Trian-Chongail, or Clannaboy, or on his way home after having routed O'Neill's forces at Beanna-Boirche in Iveagh, for the territory of Orior lies west of Beanna-Boirche, and on O'Donnell's way home to Tirconnell.

¹ *Beanna-Boirche*, i. e. the Peaks of Boirche, so called from Boirche, the shepherd of Ross, King of Ulster in the third century, who herded the king's cattle on these mountains.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 69. This name is still applied to that part of the Mourne mountains, in the county of Down, in which the River Bann has its source, where there is a moat still called Mota-Beanna-Boirche. The situation of these Beanna, or peaks, is distinctly pointed out in the Dinnsenchus, where it is stated that the shepherd Boirche could view

number of others. Niall, the son of John Boy O'Neill; Hugh, the son of Donnell, son of Henry O'Neill; Donough Mac Cawell, and many others, were taken prisoners in this battle.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, and his sons, Con and Hugh, went with a great army to the chiefs of Lower Connaught; he was joined by O'Rourke, i. e. Felim, the son of Donough, son of Tiernan Oge; by Owen, the son of Tiernan, son of Teige, at that time heir to the lordship of Breifny; and by Donnell, the son of Owen O'Connor, Lord of Lower Connaught. And after they had collected their forces to one place, O'Donnell proceeded directly eastward into the province, until he arrived in Trian-Chongail. From thence he proceeded into Lecale, thence into Iveagh, and thence into Orior^l; and he ravaged and plundered Lecale, and every territory through which he passed that was hostile to him. While he [O'Donnell] was on this expedition, O'Neill, i. e. Henry Oge, the son of Henry, son of Owen, assembled his forces, and was joined by Mac Mahon, i. e. Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Rury, and by Magennis, i. e. Hugh, the son of Art, son of Hugh, with all their forces, and a countless host of others besides them. This numerous army [of O'Neill] overtook O'Donnell at Beanna-Boirche^l, and encompassed him in the van and the rear; but O'Donnell sustained and withstood this overwhelming force firmly and powerfully^k, until he led his army in safety through the difficulties of the pass^l. At length the chiefs of both armies, reaching a level plain, arranged and marshalled their forces for an engagement; and a fierce and obstinate conflict, and a furious and dreadful battle, was fought between them, in which they bore in mind all their old enmities and new hatreds to one another. O'Neill and his forces were finally routed. In this battle O'Donnell slew John Roe, the son of Donough Mac Mahon, and many others; and the darkness at the close of the day, and beginning of the night^m, prevented O'Donnell's forces from following

from their tops all the lands southwards as far as Dundalk, and northwards as far as Dunsobhairce!

^k *Firmly and powerfully*, co coḃraḃ coḃnaḃ.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is *gu calma coḃraḃ*, i. e. bravely and firmly.

^l *Difficulties of the pass*, i. e. through the dif-

ficult passes of the mountain.

^m *Beginning of the night, &c.*, that is, in one word, "the dusk." This is an attempt at swelling the style by multiplying words for the mere purpose of sound. In the Annals of Ulster the reading is more correctly given thus:

"7 muna beir foigḃ na hoḃeḃ doib po baḃ ppaenmaḃm poim hua noomnaill, i. e.

laimn leó comó fí do rígenpat poplongpopt na hoíðce rin do gabail bail in po rraínrte an maíðm rin beinne boirce. Ro arceanáttar dia ttiðib iar ná mparac iar mbriúe buaða 7 corccair gac típe gur a pangattar.

ðripeað pop ua cconcobair ppaílge (.i. catáoir mac cuinn mic an cálbaið) lá Mað eoðaccain (Semur mac Connla mic aóða buíðe) 7 mac uí concobair Taðð mac catáoir, Mac toirpðealbaið ballaið uí concobair, Mac airt uí concobair, 7 da mac aóða uí maonaið do gabail ann, 7 ceípe píct eac do buain díob.

Toirpðealbac mac taiðð uí concobair, 7 catál mac muirceírtaið mic peilim uí concobair do epoçað lá hua cconcobair ppaílge catáoir mac cuinn, et cetepa.

Cophmac mac diarmatta mec diarmatta tanairi maiðe luipce do mparbað lá cloinn Ruaiðri mec diarmatta.

Cpeac la cloinn Ruaiðri mec diarmatta pop pñioct taiðce uí concobair, 7 conn mac peiðlimið finn uí concobair, 7 tomaltað ócc mac tomaltaiðe an einið mec diarmatta do mparbað leo.

Mac conmiðe, .i. taiðce mac concobair puaið mic eacmaircaíð paí píð ðana 7 pòðlaimnteac do mparbað lá moðaið dia muinri pñin, .i. mac uí élu-máin.

Concobair mac uí ðalaið bpeirne décc.

Conntae cille ðapa 7 ceall ðapa pém do lopccað lá mac iarpla upmu-man.

Semur mageoðaccain taoíreac cenél piachað mic néill décc, 7 laiðneac a bpaíar do gabail a ionaið.

and were it not for the nearness of the night to them, O'Donnell would have routed them before him."

^a *O'Maenaigh*.—This name is now anglicised Mooney. There is a respectable family of the name at Lemanaghan in the King's County, and another near Athlone, in the county of Westmeath. The name O'Maenaigh is found in various parts of Ireland, but variously anglicised. In Connaught it is made Meeny; in Meath and in the north of Ireland, Mooney; and in the south of Leinster and in Munster, Mainy.

^o *Deprived of eighty horses*, ceípe píct eac do buain díob, literally, "four score horses were taken from them."

^p *The son of the Earl of Ormond*, i. e. Sir James Ormond (the natural son of the celebrated John, Earl of Ormond), whom the O'Briens of Thomas and their adherents attempted to establish as the chief of the Butlers.—See Ware's *Annals of Ireland* at the year 1493, where it is stated that James Ormond, Treasurer of Ireland, with fire and sword burned up and destroyed the farms and possessions of the Earl of Kildare,

up the pursuit as they wished. They, therefore, pitched their camp for that night at the place where they gained the battle, at Beanna-Boirche, and on the morrow proceeded to their homes, after having gained victory and sway in every territory through which they had passed.

O'Connor Faly (i. e. Cahir, the son of Con, son of Calvach), was defeated by Mageoghegan (James, the son of Conla, son of Hugh Boy), and the son of Teige, the son of Cahir, son of Turlough Ballagh O'Connor, the son of Art O'Connor, and the two sons of O'Maenaigh^a, were taken prisoners in the conflict, and deprived of eighty horses^o.

Turlough, the son of Teige O'Connor, and Cathal, the son of Murtough, son of Felim O'Connor, were hanged by O'Connor Faly (Cahir, the son of Con, &c.)

Cormac, the son of Dermot Mac Dermot, Tanist of Moylurg, was slain by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot.

A depredation was committed by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot upon the descendants of Teige O'Connor ; and Con, the son of Felim Finn O'Connor, and Tomaltagh Oge, the son of Tomaltagh the Hospitable Mac Dermot, were slain by them.

Mac Namee, i. e. Teige, the son of Conor Roe, son of Eachmarcach, an eminent poet and a good scholar, was slain by a labourer, one of his own people, i. e. the son of O'Clumhain.

Conor, the son of O'Daly of Breifny, died.

The county of Kildare and Kildare itself were burned by the son of the Earl of Ormond^p.

James Mageoghegan, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach-mic-Neill, died ; and Laighneach, his brother, assumed his place^q.

and his friends, in the county of Kildare.

^a Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster give an account of a nocturnal aggression made by Henry, the son of Melaglin, son of Murtough O'Neill, upon his namesake Henry, son of Brian, son of Owen O'Neill, while the latter was confined with a broken leg. The former killed the wife of the latter, and then made towards the place where he himself was confined, to kill him. When the latter perceived

his design, remembering his own nobility and valour, like Cuchullin of old, he sprang upon his sound leg to the staff on which he used to rest while confined with his broken limb, and taking his short knife into his heroic hand he stuck it into the belly of the aggressor, and wounded him mortally, and received in turn a wound of which he expired on the spot. Thus the two Henrys mutually slew each other (*Ceciderunt se invicem*).

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1494..

Αοιρ Cριορτ, Mile, ceirre céo, nocat, a cfeair.

An ingfnoub ingfn uí domnaill (aoð Ruað) bfn neill mic cuinn mec aoða buíde uí neill décc.

Cuulað mac aoða mic eocain mic neill óicc í neill, Eoðan mac domnaill ballaig méguoir, ðrian mac ðiarmata í dubða 7 O pfrðail conmac mac Sðain mic domnaill mic Sðain mic domnaill an ðapa taoípeac do baí an tan pin ipin anðale décc.

Giollapattraice mac mec maðnupa meguoir décc, 7 a aðnacal i ndún na ngall an tpeap lá iarttain.

Domnaill mac eoðain ui concobair tigeapna pliccig, pfr aðmar ionnpaig-tec pear aða paíbe ó coirppliab co bun duíbe ma linn láin 7 ma tobar téct do marbað 7 do lopcað a meabail ap ðpeir i mbaðbóun in cairplein hi mbun pinne la cloinn Ruaðori mic toirpðealbais capraig (Sðan 7 brian), 7 Ruaðori mac toirpðelbais capraig do ðabail a ionaid.

Tuatál mac toirpðealbais na mapc uí neill, 7 epí pin décc ðia muintip im mupchað ua lopcáin do marbað lá cloinn éana, 7 lá cloinn brian na coilleað mic eoðain uí neill.

Toirpðealbac mac donchað mic tomair með paipaðain do marbað la cloinn eocain mic tomáir, 7 lá pearðal mac tomáir mic tomáir með paipaðain ðupcōp paigbe.

Coin bfnach mac maolmuire mec puibne co nopuing ðia gallóðlaçanb do marbað lá taðcc mac cuinn mic domnaill mic eoðain uí neill, 7 lá haoð puað mac ðlaipe mic pemainn mic Ruðpaige með maðgaína, 7 a naðnacal i naðmaça.

¹ *Bunduff*, bunbuíbe, i. e. the mouth of the River Duff. This river, which is called *Niger*, i. e. the black river, in the Book of Armagh, is now called Duff. It forms for a short distance the boundary between the counties of Sligo and Leitrim, and discharges itself into the bay of Donegal, about three-quarters of a mile from the mouth of the River Drowes, so often men-

tioned in these Annals.

² *Bunne-finne*, now pronounced in Irish as written in the text, with an aspiration on the *p*, and anglicised Buninna. It is the name of the mouth of a stream, and of a townland in the parish of Dromard, in the barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo. In the Down Survey this townland is called Carrowcaslane (i. e. Castle-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1494.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety-four.

Inneenduv, the daughter of O'Donnell (Hugh Roe), and wife of Niall, son of Con, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, died.

Cu-Uladh, the son of Hugh, son of Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill; Owen, the son of Donnell Ballagh Maguire; Brian, the son of Dermot O'Dowda; and O'Farrell, i. e. Conmac, the son of John, son of Donnell, son of John, son of Donnell, the second chieftain who was in Annaly at that time, died.

Gilla-Patrick, the son of Mac Manus Maguire, died, and was interred at Donegal on the third day afterwards.

Donnell, the son of Owen O'Connor, Lord of Sligo, a prosperous and warlike man, who possessed that tract of country from the Curliu Mountains to Bunduff^r, being at the summit of his affluence, was treacherously slain and burned, in an attack by night, in the bawn of the castle at Bunfinne^r, by the sons of Rory, son of Turlough Carragh, namely, John and Brian; and Rory, the son of Turlough Carragh^r, took his place.

Tuathal, the son of Turlough-na-Mart^u O'Neill, and thirteen of his people, together with Murrough O'Lorcain, were slain by the Clann-Cana^w, and the sons of Brian-na-Coille, the son of Owen O'Neill.

Turlough, the son of Donough, son of Thomas Magauran, was slain by a cast of a javelin by the sons of Owen, son of Thomas, and Farrell, the son of Thomas, son of Thomas Magauran.

Owen Bearnagh^x, the son of Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, and a party of his gallowglasses, were slain by Teige, the son of Con, son of Donnell, son of Owen O'Neill, and Hugh Roe, the son of Glasny, son of Redmond, who was son of Rury Mac Mahon; and they were interred at Armagh.

quarter), *alias* Bonanne, and in the deed of partition of the Sligo estate, dated 21st July, 1687, it is more correctly called Boniny.

^r *Turlough Carragh*.—He was the brother of Owen and uncle of Donnell.—See notices of him at the years 1420 and 1431.

^u *Turlough-na-mart*, i. e. Turlough or Terence

of the Beeves.

^w *Clann-Cana*, i. e. the family of the Mac Canns, who were seated in the county of Armagh, on the south side of Lough Neagh.

^x *Owen Bearnagh*, i. e. Owen, or Eugene, the toothless, or rather of the gapped mouth.

Maíom pop gallaib lá Mág maígaínn (aod ócc mac aoda ruaid) 7 lá hua paíallaiḡ (Sfain mac caíail, mic eoḡain mic Sfain) dú in po maíbað epí píeit buairlib gall, 7 in po gaíbað bpaíḡoe íomða.

Semur mac mec maígnupa do maíbað dupcor do íaíḡit lá cloinn corbmaic meḡ paípaðáin. Emann mac corbmaic mic maígnupa po íeilce an turcor.

Slíoct eoḡain mic doínnall mic muirceaptauḡ do ðol hi ccaírlén pliccíḡ.

Iapla cille dapa do gaíail 1 naí eliaí .i. la paíaiḡ, 7 a cor tauir ḡo paíoiḡ.

Doínnall mac maíleaclainn méḡpaígaíll aḡbaí tígearna pop a ðuchaiḡ féin do maíbað ðaon upcor íaíḡoe lá cloinn íeíðlimíð mic ḡiolla na naíom mic doínnall mic muirceaptauḡ miðíḡ 1 mbaile na caíaiḡ.

Semur (bpaítau íapla cille dapa) do mílleaḡ na miðe an ccein do baí an tauíla hi ttiḡ an píḡ.

Iapla cille dapa, .i. ḡearóið mac tomaiḡ, 7 mac íapla upmuían, .i. Semur mac Sfain mic Senaiḡ buítiler do toíðeíct ó tigi píḡ paían íap naíeíam ííoiða íeopíra, 7 euaíro Ponḡuill Ríoiḡe Saíanaí do íeaiḡ leó ma íupíí 1 neíinn.

O doínnall aod ruaid co na íoípaíoe do ðol ía ccaírlén Sliccíḡ 7 a bíí blað míor don blaíðain íi hi ííopílongpíoe ína íimíeall, 7 ðaoíne íomða do maíbað uað don éup íin ía mac mec uílliam búíe (uílliam mac íiocaíro mic emainn mic tomaiḡ) ía uílliam mac uf ḡallcubaí, .i. Emann mac doínnchaíð mic loílainn, 7 ía eoícan mac corbmaic caípaíḡ uí ḡallcubaí, 7 ía doínnall apannach, ceann ííoiða albaíac do bí hi ííoiíup uf doínnall. Ro maíbað beop opíong ele cen mo éat ííoe la uaíðaiḡ an ccaírléin, .i. le bpaían caíeí mac tauíceí mic eoícan, láí an ccaíbaí ccaíoch mac doínnall mic eoícan, 7 lá muíntip aít ííin paípaíð do íoiíaiḡ ínníin.

¹ *James, son of John.*—He was Sir James Ormond, the illegitimate son of John, Earl of Ormond.—See note under the year 1490.

² *Poynuil.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster this name is written Ponynill. He was Sir Edward Poyning, a Knight of the Garter, and privy councillor. In the month of November this year was held a memorable Parliament at Drogheda, which enacted the Statute called after his name Poyning's Act. The pro-

vision made by this particular enactment was, that no Parliament should for the future be holden in Ireland until the Chief Governor and Council had first certified to the King, under the great seal of that land, "as well the causes and considerations as the Acts they designed to pass, and till the same should be approved of by the King and Council." It was also enacted in this Parliament that all the Statutes made lately in England concerning or belonging to the

The English were defeated by Mac Mahon (Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe) and O'Reilly (John, the son of Cathal, son of Owen, son of John), [in a battle] in which sixty of the English gentlemen were slain, and many prisoners were taken.

James, the son of Mac Manus, was slain by a dart cast at him by one of the sons of Cormac Magauran. It was Edmond, the son of Cormac, son of Manus, who threw the dart.

The descendants of Owen, the son of Donnell, son of Murtough [O'Conor], went into the castle of Sligo.

The Earl of Kildare was taken prisoner in Dublin by the English, and sent over to England.

Donnell, the son of Melaghlin Mac Rannall, heir to the lordship of his own territory, was slain at Baile-na-Cara, with the cast of a dart, by [one of] the sons of Felim, son of Gilla na naev, son of Donnell, son of Murtough Midheach.

James (brother of the Earl of Kildare) ravaged Meath, while the Earl was in the King's palace.

The Earl of Kildare, i. e. Garrett, the son of Thomas, and the son of the Earl of Ormond, i. e. James, son of John^y, son of James Butler, came from the house of the King of England, a peace having been concluded between them ; and Edward Poynuil^a, an English knight, came with them as Lord Justice.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, went with his forces to the castle of Sligo, and remained a great part of this year encamped around it. On this occasion many of his people were slain, among whom was the son of Mac William Burke (William, the son of Rickard, son of Edmond, son of Thomas), William, the son of O'Gallagher (Edmond, son of Donough, son of Loughlin), Owen, the son of Cormac Carragh O'Gallagher, and Donnell Arranach [of Arran], a Scottish captain, who was along with O'Donnell. Many others were also slain by the warders of the castle, i. e. by Brian Caech, the son of Teige, son of Owen ; Calvagh Caech, son of Donnell, son of Owen ; and by Muintir-Airt^a. These transactions occurred in the Summer.

public weal, should be thenceforth good and effectual in Ireland.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 186-189.

^a *Muintir-Airt*, i. e. the family of the O'Harts,

who were seated in the north-east of the barony of Carbury, in the county of Sligo. According to an old map of parts of the coasts of Mayo, Sligo, and Donegal, preserved in the State

Alaxandair mac gille eppuic mec domnaill, .i. pŕi ionait mec domnaill do marbad lá heóin catanac mac eoin mic domnaill ballaig hi ppiu ío october.

Sŕan mac Eocchain ui domnaill do epochad le Cono mac Aoda puaid uf domnaill.

AOIS CRIOST, 1495.

Aoir Crioŕt, mile cŕipe céo, noŕat, a cúicc.

Sŕan maŕuioir mac piapair mic muirir, pŕŕún doipe maolain, 7 aipŕinneac élaominnŕi pŕar tiŕe aoioŕ coitŕinn, 7 an pŕarŕún ua haoda Paŕpauce décc.

Ruaioir mac toirpdealbais éarraig ui concobair tiŕearna cairpŕe dhoma eliab décc. Ro pár imŕŕain eitir pŕioŕt domnaill im tiŕearnur an tiŕe, .i. eitir pŕioŕtimŕ mac maŕnupa mic bŕiain, 7 Ruaioir ócc mac Ruaioir ballaig, Muircearŕac caoŕ mac maŕnupa ui concobair, Ruaioir ócc, 7 toirpdealbac mac Ruaioir mic bŕiain do éuitim pé poile i noŕuim eliab hi pŕpioŕguin. An tíŕ danŕain aŕ pŕioŕtimŕ de pŕin.

Copbmac (.i. maŕ capŕaig) mac ŕaioŕc mic copbmaic tiŕearna muŕccŕaigŕe do marbad lá a dhŕbŕaŕair pŕin eoŕan mac ŕaioŕc co na cloinn, pŕi méadaigŕe 7 onopraigŕe na heccailŕi, 7 céo pŕundúir maŕmŕŕŕe cille cŕeide pŕar po opŕaigŕe paoŕŕe an domnaigŕ do congŕail ina tíŕ pŕéin amaŕl po ba ŕeŕta, décc, 7 eoccan mac ŕaioŕc do gabail a ionait.

Maŕnup mac eoŕain puaid mec maŕnupa tiŕearna tíŕe ŕuaŕail maol-

Papers' Office, London, O'Harte's country extended from the mountain of Benbulbin to the River Droys, now Drowes.

^b Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contains the two following entries, not transcribed by the Four Masters :

"A. D. 1494. The son of the Earl of Ormond went from Ireland to the King of England's house this year after Christmas to oppose the Earl of Kildare.

"Garrett Dease, a good English youth of the people of the Baron of Delvin, died."

^c *John Maguire.*—The obituary of this John is entered as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster :

"A. D. 1495. John, son of the Bishop Maguire, i. e. the son of Pierce, son of Maurice the Archdeacon, died in this year, *vi^o. die mensis Maii in festo Johannis ad Portam Latinam*. He was parson of Daire Maelain and Erenagh of Clain-inis, and a man who had kept a house of general hospitality."

^d *Patrick.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is called "Sir Patrick."

Alexander, the son of Gillespick Mac Donnell, the representative of Mac Donnell, was slain by John Cahanagh, son of John, son of Donnell Ballagh, on the day before the Ides [i. e. the 14th] of October.

John, son of Owen O'Donnell, was hanged by Con, the son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell^b.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1495.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety-five.

John Maguire^c, the son of Pierce, son of Maurice, Parson of Doire-Maelain [Derryvullan], and Erenagh of Claoín-inis [Cleenish], who kept a house of general hospitality, and the Parson O'Hay (Patrick^d), died.

Rory, the son of Turlough Carragh O'Connor, Lord of Carbury of Drumcliff, died. A contest arose among the descendants of Donnell concerning the lordship of the country, namely, among Felim, the son of Manus, son of Brian, Rory Oge, the son of Rory Ballagh, and Murtough Caech, the son of Manus O'Connor. Rory Oge and Turlough, son of Rory, son of Brian, fell by each other in a combat at Drumcliff, in consequence of which the country was left to Felim.

Cormac (i. e. Mac Carthy), the son of Teige, son of Cormac, Lord of Muskerry, was slain by his own brother, Owen, and his sons. He was the exalter and reverer of the church, the first founder of the monastery of Cill Chreidhe^e, and a man who had ordered that the Sabbath should be strictly observed throughout his territory. Owen, the son of Teige, assumed his place.

Manus, the son of Owen Roe Mac Manus of Tir-Tuathail-Maoilgairbh^f, and Murtough, the son of Owny O'Hanly, Chief of the race of Dofa, the son of

^e *Cill Chreidhe*, now Kilcrea, in the barony of East Muskerry, in the county of Cork.—See note ^g, under the year 1475, p. 1038, *supra*.

^f *Tir-Tuathail-Maoilgairbh*, i. e. the country of Tuathal Maelgarbh, who was monarch of Ireland from the year 533 to 544.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 93. The Mac Manus who was chief of this territory was descended from Manus, one of the younger sons of Turlough More O'Connor, King of Ireland. This territory, which forms the north-eastern portion of the

barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon, was tributary to Mac Dermot of Moylurg, and after the decay of the Mac Manus, it fell into the possession of Mac Dermot Roe, who held it under Mac Dermot of Moylurg. The Mac Manus of this race are still numerous in the province of Connaught, but they have been long sunk in poverty and obscurity, so that the line of their pedigree has not been preserved beyond this century. They are to be distinguished from the Mac Manus of Fermanagh.

Aengus^f, died ; and Donnell, the son of Rory Boy, assumed the chieftainship in his place.

Tomaltagh, the son of Cormac Ballagh Mac Donough, died.

O'Donnell went over to the King of Scotland^b, and they formed a compact and league to assist each other mutually in all their exigencies.

Con, son of Hugh Roe [O'Donnell], and his forces, surrounded the town of Sligo, and continued to besiege it for some time. The descendants of Owen [O'Connor] mustered a very great force to relieve Sligo, namely, the sons of Rory Mac Dermot, [the inhabitants of] Tireragh of the Moy, the Clann-Donough, and [the inhabitants of] Coolavin ; and they proceeded in a vast irresistible body towards the town. After Con had received intelligence that these forces were marching towards him, he rose up with his few troops, with Owen O'Rourke, Tanist of Breifny, and the descendants of Donnell Cam, the son of Mac Donough, and marched forth from their tents, vigorously and resolutely, to Bel-an-Droichit^l, to meet and oppose them ; and they came within bow-shot of each other ; and it was their wish not to give each other time or pause, but to come to attack each other without delay or respite^k. And now, when they had their weapons of valour^l ready for action, O'Donnell came up with them, for he had arrived from Scotland, and having heard at his own fortress of Donegal of the danger his son was in, he had stopped there only one night, and was now come to relieve him^m. Upon O'Donnell's arrival in the centre of his people, both

were ready for discharging, it was then O'Donnell himself came up with them from Scotland, for he was but one night in his own fortress at Donegal, when he set out to the relief of his son after hearing the jeopardy he was in."

The account of these transactions is somewhat differently, and much more intelligibly, given as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, which is a more trustworthy chronicle than the Annals of the Four Masters :

"A. D. 1495. O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, went to the house of the King of Scotland this year, in the month of August. O'Donnell's son, i. e. Con, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, laid siege to

the castle of Sligo about Lammas this year. O'Donnell returned to his own town, i. e. to Donegal, from the town of the King of Scotland, the Friday after Lammas, and on Saturday followed his son to Sligo ; and he had no sooner entered the town than he was told that the forces of Lower Connaught were marching on the town at the instance of Brian, the son of Teige, son of Owen O'Connor, and of Calvagh, son of Donnell, son of Owen, to drive O'Donnell's son from the castle ; and that they did not think that O'Donnell himself was nearer to them than the house of the King of Scotland. O'Donnell was not dismayed or induced to fly at these tidings, but took with him the besiegers

tipte dua domnaill tuccepat na rlóicé cſétartha taſcar tulborb tinnernaſ
dia poile aét atá ní éſha do maðmaigeaſ an pluag anſor lá hua ndomnaill
amaill ba mſinic leir dpuim a namat ppuir. Ro marbaſ don éur rin taðce
mac brian meſ donnchaio tiſearna ua nailella, eoſan caoſ mac Ruaiðri
í dubda tiſearna ua pſiaſpaſ muaiðe, ðrian caoſ mac taiðce mic eoſain, 7
taðſ mac domnaill mic eoſain, 7 cian mac brian uí ſaðpa. Ua ſaðpa pſin
.i. diapiamat mac eoſain do ſabáil ann. Ro marbaſ, Ro baiteaſ 7 po ſabaſ
poſhaioðe do ſaopclanðaið 7 ðaopclanðaið connaét cen moétat riðe ip in
maiðm rin beoil an dpoicſit. Mac uí buigill, taðſ mac néill mic toirpðeal-
baig do marbaſ i pſioétſuin ip in maiðm rin. Hua domnaill do ionnpaſ 7 do
opſain a éccpat uile ipin ccpiſh i ccoitcinne co mbatar piapaiſſe ðó.

Taðſ mac domnaill camm do ſabáil toirpſeachta ua nailella.

Mac uilliam cloinne piocairb, .i. Riocart ócc do ſeaét i moétar con-
naét, 7 an meio náſ mill ua domnaill don éir poime rin do milleaſ laip.

O neill (.i. domnall) do denam cpeice ap ua neill ele (enri), 7 dponſ do
marbaſ eatoppa.

O Neill (enri), Maſ aongupa (aoð mac aipe mic aſða), O hanluain
(Maioleclainn mac pſeulimioð), 7 mac méſ maétſamna (ſiollapapapic mac
aſða óiſ mic aſða puaið) do ðol pluag i pſeapaið manac, 7 baile meſ ſiolla-
puaið uile do lopcaſ leó. Ro triallpat ariðe ðionnpaſſið meſuiðir, 7 po
ſeallpat muna bpaſðaſſiſ rié ó Maſuiðir co millpuið a éir uile co baile
uí plannaccáin. Ap a aí ní hamlaioð do pala ðóioð aét battar ða oioðe don

of the castle, both horse and foot, and set out to oppose the enemy, and routed them successfully and prosperously. The following were slain on the occasion: Brian, the son of Teige, son of Owen O'Conor; Teige, the son of Donnell, son of Owen; Mac Donough of Tirerrill, i. e. Teige, the son of Brian, son of Conor Mac Donough; O'Dowda, i. e. Owen Caech, son of Rory O'Dowda; and O'Gara, i. e. Dermot, the son of Owen, was taken prisoner, and seventy persons were lost both by killing and capturing. On O'Donnell's side, Teige, the son of O'Boyle, i. e. the son of Niall, son of Turlough O'Boyle, was slain in the heat of the conflict."

"Mac William of Clanrickard, i. e. Ulick, the son of Ulick, proceeded with an army at the instance of Calvagh Caech, the son of Donnell, son of Owen, to drive O'Donnell from the castle of Sligo, and O'Donnell left the castle, and Mac William plundered all that he found to adhere to O'Donnell in Lower Connaught; and he burned the castle of the sons of Hugh, son of Donnell Cam Mac Donough, in which fifteen persons both men and women were smothered by the smoke, and among the rest a beautiful young woman, the daughter of Hugh, son of Donnell Cam, was smothered."

"The backs of his enemies.—This is a mere

armies gave each other a fierce and vigorous battle, in which the Lower [Connaught] army was defeated by O'Donnell, as was often the case with him to see the backs of his enemies^a turned towards him. On this occasion were slain Teige, the son of Brian Mac Donough, Lord of Tirerrill; Owen Caech, the son of Rory O'Dowda, Lord of Tireragh; Brian Caech, the son of Teige, son of Owen; Teige, son of Donnell, son of Owen; and Kian, the son of Brian O'Gara. O'Gara himself, i. e. Dermot, the son of Owen, was taken prisoner. Besides these, many others of the nobles and plebeians of Connaught were slain, drowned, or taken prisoners in this defeat of Bel-an-Droichit. The son of O'Boyle, i. e. Teige, the son of Niall, son of Turlough, was slain in the heat of the battle. O'Donnell [then] plundered and preyed his enemies throughout the territory generally, until they became submissive to him.

Teige, the son of Donnell Cam, assumed the chieftaincy of Tirerrill.

Mac William of Clanrickard, i. e. Rickard Oge, came to Lower Connaught, and whatever O'Donnell had not destroyed^b was destroyed by him.

O'Neill (i. e. Donnell) committed a depredation upon the other O'Neill (Henry), and a number of persons were slain between them.

O'Neill (Henry), Magennis (Hugh, the son of Art, son of Hugh), O'Hanlon (Melaghlin, the son of Felim), and the son of Mac Mahon (Gillapatrik, the son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe), marched with an army into Fermanagh, and burned the entire of Baile-Mic-Ghilla-ruaidh^c. They went thence to Maguire, and threatened that, unless they should obtain peace from Maguire, they would spoil his whole territory as far as Baile-Ui-Fhlannagain^d. Things did not turn

phrase, thrown in by the Four Masters themselves, to flatter their favourite family of O'Donnell.

^a *Had not destroyed.*—This is very imperfectly stated by the Four Masters, as appears from the notice of Mac William's doings already quoted from the *Annals of Ulster*.

^b *Baile-Mic-Ghilla-ruaidh*, now Ballymac-kilroy, in the parish of Aghalurcher, barony of Magherastephana, and county of Fermanagh. This was the seat of the chief of the Mac Gilroya, who are still numerous in this part of Fermanagh. Such of them as have settled in the town

of Enniskillen write the name Mac Elroy, while others who removed to Leinster and Connaught, write it Gilroy and Kilroy, without the prefix Mac. The three forms are incorrect, and the Editor would recommend them to write it Mac Gilroy.

^c *Baile-Ui-Fhlannagain*, i. e. O'Flanagan's town, or residence. This was an artificial island, in the Lower Lough Erne, belonging to the townland of Aghamore, parish of Inishmacsaint, barony of Magheraboy, in the north-west extremity of the county of Fermanagh.—See note under the year 1498.

out, however, thus for them ; on the contrary, they were [obliged to remain] for two nights to the east of the lake at Druim-ralach', and did not dare to advance further into Maguire's country ; and some of them were slain. O'Neill (Henry) at last gave Maguire his own terms of peace on that expedition.

The two sons of O'Hanlon (Felim), namely, Murrough Roe and Gilla-Patrick, were slain by the sons of Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill, and the sons of Carbry, son of Hugh O'Neill.

Magauran (Felim, the son of Thomas, son of Brian Breaghach), Chief of Teallach-Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], was drowned in Loch-Crannoige' of Caill-an-mhuillinn' ; and Donnell Bearnagh, his brother, took his place.

Mac Aghirr" (Gilla-Patrick, the son of another Gilla-Patrick), died.

Manus Mael, the son of Redmond Reagh, son of Don, son of Cuconnacht Maguire, was slain by Philip, the son of Edmond Maguire, and Gilla Ballagh, the son of Cuconnaught Mac Caffrey.

O'Duigennan of Kilronan (Duffy, the son of Melaghlin, son of Matthew Glas), Ollav of Muintir-Maelruain", a learned historian, who kept a house of general hospitality, and the richest of the literati of Ireland in flocks and herds, died in his own house at Kilronan, at a venerable old age, after winning the goal from the world and the Devil.

Donnell O'Mulconry, Ollav of Sil-Murray, died ; and two O'Mulconrys were set up in his place, namely, John, son of Torna, and Donough, son of Athairne.

Mac Ward of Tirconnell, i. e. Hugh ; O'Breslen, i. e. Owen, the son of Owen, son of Petrus, Chief Brehon to Maguire ; Brian, the son of Sorley Mac Cabe ; and Tiernan O'Delvin, died.

Con, son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, with his great little army (Con's army being so called because he was never in the habit of assembling a numerous army, or more than twelve score axe men, for making a standing fight, and sixty horsemen, for following up the rout, and taking prisoners), marched to Mac Eoin of the Glins^x, for it had been told to him [Con] that Mac Eoin' had the finest

" *Muintir-Maelruain*.—This was the general tribe name of the families of Mac Dermot of Moylurg, Mac Dermot Roe, Mac Dermot Gall, in the barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon, and the Mac Donoughs of Tirerrill

and Corran, in the county of Sligo.

^x *Glins*.—This is still the name of a district in the north-east of the county of Antrim.

^y *Mac Eoin*, i. e. Fitz-John, now Mac Keon, and sometimes simply Keon. It was an Irish

Chonn gur bo he Mac Eóain aon ba dhípeacáite bhn, each (.i. dub a coite),
 7 cú baí ina comfoccup. Ro fanóruim teéta riar an tan rin do éuiníó an
 eic. Ro hérad eirpium imon eoch, iar na éinígeallaó do Chonn daon dia
 muintir. Ní po hairíreab lairpium co painicc tar doóainí gac conaire baol
 poime co ríacé co na fíóain mbicc móir' gan rabáó gan ratuechaó ipin
 aóhaíí go tech Meic Eóain 7 epgabéar Mac Eóain lair po céóóir, 7 baof
 a bhn, a eac, 7 a cú co na uile máitear ap cumap Cuinn, uair ppié an tech
 7 pe heich décc amaille ppiá ip in mbáile don éur rin. Ro cpeachaó na
 glinne uile la muintir Chuinn apabapach. Do bñt iaram ógairícc a maime
 uile (doneach po ba lé) do mnaoi Mhíic Eóain, 7 po líicc a fñr a geimel
 éuice iar poétain tar banna riar, 7 do bñt an teach go ccrícaib 7 co
 nédalaib aóble lair co ríacé típ Aóóá, 7 po fupail na cñícha do léccéan fop
 a pérgopraib. Do éafó iaram po céóóir co na muintir dhírbóílyr fñn, 7 gur
 an lín pluaíí fop caínnaccap doneó baí fomámur a acap í óomnaill, 7 ní po
 hairíreab lair co ríacé tar Síonainn, iaram ipin muimain co po líncpeachaó

name assumed by the head of the Scotch family of Bisset, who had been settled in the Glins of Antrim for a considerable time previous to this period.

^a *Had been promised.*—By this the writer evidently wishes it to be understood that Mac Keon of the Glins should have sent his famous steed to Con O'Donnell, although the latter had no title to this steed, except the mere fact that he was a more powerful man than the latter.

^a *His wife, his steed, and his hound.*—This entry is in the handwriting of Michael O'Clery, in the autograph copy. The Editor has not been able to find any account of this adventure of Con O'Donnell in any of the older annals. A critic, who read the compilation of the Four Masters about two centuries since, has written the following remark in the margin of the autograph copy: "Aíá go leop bpeug 7 uac íár ann ro—There is enough of lies and horror here!"

^b *Magh O'gCoinchinn*, now Magunihy, a barony in the south-east of the county of Kerry. At this period it was the territory of the O'Do-

nohes, who were tributary to MacCarthy More; but according to O'Heerin's topographical poem, this territory belonged originally to a family of the Conarian race, called O'Conghaile, which is unquestionably that now called in Irish O'Congail, or O'Conaill, and in English O'Connell; but Magh O'gCoinchinn has been in the possession of the O'Donohoes and called Eoghanact-I-Donohoe, at least since the beginning of the eleventh century, when the O'Conghailes were driven into the territory of Iveragh, in the west of Kerry. Dr. O'Brien, in his *Dissertation on the Laws of the Ancient Irish*, which was published by Vallancey in his [Vallancey's] own name, in the *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, vol. i., has the following note on the name O'Conghaile, which he correctly anglicises O'Connel:

"The King of Dairbre, now called Iveragh" [No, but now called Dairbhre, otherwise Valencia Island.—ED.], "in the county of Kerry, was O'Shea of Earnian descent: O'Failbhe and O'Connel were settled near him, in the barony

wife, steed (Dubhacoite by name), and hound, in his neighbourhood. Con had before that time sent messengers for the steed, but was refused it, though it had been promised^a by Con to one of his people. Con made no delay, but surmounted the difficulties of every passage, until he arrived at night with his "great little" band at the house of Mac Eoin, without having given him any previous notice or intelligence of his designs, and immediately took Mac Eoin prisoner, and made himself master of his wife, his steed, and his hound^a, together with all his other wealth, for he found the [famous] steed, and sixteen others with it, in the house on that occasion. The Glins were all plundered on the following day by Con's people; but he afterwards made full restitution to Mac Eoin's wife of all such property as was her's; and as soon as he had crossed the Bann, on his return westwards, he set her husband at liberty for her, but he carried the steed, with vast preys and spoils, with him into Tirhugh, and ordered the cattle-spoils to be left upon its grassy fields. Immediately after this he went with his own faithful people, and with the number of forces he was able to muster among those under his father O'Donnell's jurisdiction, and never halted until he had crossed the Shannon, and afterwards advanced into Munster, where he totally plundered Magh O'gCoinchinn^b, in Mac Carthy's

of Corcaduibhne; who were of the same Earnian stock, being all descended from Corc, son of Cairbre Musg, son of Connaire, son of Moghlaimhe, King of Leath-Cuinn."—p. 380.

This note is nearly correct, though the same writer in his *Irish Dictionary*, in voce *CONALL*, asserts, without the slightest authority, that the O'Conels were descended from Conall Gabhra, who gave name to the territory of Hy-Conaill Gabhra, in the county of Limerick. But he should have known that Hy-Conaill Gabhra was the tribe name of the O'Cuilens, O'Flannerys, and O'Kinealys, and not a surname of a single family. Hy-Conaill Gabhra was like Kinel-Conaill, Kinel-Owen, and several other tribe names which embraced many separate surnames.

The *Irish Annals* supply us with no notices of the chiefs of this family of O'Conghaile, and we must suppose that they sunk into obscu-

rity, or at least lost the rank of chieftains, soon after the O'Donohoes had settled in their territory. The earliest authentic record of the exact location of this family that the Editor has met with, is an Inquisition taken at Tralee, on the 13th of April, 1613, from which it appears that Murrough O'Connell held Ballycarbery, in which there was "a stone howse and a gardein," under Sir Valentyne Browne. It appears from another Inquisition taken at Killarney, on the 27th of September, 1637, that John O'Faivie of Ballynehow enfeoffed to Morris fits Geoffrey O'Connell the lands of Ballynahow and Towrine [in the barony of Iveragh, in Kerry], containing two carrucatts of land. The head of this family was transplanted in Cromwell's time to Brentir, near Slieve-Callan, in the west of the county of Clare; but many of the collateral branches remained in Kerry, where they have

laip magh ó ccomhinn i nduthaig méig cáptaiḡ. Ro fuí iapaí ina ffréing co noiceimib, eadalaib, 7 cpléaib iomóaib laip co páinice iap mbuaib tar eirne go dún na ngall. Ro pannaḡ laipriú annriú i naí lo acc Apḡ na tinsḡ aofl na cpléa rin tucc a duthaig Méig capḡaiḡ ran muíain, 7 cpléa Mhíic Eoain na nḡlinnḡ a haipḡsri ulaḡ. La pé coice peacḡtaine décc do ponaitt innriú la Conn mac Aoḡa puaiḡ í domnaill.

AOIS CRIOST, 1496.

Αοίρ Crioστ, Μίλε, ceίρε cεd, noḡat, a Sé.

ḡlaipne mac remainn mic Ruḡpaiḡe méig maḡḡainna do maḡbaḡ ina eḡ péin hi muineacán lá ḡiolla paḡpaice mac méig maḡḡainna 7 la a ḡsḡbḡaḡaip ele Ruḡpaiḡe. Clann meḡ maḡḡainna, .i. aḡḡ ócc mac aḡḡa puaiḡ mic Ruḡpaiḡe iapḡiḡe, 7 ní taḡḡataḡ aḡḡ re ḡḡolócḡa décc leḡ do venam an maḡbḡa rin ip in oḡḡe. Ro ḡabaḡ Ropa mac maḡḡapa mic aḡḡa puaiḡ meḡ maḡḡainna leḡ ip in eḡ rin. ḡrian mac Remainn meḡ maḡḡainna, 7 clann ḡlaipne mic Remainn meḡ maḡḡainna do ḡol ap cpeic ap maḡ maḡḡainna (.i. aḡḡ ócc) co na cḡoinn a cḡoinn tpeacḡtaine iap maḡbaḡ ḡlaipne, 7 an cḡeac do ḡsḡt leḡ, 7 ḡream do maḡbaḡ uaḡa cḡḡtaḡnae. ḡaile meḡ maḡḡainna (.i. aḡḡ ócc) do loḡcaḡ iap rin la ḡrian mac Remainn mic Ruḡpaiḡe.

ḡiolla paḡpaice mac méig maḡḡainna (aḡḡ ócc mac aḡḡa puaiḡ, mic

prospered more than the O-Donohoes or Mac Carthy Mores.

^c *In the space of, la pé, i. e. le pé, per spatium.*

^d Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following entries, not transcribed by the Four Masters :

"A. D. 1496. John Cluasach, son of John, son of Alexander, a noble youth of the Clann-Donnell of Scotland, died.

"Mac Tiernan the Lower, i. e. Gormgal, son of Brian Mac Thighernan, died.

"Mac Brady died this year, i. e. Felim, the son of Murrough Mac Brady.

"Nicholas Dalton, i. e. the son of Edmond, son of Pierce Dalton, was killed by Fergus, the

son of Edmond, son of Laighsech, son of Rossa O'Farrell, and the descendants of Henry Dalton.

"Turlough, the son of John, son of Turlough, son of John, son of Owen O'Reilly, and Hugh, the son of Maelmora, son of John, son of Owen O'Reilly, were killed on the one spot in this year, 6. *Cal. Junii feria 4^a*. by Cuconnaught, the son of Manus, son of Maelmora of Mullagh; and Cuconnaught himself was killed by the cast of a javelin on the same spot by the said Hugh, who had the javelin which caused his death through his leg when he made the shot, and it is doubtful if there was in Ireland at this time any one of the said Turlough's years who was a better man or a better captain.

country; and he then returned with many plunders, spoils, and preys, crossed the Erne, [and proceeded] to Donegal; and at Ard-na-tineadh-aoil [Lime-kiln Hill] divided the spoils which he had taken from Mac Carthy's country in Munster, and the spoils which he had carried off from Mac Eoin of the Glins, in the east of Ulster. These achievements were performed by Con, the son of Hugh Roe, in the space of^c fifteen weeks^d.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1496.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety-six.

Glasny, the son of Redmond, son of Rury Mac Mahon, was killed in his own house at Monaghan, by Gilla-Patrick, the son of Mac Mahon, and his other brother, Rury. These were the sons of Mac Mahon, i. e. Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Rury. Only sixteen *sgologes*^e had gone with them by night to commit this slaughter. Ross, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Roe Mac Mahon, was taken prisoner in the same house. At the end of a week after the killing of Glasny, Brian, the son of Redmond Mac Mahon, and the sons of Glasny, son of Redmond Mac Mahon, went on a predatory excursion against Mac Mahon (i. e. Hugh Oge) and his sons, and carried off the prey; and several were slain on both sides. The town of Mac Mahon was afterwards burned by Brian, the son of Redmond, son of Rory.

Gilla-Patrick, the son of Mac Mahon (Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe, son of

"The castle of Tullymongan was taken by O'Reilly, i. e. by John, the son of Cathal, son of Owen O'Reilly, a fortnight after these slaughters, and the descendants of Maelmora of Mullagh came to O'Reilly with his Creahts.

"Garret Mised, a good English youth of the people of Alexander, the son of Thomas Plunkett, was killed this year, as was Andrew, the son of Gilla-Gorm Tuite.

"Turlough, the son of Con, son of Donnell, son of Owen O'Neill, a friar minor of the convent of Armagh, was killed at Cavan by a kick from his own horse.

"The Dalton, i. e. Thomas, son of Edmond,

son of Pierce, son of Pierce Dalton, was taken prisoner, and Henry, the son of John, grandson of Pierce Dalton, was killed about Allhallowtide by Con, the son of Art, son of Con O'Melaghlin, and by Mulrony O'Carroll.

"The two sons of James, the son of Mac Balront, were killed this year, namely, John and Redmond Reagh; John, by the sons of Maurice Walsh, and Redmond, by peasants on the borders of Dublin.

"Kian, the son of Owen, son of Tomaltagh O'Gara, died suddenly this year; and this was caused by a poetical miracle."

^e *Sgologes*, i. e. farmers.

riúdraige) do marbað hi pfiull lá hua nanluain (Maileaclann mac feilim) 7 lá a ósbratair ardagal, 7 a dearbbratair emsi do gabail an lá céona. Mag matgamna co na caoraiageact 7 clann maighnura méz matgamna do dol hi cefinn hui ragallai 7 gall iar ndenaim an marbta rin forpa. Brian mac remann 7 clann glairne mic Remann do dol co na ccaoraiageact hi ppearinnai 7 ppearann mez matgamna 7 giolla padraicc.

O domnaill (aod ruad mac neill gairb) do dol i noirgiallai do congnaim lé brian mac Remann méz matgamna, 7 a ndol aruide illnmain méz matgamna i mbpeirne uí ragallai, 7 an mso ro imtigrst don tír gur an ccaiban, 7 cuid uí Ragallai don cabán féin do lopcað leó. Creaca, 7 oircne, Millte, 7 móirebala do denaim lá hua ndomnaill don cup rin ar gallbaact macaire airgiall, 7 ar pann méz matgamna ag roað óo ina frieteing.

Mag matgamna (aod ócc mac aoda ruad) décc iar mbstí dall ataid poime rin, 7 Brian mac Remann mez matgamna do gabail a ionaid.

O Brian ticcfrina tuadmuman (concobar mac toirpdealbai) décc, 7 a dearbbratair an giollaobú doirpnead ina ionad.

O matgamna an fuinn iartaraig (ringin) féicfaim coitcionn daonnaicta 7 einig iartair muman raoí eccnaide illaidin 7 i mberla décc.

O dochartaig (brian mac domnaill) décc, 7 o domnaill (aod ruad) do gairm tigeapina ina ionad do Shlan ua ndochartaig.

Mac Suibne típe boganne, .i. Maolmuire décc, 7 a adnacal i ndún na ngall.

^f *Creaghts*, caepuideact.—This term is used in the south of Ireland to denote cattle; but according to the tradition in the county of Donegal, it was used to denote the chief's cattle and their herdsmen, who were of various military ranks, and whose business was to herd the cattle and train the men in the art of preying and fighting in times of peace; to drive the cattle into the fastnesses when the territory was invaded; and to attend the chief on his predatory excursions into other territories for the purpose of driving the prey; on which occasion they never fought unless when the prey was overtaken, but then they fought with clubs and the large knives or *meadogs* with which they were always armed.

^g *Fearnmhagh*, now Farney, a barony in the south of the county of Monaghan.—See the years 1471 and 1475. It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that after Allhallowtide this year Mac Mahon Oge, i. e. Brian, the son of Redmond, and the descendants of Redmond in general, left the Loughy and migrated to Farney, and that the descendants of Hugh Roe migrated to the Loughy.

^h *Both*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is: “7 a noul le céile ar pin a leanmum mez matgamna a mbpeirne hui Raigillig, i. e. and they went thence together in pursuit of Mac Mahon into Breifny-O'Reilly.”

ⁱ *O'Reilly's part of Cavan itself*, i. e. Tully-

Rury), was treacherously slain by O'Hanlon (Melaghlin, the son of Felim) and his brother Ardgall. His brother Ever was taken prisoner on the same day. After this murder, Mac Mahon, with his creaghts^f and the sons of Manus Mac Mahon, went over to O'Reilly and the English. Brian, the son of Redmond, and the sons of Glasny, son of Redmond, went with their creaghts into Fearnmhagh^g, upon the lands of Mac Mahon and Gilla-Patrick.

O'Donnell (Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv) went into Oriel to assist Brian, the son of Redmond Mac Mahon, and from thence they [both^b] marched into Breifny-O'Reilly, in pursuit of Mac Mahon; and they burned that part of the country through which they passed as far as Cavan, and O'Reilly's part of Cavan itself. On this occasion great depredations, spoliations, and destructions, were committed, and great booties obtained^j, by O'Donnell, in the English settlements in Machaire-Oirghiall [in the county of Louth], and on Mac Mahon's adherents on his return back.

Mac Mahon (Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe) died, having been blind for some time before; and Brian, son of Redmond Mac Mahon, took his place.

O'Brien, Lord of Thomond (Conor, the son of Turlough), died; and his brother, Gilla-Duv, was inaugurated in his place.

O'Mahony of Fonn-iartharach^k (Fincen), general supporter of the humanity and hospitality of West Munster, a wise man, learned in the Latin and English [languages], died.

O'Doherty (Brian, the son of Donnell) died; and O'Donnell (Hugh Roe) nominated John O'Doherty as Lord in his place.

Mac Sweeny of Tir-Boghaine^l, i. e. Mulmurray, died, and was interred at Donegal.

mongan, and that part of the town of Cavan which was O'Reilly's property. They spared the monastery and that portion of the town which belonged to the church.

^j *Great booties obtained.*—This passage could not be literally made into intelligible English. It would stand thus:

“Preys, spoliations, destructions, and great booties, were made by O'Donnell on that occasion on the Englishrie of Machaire-Oirghiall; and on Mac Mahon's adherents on his return

back.”

^k *Fonn-iartharach*, i. e. the western land. This is still the name of a deanery in the south-west of the county of Cork, comprising, according to the *Liber Regalis Visitationis* of 1615, the parishes of Kilmoe, Scool, Kilerohane, Durris, Kilmaconoge, and Caheragh, in the barony of Carbury. This district was otherwise called Ivahagh.

^l *Tir-Boghaine*, now the barony of Banagh, in the south-west of the county of Donegal.

O dubda uilliam mac domnaill ballaig décc, ⁊ o dubda do gairm ina onad do brian ócc mac brian uí dubda.

O plannaccáin tuaithe raeta décc .i. gillibeit mac corbmaic mic giolla-íora.

Eisíneap mac brian mic neill gallda uí neill do marbað hi pfiull, ⁊ a dearbpaéair eile eoghan do pccathað an lá cedna lá a ndiar dearbpaéair-féin, conn ruad ⁊ feilim.

Tiḡearnán mac cobtaig mic airt uí ruairc do marbað hi fiull lá feargal mac caéail ballaig, ⁊ lá cloinn uaithe mic caéail ballaig uí ruairc.

Cairlén aeta ríhaig do gabail ap barbaib uí domnaill lá haod mac uí domnaill.

Sít do déanam dua domnaill etir cairpreacáib, ⁊ peiblimið mac magnura mic brian ⁊ tiḡearnur forpa, aét nama cairlén pliccig do bfié acc an ccal-bac ccaoc mac domnaill mic eoccan uí concóbar.

Conn mac uí domnaill do gabail forbari pa cairlén aeta ríhaig, ⁊ Mag uíðir Sfan mac Pilip mic tomair do teét ap tappraig aoda mic uí domnaill do cup cuinn on mbaile, ⁊ conn do cup co haimeonac óo uada. Aod, ⁊ Mag-uíðir dá línmain iarttain go dún na ngall, ⁊ blað don baile do lopcead leó a túr laí. Conn co roépaide típe conaill, innri heoḡain, ⁊ darpraig meḡ plannchaíð do iompúð a ttopraigéet ap aod, ⁊ ap máguíðir, ⁊ a línmain go tsímann dabeocc. Mág cpaíe ruaiðir mac diarmada mic marcair comarba an tsímann cedna do éoet ina cclinn, ⁊ a pocera óó do conn ⁊ do conallcoib gan a comairce fín no comairce an tearmann do rapúccad ap máguíðir. Ní paoírat poí pín aét po línrat Maguíðir baí ag imteaet ap eiccin a lop a lama. Ro gab conn cona roépaide an conair coitcéinn forpa gup bo heicclín dóibh ionnpaicheið móna ⁊ epiaéraig baí póp a ccionn dú in po paccuibreat deic neic ap céú, ⁊ in po ppaóínead for muintri méguíðir, ⁊ in po gabað é

^a *Niall Gallda*, i. e. Neale the Anglicised; so called because he could speak English, and shewed a predilection for the English laws, manners, and dress. His son, Godfrey, was the first that used a gun in Tirconnell.—See note ^a, under the year 1487, p. 1150.

^b *Laid siege*, do gabail forbari.—The word forbari is translated “a besieging camp” by

Duald Mac Firbis, in his translation of a portion of Irish Annals for Sir James Ware, A. D. 1444.

^c *The protection of the Termon*.—The Termon of St. Daveog, of which Magrath was the hereditary Termoner, had the privilege of sanctuary, as indeed all the other Termens had.—See note ^r, p. 1228.

O'Dowda, i. e. William, the son of Donnell Ballagh, died ; and Brian Oge, the son of Brian O'Dowda, was styled O'Dowda in his place.

O'Flanagan of Tuath-ratha, i. e. Gilbert, the son of Cormac, son of Gilla-Iosa, died.

Ever, the son of Brian, son of Niall Gallda^m O'Neill, was treacherously slain, and his brother Owen was maimed on the same day, by their own two brothers, Con Roe and Felim.

Tiernan, the son of Coffey, son of Art O'Rourke, was treacherously slain by Farrell, the son of Cathal Ballagh, and the sons of Owny, son of Cathal Ballagh O'Rourke.

The castle of Ballyshannon was taken from O'Donnell's warders by Hugh, the son of O'Donnell.

O'Donnell made peace among the people of Carbury ; Felim, the son of Manus, son of Brian [it was agreed] should possess the lordship, but the castle of Sligo should belong to Calvagh Caech, the son of Donnell, who was son of Owen O'Conor.

Con, the son of Donnell, laid siegeⁿ to the castle of Ballyshannon. Maguire, i. e. John, the son of Philip, son of Thomas, came at the instance of Hugh, the son of O'Donnell, to drive Con from the town, and forcibly drove him from it. Hugh and Maguire afterwards pursued him to Donegal ; and they burned a part of the town in the early part of the day. Con, with the forces of Tirconnell, Inishowen, and Dartry-Mac Clancy, turned in pursuit of Hugh and Maguire, and followed them to Termon-Daveog. Magrath, i. e. Rory, the son of Dermot, son of Marcus, Coarb of that Termon, came to them, and warned Con and the Kinel-Connell not to violate his protection, or the protection of the Termon, by attacking Maguire ; they regarded not that [his warning], but pursued Maguire, who was engaged in endeavouring to effect his escape by strength of arm. Con and his army, however, gained the common pass on them, so that they were obliged to take to a bog and morass^p which lay before them, where [an engagement taking place] they left one hundred and ten horses behind ; and Maguire's people were defeated, himself taken prisoner, and twelve of the

^p *Morass*, επιερπας.—This word, which is derived from επιερπας, a sieve, is used in the north and west of Ireland, to denote a flat piece of land intermixed with bogs, sedgy quagmires, and brushwood.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 203, note ^d.

buóein, 7 in ro marbað dá fear décc do ðagðaoínib ʒo rocaíðe oile im brian maʒuib (i. mac brian mic Pílip).

O fírgail (Ruðraige mac catail) décc.

Maʒ rampaðáin doinnall bearnað taoipeað tealaiʒ eaðoað do marbað a meabail aʒ an alctóir i tteampall an puip lá taðcc mac aóða mic eoʒain meʒ rampaðain, 7 atáð na builleaða do buaileað cúicce hi ccoppaib na halctóra.

Maʒuib (Sfan) do legeað amac do conn iar ttiol do tearmannacaib an cúiccið cúicce dia éabað 7 dia cúingib fair.

O cuipníñ Ruatòri, 7 eoʒan ócc mac eoʒain mic aóða uí ðalaiʒ décc.

Sfan mac eoʒain uí doinnall do bápuccað lá conn mac aóða puaið.

¹ *Teampall-an-phuirt*, i. e. the church of the bank, now Templeport, a townland and parish in the barony of Tullyhaw, in the north-west of the county of Cavan. Not far from this church is Inis-Breachmhaigh, on which was born the celebrated St. Maidoc, patron of the diocese of Fernes, and of the churches of Rossinver, in the county of Leitrim, and Drumlane in the county of Cavan.—See the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys at 31st January, where it is stated that the flag-stone on which St. Maidoc was carried to be baptized, was used as a ferry-boat to carry people from and to the island on which he was born; and that an old seasoned hazel stick, which his mother held in her hand when bringing him forth, afterwards, having been stuck by chance in the ground, struck root, and grew up into a large tree, which was to be seen on the island of Breaghwy in a flourishing state, and producing nuts, in the time of the writer. The tradition in the country also asserts, that the flag-stone above referred to was used as a ferry-boat till a few centuries since, when, in consequence of the misconduct of a young man and woman on board it suddenly sunk, and left the passengers to shift for themselves on the surface of the lake. The natives of the parish of Templeport also preserve a traditional recol-

lection of the hazel tree referred to in the Irish Calendar; but no trace of it now remains, nor does tradition account for its withering.

² *Was set at liberty*, do legeað amac.—This passage could not be translated literally into English. The closest it would admit of is the following: "Maguire (John), was let out by Con, after the collecting of the termoners of the province to him to wrest and request him of him."

³ *Termoners*.—In a manuscript in the Lambeth Library, quoted in the Ordnance Memoir of the Parish of Templemore,—*Townlands*, the following account of Termoners occurs:

"The tenants of the church lands are called Termoners, and are for the most part schollers and speake Latin; and anciently the chiefe tenants were the determiners of all civill questions and controversies among their neighbours."

The Annals of Ulster state that in the liberation of Maguire O'Donnell and his son did not deal fairly with St. Daveog, or the Termon, in as much as the Termoner was obliged to give a ransom for him.

⁴ Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following entries, omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1496. O'Neill, i. e. Donnell, the son

chiefs of his people slain, with many others, about Brian Maguire (the son of Brian, son of Philip).

O'Farrell (Rury, the son of Cathal), died.

Magauran, i. e. Donnell Bearnagh, Chief of Teallach-Eachdhach, was treacherously slain before the altar of the church of Teampall-an-phuir^t, by Teige, the son of Hugh, son of Owen Magauran; and [the marks of] the blows aimed at him are [still] visible in the corners of the altar.

Maguire (John) was set at liberty^r by Con [O'Donnell], all the termoners^r of the province having flocked to him, to request and demand his liberation.

O'Cuirnin (Rory) and Owen Oge, the son of Owen, son of Hugh O'Daly, died.

John, the son of Owen O'Donnell, was put to death by Con, the son of Hugh Roe^t.

of Henry, son of Owen, and his two sons, i. e. Brian and Owen, went on a predatory excursion against the other O'Neill, i. e. Henry Oge, the son of Henry, son of Owen; and Niall, the son of Turlough Roe O'Neill, and two other horse-men, were killed by them, and the son of O'Mellan was taken by them, i. e. Rury, the son of Owen O'Mellan, and they bore away the prey vigorously from Creig-Baile-Ui-Shercaigh, and this was the twenty-fourth prey which Donnell had carried away from Henry.

"The Dalton, i. e. Thomas, son of Edmond, son of Pierce Dalton, was ransomed by three hundred marks and fourteen score cows in mortgage on Tuath Bhaile-na-ngedh, from Con, the son of Art, son of Con O'Melaghlin, and from the grandson of O'Carroll; and O'Daly of Breifny, i. e. O'Loughlin, the son of William, son of Hugh O'Daly, died of the wounds inflicted upon him, the night on which Glasny Mac Mahon was slain, in his [Glasny's] own house.

"Rory, the son of Irial O'Farrell, half chief-tain of Annaly, was taken prisoner by the Bishop of Annaly [Ardagh], i. e. William, the son of Donough O'Farrell, upon which the bishop was made O'Farrell, and Kedagh, the

son of Thomas, son of Cathal, son of Thomas O'Farrell, was made another O'Farrell in opposition to him.

"The son of Sir Edward Eustace, i. e. Roland, died at the end of this year between the two Christmasses, i. e. the person by whom the monastery of Kilcullen was erected.

"There was much inclement weather in this year, so that there was a great destruction of cows and of cattle in general.

"Much inclement weather in the Autumn of this year by which the people in general lost their corn, particularly in Fermanagh.

"The Earl of Kildare, Garrett, the son of Thomas, son of John Cam, came to Ireland a week before Michaelmas this year as Justiciary over the English of Ireland, and with great honours from the King of England, having married the daughter of the King's own sister, i. e. the daughter of the abbot of Glasberry.

"Mac David of Clann-Conway died this year, and the Mac David who was appointed in his place was killed by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot and Calvagh Caech, the son of Donnell, son of Owen O'Conor.

"Mac Costello was taken prisoner this year by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot."

ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΤ, 1497.

Αοιρ Χριοτ, mile, cfiere céo, noat, a peat.

Μαινιρτιρ na mbratár hi ccappaice fíccupa do gnoúccáð on poiñi tpe impiðe neill mic cuinn mec aóða buiðe uí neill do cum na mbratár mionúr de obrepuantiae, 7 pe braitpe décc do coimtionól dúin na ngall do ðol na peilb a uicil na céo féle muipe ran fógmar iar ccor bpeite leó.

Concobar mac corbmaic mic tomaltaiğ tigeapna maiğe luircc do marbað a meabail la cloinn Ruaiðri mec diarmata, Concobar 7 taðg, 7 taðcc mac Ruaiðri do gabail a ionaid gan fírfaðra.

Eiccneacán mac neactain mic toirpdealbaiğ an fíona uí ðomnaill do marbað hi fporlongpopt ui ðomnaill (.i. aóð ruab) lá a ðalta conn mac aóða ruaið, lá geapalt mac ðomnaill mic peiðlimið uí ðoçartaiğ, 7 la brian mac meğ planncaið, etceteri. Topcraatar apaoñ lá heiccneacán, Eoccan mac toirpdealbaiğ gallda uí ðomnaill, Mac aóða mic toirpdealbaiğ gallda, Eoccan mac aóða mic ðonnchaið na coilleað uí ðomnaill, Peiðlimið mac an giolla ðuib, 7 toirpdealbaç mac cañail mic an giolla ðuib uí gallecobair, Donnchaið balb ó fipgil, 7 poçaiðe ele naç airimíteap.

Siç do ðenaiñ ðon dá ua neill (Ðomnaill, 7 Enrí ócc) a noípeað an fipraiğ 7 mac ðomnaill (aóð) do léiccn amac gan fuapeclað, 7 comaða mópa ðeachaið 7 ðeiuð do tabairt lé hénri ócc do ðomnaill ðap cññ anma tigeapna do líiccn de.

O ðomnaill aóð ruab do çup a tigeapnaiρ de an peçtmað calaiññ lunn (.i. dia haoine) acc cñmpall capna i tteapmonñ tpe fipraonta a çloinne ppa poile, 7 o ðomnaill do gairm ða mac do conn ðia maiρt ina ðeathaið.

Uatéri mac Riocairð a búpe do ðol coblaç do congnañ lá hua ndomnaill ócc conn mac aóða ruaið i nağhaið a ðeapbriatar ele aóð ócc. Iap ttoçt hi tçir ðóib, 7 iar nðol do conn ina ccññ ppaóñtceap poppa ðiblínið la haoð, 7 po beanað epñop a naρm, a néiðeað, 7 a lóin ðib. Aóð fén do gabail lá

^o *Carrickfergus*.—Ware states that this monastery was originally founded for Friars Minor in 1232, by Hugh de Lacy, Earl of Ulster, who was himself buried in the abbey church in the year 1242. He adds, "that the Friars Minors

of the Observance were here introduced in the year 1497."

^v *O'Férghil*.—This name is now anglicised Freel, without the prefix O'.

^w *In the Termon*.—In the Dublin copy of the

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1497.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety-seven.

The monastery of the Friars in Carrickfergus^a was obtained for the Friars Minor de Observantiâ, by rescript from Rome, at the instance of Niall, the son of Con, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill; and sixteen brothers of the family of Donegal took possession of it on the vigil of the first Festival of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary, in Autumn, having obtained authority for that purpose.

Conor, the son of Cormac, son of Tomaltagh, Lord of Moylurg, was treacherously slain by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot, Conor and Teige; and Teige, the son of Rory, took his place without opposition.

Egneghan, the son of Naghtan, who was son of Turlough-an-Phiona O'Donnell, was slain in O'Donnell's (Hugh Roe) camp, by his own foster-son, Con, son of Hugh, Gerald, son of Donnell, son of Felim O'Doherty, and Brian Mac Clancy, &c. There were slain along with Egneghan Owen, the son of Turlough Gallda O'Donnell; the son of Hugh, son of Turlough Gallda; Owen, the son of Hugh, son of Donough-na-Coille O'Donnell; Felim, the son of Gilla-Duv; and Turlough, the son of Cathal, son of Gilla-Duv O'Gallagher; Donough Balv O'Firghil^b, and many others not enumerated.

The two O'Neills, namely, Donnell and Henry Oge, made peace with each other at the end of Spring; and the son of Donnell (Hugh) was set at liberty without a ransom; and great gifts in steeds and armour were given by Henry Oge O'Donnell for resigning the title of Lord.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, resigned his lordship on the seventh of the Calends of June, being Friday, at Templecarn, in the Termon^c, in consequence of the dissensions of his sons; and his son Con was nominated O'Donnell on the ensuing Tuesday.

Walter, the son of Rickard Burke, went with a fleet to assist the young O'Donnell, Con, the son of Hugh Roe, against his brother, Hugh Oge. After having landed, he was joined by Con; but both were defeated by Hugh, and deprived of the greater part of their arms, armour, and provisions. Hugh was

Annals of Ulster the reading is: "l ccapna : mon-Magrath." Templecarn is the name of the parish in which Termon-Magrath is situated, cēpmoinn meg cparth, i. e. at Carna in Ter-

hua ndomnaill (conn) a ccionn dá lá iar pin, 7 a cor i láim hi cconnaëtaib lá uátep mac Riocairb a bupe go conmaicne éúile.

Sluaicëað lá hua ndomnaill (Conn) ap mac nbiarmata muicche luippe, .i. Taðcc mac Ruaidbri mec diarmata. Ní tangattar ina éoiréscrtal do cconnaëtaib cen mo tá uathað an tan pin, .i. peiðlimið mac magnupa uí concobair tiðearna cairppe, 7 eoðan ua Ruairc tanairi bpeirne co na roëraide. Do ponað toicéscrtal aóbal la mac nbiarmata for a ccionn ipin tðsðair uair tangattar an dá ua cóncobair co na ttauataib 7 co na ttauípeachair ina éoir 7 ina éionól. Do éoiðriote blað móp do plóg uí ðomnaill ap eiccin i mbealac buide an éoirpíleibí im Mhac magnupa uí concobair 7 im eoðan ua ruairc, 7 im mall ngarb ua ndomnaill. Catal ua Ruairc do marbað uata co rocaide oile ip in mbealac buide don éur pin. Mórpíluag pílu muirfohaig do eirge hi mðon an tpluaig, 7 maðmuccað fori ua ndomnaill. Peiðlimið ua cóncobair tiðearna cairppe do gabail ann, 7 da mac ruibne, .i. Mac ruibne fanat Ruaidbri, Mac ruibne cconnaëtaë (.i. mac ruibne baðameac) Eoðan, Donnchað na noðócc mac uí ðomnaill, da mac tuatail uí galléubair eoin 7 toirpðealbaç, da mac domnaill mec Suibne fanat Eoin 7 domnaill ócc, da mac mec Suibne baðameig, Mall, 7 eoðan ruad, ðearpalt mac domnaill mic péilim uí ðocartair, píriccið í ðomnaill, mac eocain ultair. Ro beanað beóp an éataç colaim éille amac, 7 do marbað a maop (.i. mag robartair). Ro gabað ona 7 ro marbað rocaide oile ipin maðon pin cen moat ruide. Eoðan ua ruairc do imteçt gan gabail gan marbað ap in maðon pin.

in the barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal.

* *Bealach-buidhe*, i. e. the yellow pass, now Ballaghboy, a townland through which passes the old road leading from Boyle to Ballinacfad, in the parish of Aughanagh, barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo. This celebrated pass through the Curliu mountains is now more generally called Bothar-buidhe, i. e. the yellow road (the words bealac and bóear being synonymous), and sometimes Bothar-an-Iarla Ruaidh, i. e. the Red Earl's Road. It was the old road to Sligo, and is still traceable, and in many

places passable, through the townlands of Dunaveeragh, Mountgafney, Ballinacfad, Cartron, Ballaghboy (which preserves the name), Garroo, where the Governor Clifford was killed, and Spafield.

† *Mac Sweeny Connaughtagh*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the two Mac Sweenys are called Mac Suibhne Fanat and Mac Suibhne Baghaineach.

‡ *Donough-na-nordog*, i. e. Donough, or Denis, of the thumbs.

§ *Ultach*, now Donlevy.

¶ *The Cathach*.—This is an ancient metallic

himself in two days afterwards taken prisoner by O'Donnell (Con), and sent to Connaught with Walter, son of Rickard Burke, to be confined in Conmaicne-Cuille.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Con) against Mac Dermot of Moylurg, i. e. Teige, the son of Rory Mac Dermot. Only a few of the Connacians joined his army on that occasion, namely, Felim, the son of Manus O'Connor, Lord of Carbury, and Owen O'Rourke, Tanist of Breifny, with their forces. A numerous body of forces was mustered by Mac Dermot, to oppose them at Seaghais [the Curlieus], for the two O'Conors came with their tribes and chieftains to join his force and muster. A great part of O'Donnell's army made their way by force to the Bealach-Buidhe^a of Coirshliabh, under the conduct of Manus O'Connor, Owen O'Rourke, and Niall Garv O'Donnell, on which occasion Cathal O'Rourke and many others were slain in [the pass of] Bealach-Buidhe. The numerous host of the Sil-Murray rose up in the middle of the army, and defeated O'Donnell. Felim O'Connor, Lord of Carbury, was taken prisoner there, as were also the two Mac Sweenys, namely, Mac Sweeny Fanad, i. e. Rory, and Mac Sweeny Connaughtagh^b, i. e. Mac Sweeny Baghaineach, Owen; Donough-na-nordog^c, the son of O'Donnell; the two sons of Tuathal O'Gallagher; John and Turlough, the two sons of Donnel Mac Sweeny Fanad; John and Donnell Oge, the two sons of Mac Sweeny Baghaineach; Niall and Owen Roe; Gerald, the son of Donnell, son of Felim O'Doherty; and O'Donnell's physician, the son of Owen Ultach^d. The Cathach^e of Columbkille was also taken from them; and Magroarty, the keeper of it, was slain. Many others also were slain and taken prisoners in this battle. Owen O'Rourke escaped being killed or taken in this defeat^f.

box containing a copy of the Psalter. It has been described by Sir William Betham, in his *Antiquarian Researches* under the name of *Caah*; but that investigator has totally mistaken the meaning of the name. It is mentioned in O'Donnell's *Life of St. Columbkille*, as published by Colgan, under the same name as given by the Four Masters above in the text, and the name is translated *præliator* by Colgan:

"Et cathach, id est præliator vulgo appellatur, fertque traditio quod si circa illius exercitum, antequam hostem adoriantur tertio cum debita

reverentia circumducatur eveniat ut victoriam reportet."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 409. See also *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 82.

This most curious box and reliquary has been deposited by the public spirit and good taste of its present owner, Sir Richard O'Donnell, in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy.—See the Editor's *Irish Grammar*, Introduction, p. liii.

^c *The defeat*.—The Dublin copy of the *Annals of Ulster* add that O'Donnell sustained this defeat "9°. Kal. Octobris."

Conn mac cuinn mic neill uí domnaill décc.

O neill enri ócc mac enri mic eoccaín do dól pluag mór i tteir conuill 7 móran do millead dóib hi ppánaite ar túr. O domnaill ócc (.i. Conn) deirge don tplaag iar brágbáil pánate dóib ag bél aea daire ag línainn. Maíom do rraoinead for ua ndomnaill (.i. conn), 7 é féin do marbað ann (.i. an 19. october) co noét pfoite dia roépaide arson rir, 7 a dia bratar (mall garb 7 domnaill) do gabail. Mac mec Suibne beor, 7 Sé fir décc cénmotaí rom. Aiaa na daíobaoíne po marbað a bparpað cuinn an tan rin domnaill mac maígnra puat mic neill uí domnaill, Emann mac pfíolmíó piabaig mic neill garb, brian mac uí buidill .i. toirpdealbá mac neill, domnaill mac tuatail uí gallcubair, emann mac donnehaí mic tomaltaig uí gallcubair, concobar mac sfain mic concobar uí domnaill. Niall mac concobar mic peilm piabaig í domnaill, Concobar mac aoda mic concobar na laime uí buigill, Concobar mac mupchaí mec suibne dpeapaib pánat, 7 uilliam mac an erpuice uí gallcubair, et ceteri. Dia maire do ronnaí an 14. calaínn do nouember po rraoinead an maíom rin. Acc roað dua néill ina ppietnecc, Ro gabad cairlén na dhipce lair, 7 po fágaibh é ag mall ua neill. Rainice dia eicch iarom co ceorcar 7 co nédalaib. Ro gab aod puat a eigeapnur doiríde do toil dé 7 daoíne.

Mac uí domnaill, .i. aod mac aoda puat do léiccn ar a bpaigdnur (.i. an pectmaíó ío nouember), 7 uatér a búrc do éaét lár i tteir conuill. Tarccaí ua domnaill aod puat an eigeapnur dá mac aod ócc [.i. aod dub] 7 noéar gab rom rin uaða, 7 iar na féimíó do po gabrat arson acc pollam-

⁴ *Bel-atha-daire*, i. e. *os vadi roboreti*, mouth of the ford of the oak wood. This name would be anglicised Belladerry, but it is now obsolete. The position of the ford is probably marked by a bridge on the Leanan, about half a mile from Rathmelton, and close to the wood of Drummonaghan.—See Ordnance map of the county of Donegal, sheet 45.

⁵ *Leanainn*, now anglicised Leanan, a river which rises in the south of the barony of Kilmacrenan, and, flowing in a north-east direction, touches close upon the villages of Dromore and Kilmacrenan, and falls into an arm of Lough

Swilly at the little town of Rathmelton. This river forms the boundary of the parish of Kilmacrenan for a considerable distance, and was evidently the boundary of the territory of Fanad.

⁶ *Conor-na-Laimhe*, i. e. Conor, or Cornelius, of the hand, which may mean Conor of the large hand, or of the deformed hand.

⁷ *Tuesday*, dia maire.—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster has Thursday: “dia oapcam, xiiii. Kal. Novembrie,” which is correct.

⁸ *Castle-Derg*, i. e. the castle of the River Derg. It is now the name of a small town on

Con, the son of Con, son of Niall O'Donnell, died.

O'Neill, i. e. Henry Oge, the son of Henry, son of Owen, marched with a great army into Tirconnell, and first committed great destruction in Fanad. The young O'Donnell (i. e. Con) met this army, on their leaving Fanad, at Bel-atha-daíre^d, on [the River] Leannainn^e; but O'Donnell, i. e. Con, was defeated, and he himself was killed there, with one hundred and sixty of his forces, on the 19th of October. His two brothers, Niall Garv and Donnell, were taken prisoners, as was also the son of Mac Sweeny, with sixteen men besides. The following are the gentlemen who fell along with Con on this occasion: Donnell, the son of Manus Roe, son of Niall O'Donnell; Edmond, the son of Felim Reagh, son of Niall Garv; Brian, the son of Boyle, i. e. Turlough, son of Niall; Donnell, the son of Tuathal O'Gallagher; Edmond, the son of Donough, son of Tomaltagh O'Gallagher; Conor, the son of John, son of Conor O'Donnell; Niall, the son of Conor, son of Felim Reagh O'Donnell; Conor, the son of Hugh, son of Conor-na-Laimhe^f O'Boyle; Conor, the son of Murrough Mac Sweeny, one of the men of Fanad; and William, the son of Bishop O'Gallagher, &c. This defeat took place on Tuesday^g, the 14th of the Calends of November. O'Neill, on his return, took the Castle-Derg^h, and left it in possession of Niall O'Neill, after which he went home with victory and spoils. Hugh Roe [O'Donnell] took possession of his lordship again, by consent of God and man.

The son of O'Donnell, i. e. Hughⁱ, son of Hugh Roe, was released from captivity on the 7th of the Ides of November; and Walter Burke accompanied him to Tirconnell. O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, proffered the lordship to his son, Hugh Oge [i. e. Hugh Duv], who declined it^j; and after his refusing [to accept of the lordship], both commenced governing their principality, and humbling

the River Derg, in the north-west of the barony of Omagh, in the county of Tyrone, not far from the boundary of the county of Donegal.

ⁱ *Hugh*.—Charles O'Conor of Belanagare, who seems to have read the autograph copy of these Annals with great care, has written ouB, i. e. black, over the name of this Hugh.

^j *Who declined it*.—The literal translation is as follows: "And he did not take that from him, and after his refusal of it [roí na féimigó

óó] they both took to governing their lordship, to the taming of their neighbours and borderers, who had begun to go into disobedience against them, through the war of the children of O'Donnell with each other." Here the verb *féimigó*, which generally means "to fail," i. e. not to succeed in accomplishing an undertaking, is used in the sense of *oileadó*, "to refuse, or reject," as the word is explained by O'Clery in his Glossary of ancient Irish words.

nucéaδ a bplaitip ag cñnpucéaδ a ccomapran γ a coicepié po epiallpaс
 uol a nanumla oppa epia éogaδ éloinni uí doínnailл ppiа poile.

Peilim mac muirceaptauγ puaiδ mic bpiain ballaig uí néill do mapbaδ
 lé doínnall mac aοδa óig mec aοδa buiδe mic bpiain ballaig hi pop eapcáin.
 Doínnall féin do mapbaδ lá pñocε doínnailл éaοil í neill a meabail.

δpian mac conulaδ mic aοδa mic eoccaim mic neill óicc í neill décc.

Muirceaptauс mac aοδa óicc mec aοδa buiδe í neill do mapbaδ lá cloinn
 pñólimiδ mic muirceaptauγ puaiδ mic bpiain ballaig uí néill.

Níall mac uí neill, .i. enpí mic eoccaim décc.

Élinopa ingñ tomair (.i. iapla cille dapa) mic Sñain caim bñn uí neill
 (Conn mac enpi mic eoccaim) déγ.

Maíom do éabairc ap ua ppeapγail cébaс mac tomair mic catail mic
 tomair γ ap a bpiatpib lá Sñan puaδ mac cairppe mic laoiγpγiγ dú map
 mapbaδ cébaс féin, a mac laoiγpεac, Doínnall mac Sñain mic bpiain tiγ-
 eapna cloinne hamlaoiδ, γeapalc mac aοδa óicc tiγeapna maiγe tpeaγa, γ
 pócaiδe ele.

Γlaigne mac Sñain uí anluain do mapbaδ la cloinn í bpiain.

Mupchaδ mac conmaic mic Sñain uí pñpγail do mapbaδ lá bpiain buiδe
 mac púbpaiγe mic Sñain uí pñpγail.

Aοδ buiδe mac uí puairc (pñólimiδ mac donnchaíδ mic tiγepnain óicc)
 do mapbaδ lá cloinn taiδcc mic catail mic tiγeapnáin uí puairc.

Éimeap γ tuatal da mac meγ maγgaíma (.i. aοδ occ mac aοδa puaiδ)
 do mapbaδ lá hoipεeapraiδ γ cñtpe pπp décc dia muintip amaille ppiú. Maγ-
 nur piabaс γ Maγnur ócc ó hanluain co ccaoccaic doipεeapraiδ do éuicim
 leópm.

Doínnall mac popa mic tomáip óicc mic tomáip méγuiδip décc.

^k *Borderers*, coicepié.—This word, which is now used to denote “foreigners,” is of constant occurrence in the more ancient Irish manuscripts, and is used by the Four Masters in the sense of confine, conterraneous boundary, or territory, and sometimes also employed to denote the inhabitants of neighbouring territories. It should be here remarked, that the Four Masters here intend comapran and coicepié as synoni-

mous, not opposite terms, which is in accordance with their own redundant style.

^l *Contests*, literally, “through the war of O'Donnell's sons with each other.”

^m *Ros-Earcain*, i. e. Arkan's or Erkan's point, or wood, now Rasharkan, a townland giving name to a parish in the barony of Kilconway, and county of Antrim.

ⁿ *Donnell himself*.—It is stated in the Dublin

their neighbours and borderers^a, who began to resist their authority, by reason of the contests¹ of O'Donnell's sons with each other.

Felim, the son of Murtough Roe, son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, was slain at Ros-Earcain^m, by Donnell, the son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh; and Donnell himselfⁿ was treacherously slain by the descendants of Donnell Cael O'Neill.

Brian, the son of Cu-Uladh, son of Hugh, son of Owen, son of Niall Oge O'Neill, died.

Murtough, the son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, was slain by the sons of Felim, the son of Murtough Roe, son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill.

Niall, the son of O'Neill, i. e. Henry, the son of Owen, died.

Eleanora, the daughter of Thomas (i. e. Earl of Kildare), son of John Cam. and wife of O'Neill (Con, son of Henry, son of Owen), died.

O'Farrell, i. e. Kedagh, the son of Thomas, son of Cathal, son of Thomas, and his kinsmen, were defeated by John Roe, the son of Carbry, son of Laoighseach: and Kedagh himself, and his son, Laoighseach; Donnell, the son of John, son of Brian, Lord of the Clann-Auliffe; Gerald, the son of Hugh Oge, Lord of Magh-Treagha^p; and many others, were slain in the battle.

Glasny, the son of John O'Hanlon, was slain by the sons of O'Byrne.

Murrough, son of Cormac, son of John O'Farrell, was slain by Brian Boy, the son of Rury, son of John O'Farrell.

Hugh Boy, the son of O'Rourke (Felim, the son of Donough, son of Tiernan Oge), was slain by the sons of Teige, son of Cathal, son of Tiernan O'Rourke.

Ever and Tuathal, the two sons of Mac Mahon (i. e. Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe), together with fifteen men of their people, were slain by the people of Orior. But Manus Reagh and Manus Oge O'Hanlon, and fifty of the people of Orior, fell by them.

Donnell, the son of Rossa, son of Thomas Oge, son of Thomas Maguire, died.

copy of the Annals of Ulster that "Donnell the son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, and his brother Ever, were slain after Allhal-lowtide this year by John Duv, the son of Donnell Cael O'Neill, and his sons and kinsmen, at Baile-na-scrine" [now Ballynascreen, in the south-west of the county of Londonderry].

^a *Died.*—The Annals of Ulster add, "14^o. Novembris."

^p *Magh-Treagha.*—This name is anglicised Moytra, in an Inquisition, 10 Jac. I. It is that of a territory comprised in the barony and county of Longford.—See note ⁿ, under the year 1255, p. 354, and note ^a, under 1384, p. 696, *supra*.

Mac donnchaíð an éorainn, brian mac maolruanaíð mic tomaltaig décc.

Doimnall mac maoleclainn uí binn tobair feile ua mbriúin na rionna, 7 taðcc ruad mac cairppe uí concóbaíð décc.

Taðcc mac maoleaclainn meḡ raḡnaill do marbað lá mac mupchaða meḡ raḡnaill amail ro ðlig.

An ḡiolla dub mac feiolimíð buíðe do marbað hī ccluan plocáin lá plioct taðcc uí concóbaíð.

An callac mac cairppe uí concóbaíð do marbað hī ccarcaíð daon uréor raighe.

Taðcc ua rodaáin comarba caillín fíð nácar urupa tuarurcebaíl a maíðra do taðairt ar aird ar a méð, 7 ar a haíðble, décc ma éicch buð déin.

ḡorta aðbal i nepinn uile ip in mbliaðain rí, 7 ip in mbliaðain na deaðaíð co mteoir na daóine biaða nac alainn pé a ninnipin, 7 nac clor do poctain maíð ndaonna riam.

^a *Chuin-Plocain*.—This name would be anglicised Cloonpluckaun, but no place bearing this name is now to be found in the country of the O'Conors of Connaught.

^b *O'Rodaghan*.—This name was written O'Rodaighe, and anglicised Roddy, by the head of this family in 1688. The Coarb of St. Caillin at this period was the lay abbot, hereditary termor, or farmer of the church lands, and warden of the church of Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim.

^c *Human dishes*, maíð daonna.—An English writer would say, "never heard of as having been introduced at table before." This famine is noticed in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster as follows :

"A. D. 1497. A great intolerable famine throughout all Ireland this year, the likeness of which the people of that time had never seen, for there was scarce a corner or angle of all Ireland in which many persons did not die of that famine. Throughout Meath generally a peck of wheat was purchased for five ounces, and a gallon of ale for six pence ; and among

the Gaels a small *beart* of oats containing ten *meadars* was purchased for an in-calf cow ; and a beef was sold for a mark ; and a milch cow for two in-calf cows, and a shilling more."

Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters :

"A. D. 1497. Flann Mac Casserly, a good poet, was killed by Fergus, the son of Edmond, son of Laisech, son of Rossa" [O'Farrell].

"The sons of Jordan More Mac Jordan were treacherously killed in the Spring of this year by Mac Jordan, i. e. by Thomas and his sons.

"The Cave of Patrick's Purgatory in Lough Gerg" [Lough Derg] "was destroyed about the festival of St. Patrick this year by the Guardian of Donegal, and by the representatives of the Bishop, in the Deanery of Lough Erne" [i. e. Cathal Maguire] "by authority of the Pope, the people in general having understood from the History of the Knight, and other old books, that this was not the Purgatory which St. Patrick obtained from God, though the people in general were visiting it,"

Mac Donough of Corran, i. e. Brian, the son of Mulrony, son of Tomaltagh, died.

Donnell, the son of Melaghlin O'Beirne, fountain of the hospitality of Hy-Briuin-na-Sinna, and Teige Roe, the son of Carbry O'Conor, died.

Teige, the son of Melaghlin Mac Rannall, was slain by the son of Murrough Mac Rannall, as he had deserved.

Gilla-Duv, the son of Felim Boy, was slain at Cluain-Plocain^a, by the descendants of Teige O'Conor.

Calvagh, the son of Carbry O'Conor, was killed in prison by one discharge of an arrow.

Teige O'Rodaghan^r, Coarb of St. Caillin, a man whose goodness could not be well described, by reason of its exaltedness, greatness, and vastness, died in his own house.

Great famine [prevailed] through all Ireland in this and the following year, so that people ate of food unbecoming to mention, and never before heard of as having been introduced on human dishes^r.

Dr. Lanigan was aware of this passage, though he does not quote the Annals of Ulster as his authority. His words, which are worth quoting, are as follow :

"It will not be expected that I should waste my time with giving an account of the so-called Patrick's Purgatory of Lough Dearg (Donegall), or examining if there could have been any foundation for attributing it to our Apostle. It is never mentioned in any of his Lives ; nor was it, I believe, heard of until the eleventh century, the period at which the Canons Regular of St. Augustine first appeared. For it was to persons of that order, as the story goes, that St. Patrick confided the care of that cavern of wonders. Now, there were no such persons in the island in which it is situated, nor in that of St. Davoo in the same lake, until, I dare say, about the beginning of the twelfth century. This Purgatory, or purging place, of Lough Derg, was set up against another Patrick's Purgatory, viz, that of Croagh Patrick, mentioned by

Jocelyn, which, however ill-founded the vulgar opinion concerning it, was less objectionable. Some writers have said that it got the name of Patrick's Purgatory from an abbot Patrick that lived in the ninth century ; but neither were there Canons Regular of St. Augustin at that time, nor were such abridged modes of atoning to the Almighty for the sins of a whole life then thought of. It was demolished in the year 1497, by order of the Pope, although it has since been in some manner restored."—*Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. i. p. 368.

The true Patrick's Purgatory was on Croagh-patrick, near Westport, in the west of the county of Mayo, as is evident from the words of Jocelin, where he treats of the pilgrimages to this mountain :

"Referunt etiam nonnulli qui pernoctaverant ibi, se tormenta gravissima fuisse perpassos, quibus se purgatos a peccatis putant, unde, et quidam illorum locum illum Purgatorium S. Patricii vocant."—*Jocelin, Vita S. Patricii*, c. 172.

AOIS CRIOST, 1498.

AOIS CRIOST, míle, cétre céad, noúat, a hoúe.

Mac magnúra an tSeanaid, .i. catál ócc mac catáil mic catáil mic gíollaparraice mic maísa, 77a. Fear ticce aoidé coitcinn, 7 biatac hi rínaó mec magnúra, cananaó corab i n-apaísa, 7 in eppcoibéct

“Mac Mahon, i. e. Brian, the son of Redmond, son of Rury, set out at the instance of Seffin White to drive Magennis and his sons by force from the castle of Oirenach” [now Erenagh]. It had been better for them they had not gone on this enterprise, for Mac Mahon was slain, and the chiefs of his people were drowned, and Seffin White and many of the English and Irish were taken prisoners, *tertio nonas Julii*. These events took place on Wednesday. Rossa, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Roe, son of Rury, was made Mac Mahon on the Tuesday following.

“The son of the Earl of Ormond, i. e. James, the son of John, son of James the Earl, was killed by Pierce Roe, the son of James, son of Edmond Mac Richard Butler, 16 *Kal. Augusti*.”

This was the celebrated James Ormond (the natural son of the Earl of Ormond), whom the O'Briens attempted to make chief of the Butlers, and who gave the Earl of Kildare much annoyance.

‘*Seanadh*.—This was the ancient name of an island situated in the Upper Lough Erne, between the baronies of Magherastephana and Clanawley, in the county of Fermanagh. It is called Ballymacmanus Island in various deeds and leases, and by the natives of Clanawley, who speak the Irish language; but it has lately received the fancy name of Belle-Isle from its beauty.—See note^r, under the year 1367, p. 638, *supra*. The Cathal Oge Mac Manus here mentioned was the compiler of the Annals of Ulster, which are often called *Annales Senatenses* from this island in Lough Erne,

where they were compiled, the situation of which has not been hitherto pointed out. The Annals of Ulster, of a part of which the late Dr. Charles O’Conor has published an edition, begin with the year 444, and were carried down to 1498, the year of his death, by the original compiler, and they were continued to the year 1537 by Rory O’Cassidy, and to the end of the 17th century by the O’Luins of Arda and others. The following obituary of the original compiler of this work is given by Rory O’Cassidy as in the Dublin and Bodleian copies of the Annals of Ulster :

“Anno domini m^o. cccc^o. xc^o. 8^o. Scél mop ino Einn uile ip bliadain rí, .i. ro rí Mac magnúra meguóir do ég in bliadain rí .i. catál óg mac catáil mic catáil mic gíllaparraic mic maísa 77a. neac buí ina biatac for reanaó 7 ina canánaó corab i n-apaísa, 7 i n-eppcoibéct clocair, 7 ina beanáó for loó Eirne, 7 ina peppun i n-inip caein loóa héipne, 7 do buí a nbeantaó loóa héipne, ina fear inao eppcoir rí u. bliadna óc rí na eireche. In leac lozmur imoppo 7 in gem gloine, 7 in pecla solurra 7 aipe i caireóa ino echna, 7 cpaeb enuaraig na canoine, 7 copup na bejepra 7 na cínna, 7 na hailgine, 7 in cóluim ap gloine crióe, 7 in turtuir ap enoca, 7 in níc dar buiógi damia 7 beoraóa 7 beib-lein boóca eirinn, 7 in neac buí lán do paé 7 do echna in gaó uile ealaóain co haimpíra eireccta eoiri oligeó 7 diajáct, firigeó 7 feallpáine 7 ealaóain gaebóigi aipcena, ocup

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1498.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety-eight.

Mac Manus of Seanadh', i. é. Cathal Oge, the son of Cathal, son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Matthew, &c., a man who had kept a house of general hospitality, a biatach at Seanadh-Mic-Manus, a canon chorister in Armagh, and in the

neac po cúmbaig 7 po eaglaím 7 po éinóil an leabur ra a leabraib ilimba eile, 7 a ég don galur breac in x. maó kl. oo mí appil dia haine ap ai laetí uil. mamí lx. aetairí pue; 7 eabpaó gaé neé dia légra inb lebur ra, 7 dia foigena a beannaeté for an anmainín mic magnupa.

"Anno Domini 1498. A great mournful news throughout all Ireland this year, viz. the following: Mac Manus Maguire died this year, i. e. Cathal Oge, the son of Cathal, son of Cathal, son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Matthew, &c. He was a Biatach at Seanadh, a canon chorister at Armagh, and in the bishopric of Clogher, and Dean of Lough Erne, and Parson of Inis Caein in Lough Erne, and the representative of a bishop for fifteen years before his death. He was a precious stone, a bright gem, a luminous star, a treasury of wisdom, and a fruitful branch of the canon, and a fountain of charity, meekness, and mildness, a dove in purity of heart, and a turtle in chastity; the person to whom the literati and the poor and the destitute paupers of Ireland were most thankful; one who was full of grace and of wisdom in every science to the time of his death, in law, physic, and philosophy, and in all the Gaelic sciences; and one who made, gathered, and collected this book from many other books. He died of *Galar Breac*" [the small pox] "on the tenth of the Calends of April, being Wednesday, *lx^o anno aetatis sue*. And let every person who shall read and profit by this book give a blessing on the soul of

Mac Manus."

For some account of this Mac Manus, whom Colgan calls Cathaldus Maguire, the reader is referred to Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 5, and to Harris's edition of Ware's Writers, p. 90, where the following notice of this remarkable man occurs:

"Charles Maguire, a native of the county of Fermanagh, Canon of the Church of Armagh [and Dean of Clogher], was an eminent Divine, Philosopher, and Historian, and writ *Annales Hibernicæ usq; ad sua tempora*. [They are often called *Annales Senatenses* from a place called Senat-Mac-Magnus, in the county of Fermanagh, where the Author writ them, and oftener *Annales Ultonienses*, the Annals of Ulster, because they are chiefly taken up in relating the affairs of that Province. They begin an. 444, and are carried down by the Author to his Death in 1498; but they were afterwards continued by Roderick Cassidy to the year 1541. Our Author writ also a Book, intitled, *Aengusius Auctus*, or the Martyrology of Aengus enlarged; wherein from Marian Gorman, and other writers, he adds such saints as are not to be met with in the Composition of Aengus.] He died on the 23rd of March, 1498, in the sixtieth year of his age. [There are also ascribed to him *Scholia*, or Annotations on the Registry of Clogher.]"

The following table will shew the relationship between Mac Manus of Senat and the chiefs of Fermanagh:

clocair. Peaprrún innri caoín, deaganaó loáa hérne, 7 fíri ionait eppcoib hi cclocair ppi pé cúicc mbliáðan décc pía na eitreéct. Compair coimeata eccna, 7 ealaðan a tpe buðóein. Craob enuapraig na canóine, Topar dé-
 fceirce 7 trocaire ppi boctail, 7 aúilccneaáail in coimóeaó. Bá hepiðe po
 éfglaim 7 po éionóil leabair aipirín ionúð a p po pcrioðað leabair aipirín
 baile, mec mañnupa óó buðóein, 7 a écc don galap breac an. 10. Calainn
 Appil dia haoíne do ðonnpað ip in peparccatpmað bliáðain a aoíri.

O neill, Enpí ócc mac enpi mic eoccaín, ticéfpna énel eoccaín do map-
 baó i tcið aipt mic aóða mic eoccaín uí neill i tpuait eacáða lé dá mac
 cuinn mic enpi mic eoccaín coiprhoelbaó 7 conn clann ingine an iapla, a
 ndioðail a natap (conn) po mapbaó la hénpí pect piam.

Domnall mac enpí mic eoccaín uí neill (dia po gairpé ó neill poime pín)
 do éionol a éapatt 7 a élfínnað go hémonað, .i. phioct Rémaino megmát-
 gáinna, 7 ionnpaiceíð dóib co dún ngfhainn. Battar pcal imón ccaiplén, 7
 aóraig ap in ccpoir ccaibofnaig. Peilim mac don ua néill pín (.i. enpi óg
 mac enpi) do éapraince neill mic aipt uí neill go líon a poépaide opna ip
 in maibin dia maip 7 a ppaðbail ina ccoðlaó, 7 puapóúppcaó namat do
 éabairt popia, co po ppaóimé iat, 7 pochaíðe móp do maithib an cúiccið do
 mapbaó an tan pín. Bá uibpíðe Henpi mac in domnall peimráiti, Mac cat-
 maóil giollapatpaicc, peilim mac Remainn mecc maégaíinna dá mac Semair

1. Don Maguire, first of that family who became
 Chief of Fermanagh, died 1302.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 2. Gilla-Isa. | 2. Manus, <i>a quo</i> Mac Manus. |
| 3. Donnell. | 3. Gilla-Patrick. |
| 4. Don. | 4. Matthew. |
| 5. Flaherty. | 5. Gilla-Patrick. |
| 6. Hugh Roe. | 6. Cathal. |
| 7. Philip na Tuaighe. | 7. Cathal Oge, compiler |
| 8. Thomas More, ances-
tor of the Baron
of Enniskillen, and
of the Maguires of
Tempo. | of the Annals of Ul-
ster. He had sever-
al legitimate sons,
though apparently
in Holy Orders. |

From Thomas Oge, the first son of this Thomas

More, No. 8, Conor Maguire, the second Baron of Enniskillen, who was executed at Whitehall in 1642, was the fourth in descent, and from Philip, his second son, the late Cuconnaught, or Constantine Maguire of Tempo, who was murdered in the county of Tipperary in the year 1834, was the tenth in descent. This Constantine left no legitimate son, but his brother, Brian, who was well-known in Fermanagh and in Dublin as Brian the duellist, left several sons, who are now reduced to the condition of common sailors. The eldest of them is the undoubted senior representative of the chiefs of Fermanagh.

^u *Inis-caoin*, now Inishkeen, in the Upper Lough Erne, a short distance to the north of Seanadh-Mic-Manus, or Belle-Isle.

bishopric of Clogher, Parson of Inis-Caoimh, Deacon of Lough Erne, and Coadjutor of the Bishop of Clogher for fifteen years before his death, the repository of the wisdom and science of his own country, fruitful branch of the canon, and a fountain of charity and mercy to the poor and the indigent of the Lord—he it was who had collected together many historical books, from which he had compiled the historical book of Baile-Mic-Manus for his own use,—died of *galar breac* [the small-pox] on the tenth of the Calends of April, which fell on a Friday, and in the sixtieth year of his age.

O'Neill, i. e. Henry Oge, the son of Henry, son of Owen, Lord of Kinel-Owen, was slain in the house of Art, the son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill, in Tuath-Eachadha*, by the two sons of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen, i. e. Tur-lough and Con Bacagh, the sons of the daughter of the Earl [of Kildare], in revenge of their father, who had been slain by Henry some time before†.

Donnell, the son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill (who had been called O'Neill some time before), assembled together his friends and connexions‡, i. e. the descendants of Redmond Mac Mahon; and they made an incursion into Dungannon, and remained for some time around the castle, and a night at Cros-Caibhdeanaigh‡. Felim, son of that O'Neill [who had been slain], i. e. Henry Oge, the son of Henry, brought down Niall, son of Art O'Neill, with all his forces, upon them, on Tuesday morning, and, finding them asleep, gave them a hostile awaking, and defeated them; and a great number of the chiefs of the province were slain on that occasion, among whom were Henry, the son of the aforementioned Donnell; Mac Cawell, i. e. Gilla-Patrick; Felim, the son of Redmond Mac Mahon; the two sons of James, son of Eochy More Mac Mahon;

* *Tuath-Eachadha*, i. e. Eochaidh's district. This territory is shewn on an old map of Ulster, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, as "To-aghie," and represented as the country of "Owen mac Hugh mac Neale mac Art O'Neale;" and from its position on the map it can be proved that it is comprised in the present barony of Armagh, in the county of Armagh.

† *Some time before*, i. e. in the year 1493, *q. v.*

‡ *Connexions*, *clifina*, i. e. sons-in-law, or peo-

ple related to him by marriage alliance. This word is still in common use in most parts of Ireland.

‡ *Cros-Caibhdeanaigh*.—It is written *cproir caibdeanag* in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, i. e. *Caibhdenach's* or *Caveny's Cross*. This place retains its name to the present day among those who speak the Irish language. It is anglicised *Cross-Cavanagh*, which is the name of a townland in the parish of Pomeroy, near the town of Dungannon, in the county of Tyrone.

mic eoðaða móip mész matganna, 7 maoileaclainn mac féilim puaid, mic cuinn, mic cuinn mész matganna co ndruing móip doipeact 7 daoip gnaða plecta Rémainn mész matganna. Ro gabað ann ona aod mac mécc matganna, .i. brian mac Rémainn 7 pó bñað díob porccla a neac 7 a neideað uile. An tí lár a nderpað an tarraing rin (Féilim) Ro gonað riðe ina cionn dporpgoim do gae 7 aebat a ccionn a nomaiðe.

Conn mac muirceapraig mic eoccan uí neill do marbað lá cloinn brian bacais mic emainn puaid uí anluain.

Níall (.i. mall garb) mac aoda puaid mic neill garb í domnaill décc ina bpaicéðnur.

Domnall mac neactain mic toirpdealbais mic néill garb í domnaill dég don galap bpec.

Indraicéð do denam dua domnaill (.i. aod puad) ap cloinn airt 1 neill. Clann airt 7 éfein do éocar ppi apoile. bripað por cloinn airt, 7 maoileaclainn mac neill mic airt do marbað la hua ndomnaill, a lñmain iapom gur an ccaiplén maol. An Caiplén do gabail, 7 peaet mbñirte décc éideað do buain ap, 7 cúcc bpaicchde décc do gabail ann im da mac enpi bacais (.i. féilim 7 aod) mic Ruaidri mic eoccan uí néill, im neactain mac eoðain uí domnaill, 7 im mac éigneacáin uí domnaill.

O catáin Sfan mac aibne décc, 7 tomár a deapbpaetar do gabail a ionait.

Caiplén dúingñainn do gabail la fñi ionaid rið paxan 1 nepinn iapla cille dapa gearoid mac tomair tanaicc ap tarraing uí domnaill aoda puaid, 7 toirpdealbais mic cuinn uí neill, Mhéguioip Sfan mac Pílip, 7 domnaill uí néill co na cloinn 7 co na cainrið. báttar ona epimór gaoideal an cuicéð amaille ppiú a taimcéll an baile co po gabrat é po déoið le gonaðaið mópa,

* *But the sons of Art.*—This repetition of the nominative gives the style of the Four Masters a very uncouth appearance; but the Editor has adhered to their construction in the translation as far as possible.

* *Caiden-Mael*, i.e. the bald castle, now Castle-moyle, in the townland of Moyle Glebe, in the parish of West Longfield, barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.—See note ^b, under the

year 1472, p. 1078, *supra*.

^b *Dungannon*, dun gñainn, i.e. Genann's fort, now a considerable town giving name to a barony in the county of Tyrone. According to the *Dinnsenchus* this place was named from Geanann, the son of Cathbhadh the Druid, who lived here in the first century of the Christian era.

^c *Turlough*, the son of Con O'Neill.—Charles

Melaghlin, the son of Felim Roe, son of Con, son of Con Mac Mahon; together with a great number of the tribe and servants of trust of the descendants of Redmond Mac Mahon. Hugh, the son of Mac Mahon, i. e. Brian, the son of Redmond, was taken prisoner there; and they [the Mac Mahons] were deprived of the most part of their horses, and of all their armour. And Felim, who had drawn these forces [down upon O'Neill], was wounded in the head by the cast of a dart, of which he died a short time after.

Con, the son of Murtough, son of Owen O'Neill, was slain by the sons of Brian Bacagh, son of Edmond Roe O'Hanlon.

Niall Garv, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, died in captivity.

Donnell, the son of Naghtan, son of Turlough, son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, died of *galar breac* [the small-pox].

An incursion was made by O'Donnell (i. e. Hugh Roe) against the sons of Art O'Neill. The sons of Art and he engaged with each other; but the sons of Art^a were defeated, and Melaghlin, the son of Niall, son of Art, was slain by O'Donnell. They were afterwards pursued to Caislen-Mael^b; that castle was taken, and seventeen suits of armour were carried away from it; and fifteen prisoners were taken there, together with Felim and Hugh, the two sons of Henry Bacagh, the son of Rory, son of Owen O'Neill; Naghtan, the son of Owen O'Donnell; and the son of Egneghan O'Donnell.

O'Kane, i. e. John, the son of Aibhne, died; and Thomas, his brother, took his place.

The castle of Dungannon^b was taken by the King of England's Deputy in Ireland, viz. the Earl of Kildare, Garrett, the son of Thomas, who had gone thither at the instance of O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe; of Turlough, the son of Con O'Neill^c; of Maguire, i. e. John, the son of Philip; and of Donnell O'Neill, with his sons and friends. The greater number of the Irish of the province were along with them around the town [i. e. the castle], which they finally took by great guns^d; and they liberated many prisoners who were detained in it,

O'Conor of Belanagare writes in the margin:
 "bpaēap son iapla an coipēalbac p.n. i. mac
 a deipēapēpa, i. e. this Turlough was the Earl's
 cousin, i. e. the son of his sister."

^d *Great guns*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is, a gubail le gunnaōaib. Dr. O'Conor says that there is no mention of cannon having been used in Ireland

ἡ πο ρυαπλαίτσεαδ̃ δο β̃ραιζοιβ̃ ιομ̃οα̃ βαί ann, im doinnall mac uí doinnall
do baí pé bliadaim hī laim, ἡ im apt mac uí neill móir (.i. enri) co na dír
mac ἡ co mbraiζοιβ̃ ele cenmotát. Ruccpat ettala aib̃le ap, ἡ Ro mar-
bað leó conn mac eoḡain mic toirp̃dealbaiz̃ puat̃ í neill ip in ccairlén. Ro
páccaib̃riot an baile acc doinnall ua neill iarrin.

Tomar ócc mac tomair iarla mic ḡr̃óid̃ iarla, ἡ corbmac ócc mac corb-
maic mic tair̃cc meḡ car̃taiz̃ do leanmain eoḡain mic tair̃ḡ mic corbmaic
meḡ car̃taiz̃ a toiraiz̃ect̃ cpeice, Eogan buð̃ein co na diar mac, O Sulle-
bán beirpe Pilip mac diarmata co na mac tair̃ḡ an éannaiz̃ ó puilleban,
ἡ brian ócc mac Suibne co rocaib̃ oile do marbað leó don cup rin.

Donnchað mac uí doinnall ἡ dá mac tuat̃ail uí gallcubair̃ (eoin ἡ toirp̃-
dealbað) do toct̃ a maiz̃ luirce ap a mbraiζ̃deanup.

Sláine ingean meic conmapa (Síoda cam) b̃h̃ m̃ic uilliam cloinne piocair̃o
(uillecc mac uilicc ele) décc.

Saob̃ ing̃h̃ apt uí néill an b̃h̃ baí acc Rémann mac Pilip meḡuib̃ir̃ décc.

Mair̃ḡp̃écc ing̃h̃ doinnall ballaiz̃ meḡuib̃ir̃ b̃h̃ uí flannagáin (.i. ḡilli-
bept) tuait̃e páta décc, ἡ a haðnacal in ndún na ngall iar mbuat̃ naic̃pic̃e.
Ap lár an lanamain rin po cúm̃daic̃cead̃ rep̃él i nonóir̃ dé ἡ naom̃ muirpe ap
achað móri baile uí flannccáin.

Maine mac maoileclainn mic mat̃a mec maḡnura do marbað i mboct̃aib̃
muirpe rialain la cloinn caat̃ail uí gallcubair̃.

O cuip̃m̃ concoðar car̃pac̃ décc.

Mac an baip̃o oir̃ḡiall décc don pláiz̃.

till 1521, but he is decidedly in error.—See note ^m, under the year 1487, p. 1150, *supra*.

* *And slew Con*, literally, “and Con was slain by them.” This sudden change of the construction from the active to the passive of verbs, which so much destroys the unity and strength of the sentence, is among the principal defects of the style of the Four Masters. In some instances, where this sudden change from active to passive would too much weaken and lame the sentences, the Editor has deviated from their construction.

[†] *Donnell O'Neill*.—The Dublin copy of the

Annals of Ulster adds :

“And this same army of English and Irish proceeded to the castle of Omagh, where Niall, the son of Art O'Neill, submitted to them, and gave them hostages, after which they returned to their respective houses in triumph.”

‡ *Achadh-Mor-Baile-Ui-Flannagain*, i. e. the great field of O'Flanagan's town, now Aghamore, a townland in the parish of Inishmacsaint, in the barony of Magheraboy, in the north-west of the county of Fermanagh, where the ruins of the chapel referred to in the text are still to be seen. According to the tradition in the country,

among whom were Donnell, the son of O'Donnell, who had been confined there for the space of a year ; and Art, the son of O'Neill More (i. e. Henry), with his two sons, and many prisoners besides. They carried immense spoils away from it, and slew Con^o, the son of Turlough Roe O'Neill, in the castle. After this they left the town in the possession of Donnell O'Neill¹.

Thomas Oge, the son of Thomas the Earl, son of Garrett the Earl, and Cormac Oge, the son of Cormac, son of Teige Mac Carthy, followed Owen, the son of Teige, son of Cormac Mac Carthy, in pursuit of a prey. On this occasion Owen himself, and his two sons; O'Sullivan Beare, i. e. Philip, the son of Dermot, with his son, Teige-an-Chaennaigh ; Brian Oge Mac Sweeny, with many others, were slain by them.

Donough, the son of O'Donnell, and the two sons of O'Gallagher, i. e. John and Turlough, came from Moylurg out of captivity.

Slaine, the daughter of Mac Namara (Sida Cam), and wife of Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick, the son of Ulick), died.

Sabia, the daughter of Art O'Neill, who had been the wife of Redmond, the son of Philip Maguire, died.

Margaret, the daughter of Donnell Ballagh Maguire, and wife of O'Flanagan (i. e. Gilbert) of Tuath-ratha, died, after the victory of penance, and was interred at Donegal. It was by this couple that a chapel had been erected, in honour of God and the Blessed [Virgin] Mary, at Achadh-Mor-Baile-Ui-Flanagan².

Maine, the son of Melaghlin, son of Matthew Mac Manus, was slain in Botha-Muintire-Fialain³, by the sons of Cathal O'Gallagher.

O'Cuirnin, i. e. Conor Carragh, died.

Mac Ward of Oriel died of the plague⁴.

O'Flanagan of Tooraah had his bally or residence on an artificial island in Lough Erne, not far from this chapel.

³ *Botha-Muintire-Fialain*, i. e. the booths, tents, or huts of Muintir-Fialain, now Bohoe, a parish partly in the barony of Magheraboy, and partly in that of Clanawley, in the county of Fermanagh. Muintir-Fialain was the name of a tribe, and also of a district said to be co-extensive

with this parish.

¹ Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters :

"*Anno Domini 1498. Comar Moptel oo bpaith an bhaoin ri, 7 siarman 8bruan oo muintir ceanna rúile oo marbaó an bhaoin ri ar cumuic; 7 tri hopolaige oo buan oo bób Émainn moptla, .i. aóair comáir moptla,*

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1499.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, ceṛpe cēd, noṇat, a naoi.

Loṇlainn mac giollaḱalma biocairpe cūile maine, clepeac̃ ecnnaide, cpaib-
deḱ décc.

O bṛiain an giolla dub̃ diar bō hainm toirpḱealbac̃ mac toirpḱealbaiḡ
uī bṛiain tiḡearna tuasōmuman décc, ḡ toirpḱealbac̃ mac tairḱec̃ uī bṛiain
do ḡabail a ionaid̃.

Taḱec̃ mac diarmatta (i. mac ruaid̃ri) tiḡearna muic̃ce luip̃cc fear
aḡmar ionnpaiḡteaḱ, ḡ fear po diḡ a oīman for ḡac̃ tīp ina tim̃ceall décc
for cappaic̃ loḱa cé iar mbreit̃ buaḱa ó ḱīman ḡ o ḱōman, ḡ corbmac̃ mac
Ruaid̃ri mec̃ diarmatta do ḡabail a ionaid̃.

O doīnnail̃ aod̃ ruad̃ do ḱol ar ḡalluaḱt̃ hi cceann fīp ionait̃t rīḡ raxan.

Mac doīnnail̃ cloinne ceallaḡ corbmac̃ mac airt̃ fear deṛcaḱ deḡ
eimḡ décc, ḡ a aḱlacaḱ hi celuain eoair.

bṛiain mac meḡuid̃ri (Sfan mac Pīlip) do ḡabail lé cloinn bṛiain m̃eḡuid̃ri.

Donnchaḱ mac concobair mic̃ aḱḱa meḡuid̃ri do marbaḱ le fearaib̃ luip̃cc,
.i. la cloinn toirpḱealbaiḡ uī maeledūm.

Magnur mac ḡorpaḱa óic̃ mic̃ ḡorpaḱa ruaid̃ m̃eḡuid̃ri do marbaḱ la
teallaḱ eaḱḱaḱ.

Carlén bona dṛobaoiri do ḡabail̃ lá mac uī doīnnail̃ (i. donnchaḱ na
noṛdōḡ mac aḱḱa ruaid̃) ar baṛḱaib̃ i doīnnail̃. O doīnnail̃ fēin co na mac̃

ḱ'or̃cor do ḡunna andra cumup̃c̃ céḱna rīn, ḡ
tuille ar fīchis co cloinn do bṛeḱt̃ óó na
ḱiaḡ rīn.

"A. D. 1498. Thomas Mortel natus est hoc
anno; et Diermitius Sbruan unus ex oppidanis
Kinsaliae occisus est in praelio; et Edmundus
Mortel, pater Thomae Mortel" [supradicti],
"amisit tres uncias longitudinis penis sui in
eodem praelio, ictu pilae bombardae emissae; et
viginti liberos et amplius postea genuit.

"The King of France, Carolus Octavus, died
this year, quadragesimali tempore.

"Cormac Mac Coscry, an ecclesiastic learned

in the civil and canon law, died in this year.

"Cormac, the son of Owen, son of the Bishop
Mac Coghlan, official of Clonmacnoise, and a
learned ecclesiastic, in *Christo quievit*.

"Philip, the son of Turlough, son of Philip
Maguire, made an incursion into Teallach
Eathach, accompanied by the sons of Edmond
Maguire, and the sons of Gilla-Patrick Maguire,
and traversed the country as far as Snamh na
n-each, and burned Ballymagauran; and they
returned homewards without seizing upon any
preys or spoils, and were pursued by the chief-
tains of the territory, but the others turned

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1499.

The Age of Christ, one thousand four hundred ninety-nine.

Loughlin Mac Gilla-Calma. Vicar of Cuil-Maine^a, a wise and pious clergyman, died.

O'Brien Gilla-Duv, whose name was Turlough, the son of Turlough, Lord of Thomond, died ; and Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, took his place.

Teige Mac Dermot, the son of Rory, Lord of Moylurg, a successful and warlike man, who had spread terror [of his arms] through every territory around him, died in the Rock of Lough Key, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world ; and Cormac, the son of Rory Mac Dermot, took his place.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, went to the English territory, to meet the King of England's Deputy¹.

Mac Donnell of Clann-Kelly, i. e. Cormac, the son of Art, a charitable and truly hospitable man, died, and was interred at Clones.

Brian, the son of Maguire (John, the son of Philip), was taken prisoner by the son of Brian Maguire.

Donough, the son of Conor, son of Hugh Maguire, was slain by the men of Lurg, i. e. by the sons of Turlough O'Muldoon.

Manus, the son of Godfrey Oge, son of Godfrey Roe Maguire, was slain by the people of Teallach Eachdhach [Tullyhaw].

The castle of Bundrowes was taken by the son of O'Donnell (i. e. by Donough-na-nordog, the son of Hugh Roe), from O'Donnell's own warders ; but

upon the pursuers and successfully routed them, slaying twenty-three of them, among whom were the two sons of Hugh, son of Owen Magauran, i. e. Teige, and Manus the clergyman, and the rest were of the Clann-Ivor and the Clann-Mac-an-Taisigh, and of the tribe of Teallach Eathach in general. The Fermanagh men lost in the heat of the conflict Flaherty, the son of Don, son of Edmond Maguire. This event occurred on the vigil of the Festival of St. Michael."

^a *Cuil-Maine*.—This was the ancient name of the parish of Clonmany, in the north-west of

the barony of Inishowen, and county of Donegal.—See Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys at 31st August.

¹ *Deputy*.—The notice of O'Donnell's visit to Kildare, which is so vaguely and unsatisfactorily given by the Four Masters, is thus entered in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster :

"A. D. 1499. O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, went to the English territory this year to meet the King of England's Deputy, i. e. Garrett, the son of Thomas, the Earl, and the Earl's son, Henry, was given to him in fosterage."

αὐτὸ ὅcc τοῦ δολ ἰμον ccairlén. Μαγυῖδιρ ἡ Πίλιρ mac τοιρρῶεalbairḡ μέγυῖδιρ
 do tóct ἡ nódúm í domnaill ἡ a mic airm a mbattar. Donnchaḡ na noprócc
 ἡ Πίλιρ do tócar ppi apoile co po tuiarcc các a ceile díob. Ro marbaḡ
 ona eac donnchaḡ, ἡ po tparcepaḡ é pñrim go po gabáḡ é lá Πίλιρ ap in
 laetair rin, ἡ dor pat dua domnaill po cedóir. Ro gabáḡ tra an baile iart-
 tain ip in ló cedna. Tucc ua domnaill donnchaḡ dorídiiri do mágyidiiri co
 pucc leir dia tíg dia comda ἡ ngiallunr. Dorad ua domnaill iapañ tri pícit
 bó do mac toirpḡealbairḡ a lóech a cōpccar.

Maofleaclainn mac mupchaḡ mic taidcc még paḡnaill do gabail lé conn
 carpac mac taidcc mic tiḡearnáin uí Ruairc, ἡ lá Sían mac tiḡearnáin
 uí puairc a tábairt leó ap inir octa por loc mec nén. Ruḡraige mac toirp-
 ealbairḡ megyidiiri dionnraicciḡ an loca porpa, ἡ an dá mac rin uí Ruairc
 do marbaḡ leir, ἡ mac an caoic még plannchaḡ co na mac, ἡ Maofleaclainn
 mac mupchaḡ do tábairt lñr dia tíg. O domnaill aḡ puad dá puaplaccaḡ
 uada iarttain ἡ cairlén liaḡpoma do tábairt dua ndomnaill apír ó mac
 mupchaḡ (.i. maofleaclainn).

Sluaccheaḡ lá hiarla cille dapa (.i. ḡearoib mac tomáir mic rñain cain)
 iurcir na hepeann hi cconnaḡtaib, ἡ aḡliacc maenaccáin do gabáil dó por
 cloinn uilliam uí ceallairḡ, ἡ a tábairt do cloinn aḡda mic bpiain. Clann
 uilliam uí ceallairḡ dionnarbaḡ dar pua riap. Cairlén tuillree do gabail
 don tḡluacceaḡ rin lair por pñioct peiḡlimiḡ (.i. peiḡlimiḡ cleipeac), ἡ a
 mbraiḡde do tábairt dó daḡ ua concóbaip don dapa tiḡearna baí por pñol
 muiḡbairḡ. Cairlén Rora comáin, ἡ an cairlén riabac beór do gabail lair
 don dul rin.

Aḡ ua concóbaip do díocur ap a dúthaig la mac ndiarmata, ἡ lá com-
 aontaiḡ pñl Muireadhaig tar rionainn riap.

Mac uilliam búrc do tarrpaig dua concóbaip, ἡ do cloinn uilliam
 uí ceallairḡ. Cairlén aḡa liacc do gabail dó, ἡ a tábairt do cloinn uilliam

^m *Inis-Octa*, i. e. island of the breast. This name was in use in the last century, as appears from a short manuscript description of Fermanagh, in the possession of Mr. Petrie, which states that a King Aodh had a residence upon it. It is now called Iny Aḡda, anglicè Inishee, i. e. Hugh's island.—See the Ordnance Map of Fer-

managh, sheet 25.

ⁿ *Lough-Mac-Nen*, now Lough Macnean, situated between the barony of Clanawley, in the county of Fermanagh, and the barony of Tullyhaw, in the county of Cavan, and that of Dromahaire, in the county of Leitrim.

^o *Ath liag-Maenagain*, i. e. the stony ford of

O'Donnell himself and his son, Hugh Oge, surrounded the castle; and Maguire, and Philip, the son of Turlough Maguire, came to join O'Donnell and his son there. Donough-na-nordog and Philip came to a personal rencounter, in which they pommelled each other; but Donough's horse being killed, and he himself thrown down, he was taken prisoner on the spot by Philip, who immediately delivered him up to O'Donnell. The castle was afterwards taken on the same day. O'Donnell gave Donough back to Maguire, who conveyed him to his house, to be detained in confinement. O'Donnell afterwards gave Philip, the son of Turlough [Maguire], sixty cows, as a remuneration for his conquest.

Melaghlin, the son of Murrough, son of Teige Mac Rannall, was taken prisoner by Con Carragh, the son of Teige, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, and John, the son of Tiernan O'Rourke, and conveyed by them to Inis-Ochta^m, an island on Lough-Mac-Nenⁿ. Rury, the son of Turlough Maguire, attacked them on the lake, and slew these two sons of O'Rourke, and brought Mac-an-Chaoich Mac Clancy and his son, and Melaghlin, the son of Murrough, to his house. O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, afterwards ransomed him; and the castle of Leitrim was given up to O'Donnell again by Melaghlin, son of Murrough [Mac Rannall].

An army was led by the Earl of Kildare (i. e. Garrett, the son of Thomas, son of John Cam), Lord Justice of Ireland, into Connaught; and he took Athliag-Maenagain^o from the sons of William O'Kelly, and gave it to the sons of Hugh, son of Brian; and the sons of William O'Kelly were banished westwards across the River Suck. On this expedition the castle of Tulsk was taken by him from the descendants of Felim Cleireach [O'Conor], and their hostages were given up by him to Hugh O'Conor, the second lord who was over the Sil-Murray. The castles of Roscommon and Castlereagh were also taken by him on this expedition.

Hugh O'Conor was banished from his country by Mac Dermot, and driven westwards^p across the Shannon, by consent of the Sil-Murray.

Mac William Burke was [drawn to their assistance] by O'Conor and the sons of William O'Kelly. The castle of Athleague was taken by him, and given

St. Maenagan, now Athleague, a small town on castle here referred to now to be seen.

the River Suck, in the barony of Athlone, and ^p *Westwards*, *ripap*.—This is a mistake by the county of Roscommon. There is no part of the Four Masters for *ripap*, i. e. eastwards.

uí ceallaiḡ, ⁊ concóbar ua ceallaiḡ an dapa tiḡearna baof for uib maine do ḡabáil and, ⁊ a tabairt do maofleaclainn mac taircc mic donnchaid amaille lé braitḡuib oirriḡ ua maine, ⁊ láintḡearnur ua maine do ḡabáil do don cup rin.

Cairlén tuillce do ḡabáil lá mac uilliam, ⁊ lá hua cconcóbar, Mac cairppe mic briain do mairbadh ann duncor do peiléir, ⁊ braitḡve pleacta peidlimid, ⁊ a ccairlén do tairbhirt dua cconcóbar. Síó uí cconcóbar ⁊ Mhic diarmada do déanam lá mac uilliam, ⁊ braitḡve uata diblinib lá comall dia poile, .i. eoḡan mac uí concóbar, ⁊ cairppe mac uí cconcóbar.

O domnaill Aod ruad do dol pluas ar mac ndiarmada corbmac mac Ruaidri ⁊ ní ro airir co painic co corprliab. Iar ná fíor rin do mac diarmada ro tionoil ríde rocpaide maḡe luircce, ⁊ tuata connact do cōpnam corprleibe fíria hua ndomnaill. Iar ná airiuccad rin dua domnaill ro ḡab timceall ḡo muirir eolair, ⁊ tainicc tar rionainn aḡ cairlén liaḡpoma ḡo painicc maḡ luircce. Rucc ar cpeachaid ⁊ ar édalaid iomdaid ⁊ ro ḡab for orccain an tíre. Iar na cluinpín rin do Mac ndiarmada tainic hī ccfnn uí domnaill, ⁊ do pinne rít ruḡain fíur, ⁊ ro ioc a cíorpáin ḡo humal fíria hua ndomnaill. Do raḡ do an catad, ⁊ na braitḡve do bí hī maḡ luircce ó maird an bealaiḡ buide co rin.

Cpeaca móra lá briain mac domnaill (.i. ó neill) mic enri ar mac domnaill cloinne cellaiḡ .i. ḡiollapadpaicc.

^q *Assumed the full lordship*, i. e. who became the sole chief of Hy-Many, there having been previously two rival chieftains.

^r *Tuathas*.—These were the territories of Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna, Kinel-Dofa, and Corcachlann, the position and extent of each of which have been already pointed out.

^s *Entered Moylurg*.—This incursion of O'Donnell against Mac Dermot is more correctly given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster as follows:

"A. D. 1499. O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, went this year against the young Mac Dermot, i. e. Cormac, the son of Rory Mac Dermot; and he proceeded to Bealach-buidhe, which Mac

Dermot defended against him. O'Donnell went thence to the castle of Leitrim, whither Mac Dermot repaired to meet him, and they made peace with each other; and the Cathach, which had been for two years away from O'Donnell, and the prisoners who had remained in Moylurg, were restored to him. And Mac Dermot agreed to pay O'Donnell protection tribute for Moylurg from that time forward."

^t *Cathach*.—See note under the year 1497.

^u *Bealach-buidhe*.—See note under the year 1497.

^w *Clankelly*, a barony in the east of the county of Fermanagh. The Mac Donnells of this territory derive their name and origin from Domh-

up to the sons of William O'Kelly; and Conor O'Kelly, the second lord that was over Hy-Many, was taken prisoner in it, and delivered, together with the hostages of the sub-chiefs of Hy-Many, up to Melaghlín, the son of Teige, son of Donough, who assumed the full lordship^a of Hy-Many on that occasion.

The castle of Tusk was taken by Mac William and O'Conor; and the son of Carbry, son of Brian, was killed in it by a bullet-shot; and the hostages of the descendants of Felim, and their castles, were given to O'Conor. Mac William made peace between O'Conor and Mac Dermot; and each gave up hostages into the keeping of the other, namely, Owen, son of O'Conor, and Carbry, son of O'Conor.

O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, marched with an army against Mac Dermot, i. e. Cormac, the son of Rory, and never halted until he reached the Curliu mountains. Mac Dermot, having received intelligence of this, assembled the forces of Moylurg, and of the Tuathas¹ of Connaught, to defend the [pass of the] Curliu against O'Donnell. O'Donnell, perceiving this, marched round into Muintir-Eolais, crossed the Shannon near the castle of Leitrim, and [thus] entered Moylurg². He seized upon many preys and spoils, and commenced ravaging the country. When Mac Dermot heard of this, he repaired to O'Donnell, and concluded a perpetual peace with him, and humbly paid him his tribute. He [also] returned to him the Cathach³, and the prisoners who had remained in Moylurg from the time of the defeat of Bealach-Buidhe⁴ to that time.

Great depredations [were committed] by Brian, the son of Donnell (i. e. the O'Neill), son of Henry, on Mac Donnell of Clankelly⁵, i. e. Gillapatrik⁶.

nall, son of Colgan, son of Ceallach, son of Tuathal, son of Daimhin, son of Cairbre, who was called Damh-airgid, the common ancestor of Maguire, Mac Mahon, and others of the chief families of Oriel.

* Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1499. The son of Mac Pierce Butler died this year, i. e. Edmond, the son of James Mac Pierce Butler, a distinguished captain, who

had kept a house of general hospitality.

"Sile, daughter of Bishop Maguire, i. e. of Roe, the Bishop, died this year."

"Cormac Duv, the son of Teige O'Cassidy, died this year.

"A great deed was done in Scotland this year by the King of Scotland, i. e. by James Stuart, i. e. he hanged John More Mac Donnell, King of Innesi-Gall, and John Cahanagh, his son, and Randal Roe, and Donnell Ballagh, the four on the same Gallows, a month before Lammas."

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1500.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, Μίλε, cúicc céo.

Domnall ua pollamain eppcop doipe, bratair minúr de obrepuantia do bí go pasépac ar fud epeann acc ppoicépe 7 acc psh móir ppi pé epioát bliádan pia pin décc .i. do galap meóóin, 7 a aónacal i náe truin.

O Ruairc (peilim mac donnchaid mic tigeapnáin) do écc 7 eoccan mac tigeapnáin mic taidcc do gabail a ionaid.

Taidcc ócc mac taidcc mic tigeapnáin uí Ruairc décc.

Brian caoc mac neill mic Ssain buide mic eoccan uí neill do marbad lá domnall mac Ssain buide uí neill, 7 lá muinrip aoda i nnoipar cairléin éinb aipb.

Tomar mac aoda mic brian mic Pílip na tuaiqe meguibp do marbad la taib mac tomair mic tomair óicc meguibp 7 la muinrip muceibp.

Slóicéad lá hua ndomnaill aod puad i eéip neoccan co po loipcc baile uí neill dún nshainn, 7 co po brip an pshcairlén, 7 co po loipcc cranng loá laogairp, 7 a impúb implán dia tige gan ppiébeap ppi don éur pin.

Slóicéad lár an iurép gearóit mac tomáir, iarla éille dapa i eéip neoccan 7 Slóicéad ele lá hua ndomnaill aod puad co na pócraide co comraimic ppi an iurép ag cairlén cloinne Ssain buide uí neill, .i. cairlén éinn aipb 7 batap hi pporbairpi fair go po gabad leó é. Tuccad an baile iarom do éoirpdealbác mac cuinn uí neill. Do deacattap na maite pin dia tigeib iarom. Iar poad dua domnaill don eupup pin po gluar go nshmlpcc nshpa-dal hi eéip nailealla go po cpeacád leip plioét brian mec donnchaid baí i nshraonta ppi, 7 tamicc dia éip iarom.

An éoirpdealbác péhpáite (dia eapb an iurép cairlén éinb aipb) po gabad pibe lá hua neill (domnall) hi ccairlén hui neill péin hi ccionn lshpáite iapettain. Ro bshad a éapairgeét de co po páp coccad móp hi eéip neoccan depibe.

¹ *Ceann-ard*, high head, now Kinard, otherwise called Caledon, a village in the barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone. On an old map of Ulster, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, the castle of Kinard is shewn close

to the boundary of the territory of Trough, and near the margin of a lake with a small island. The site of this castle is pointed out by the natives of Caledon on a hill to the right of the road leading from Caledon to Aughnacloy, a few perches

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1500.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred.

Donnell O'Fallon, Bishop of Derry, a friar minor of the observance, who for the period of thirty years diligently taught and preached throughout Ireland, died of an inward disease, and was interred at Ath-Trim.

O'Rourke (Felim, the son of Donough, son of Tiernan), died ; and Owen, the son of Tiernan, son of Teige, took his place.

Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, died.

Brian Caech, the son of Niall, son of John Boy, son of Owen O'Neill, was slain by Donnell, son of John Boy O'Neill, and the people of Hugh, in the doorway of the castle of Ceann-ard'.

Thomas, the son of Hugh, son of Brian, son of Philip-na-Tuaighe Maguire, was slain by Teige, son of Thomas, son of Thomas Oge, and Muintir-Mucaidhein.

An army was led by O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, into Tyrone, and burned the town of O'Neill of Dungannon, demolished the old castle, and burned the crannog of Loch-Laeghaire, and then returned home, not meeting any opposition on this occasion.

An army was led by the Lord Justice of Ireland (Garrett, the son of Thomas, Earl of Kildare) into Tyrone ; and another army was led by O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, so that he joined the Lord Justice at the castle of the sons of John Boy O'Neill, i. e. the castle of Kinard, which they besieged until they took it. The town was afterwards given up to Turlough, the son of Con O'Neill ; and these chiefs then returned home. O'Donnell, after his return from this expedition, proceeded vigorously and resolutely into Tirerrill, and plundered the descendants of Brian Mac Donough, who were then at enmity with him. after which he returned home.

The aforementioned Turlough (to whom the Lord Justice had given up the castle of Kinard) was, at the end of six weeks afterwards, taken by O'Neill (Donnell), in O'Neill's own castle ; and his creaghts were taken from him, which gave rise to much war in Tyrone.

to the west of the former. According to the tradition in the country ceann árd was a name

given to this castle from its loftiness, and this seems true, as the hill on which it stood is not

Ο περγαίλ Ρυδραίγε mac IRiail do mārbað lá pémur mac Ruaiðri mic caðail mic uilliam uí περγαίλ i nínir móir loða gamna.

Ο brian laigen caðaoir mac dúnlainḡ do mārbað lá cuio dia braitrib féin.

Ψραðac mac duinn óicc mic duinn móir meḡuiðir, ḡ brian mac Slain mic doinnail ballaiḡ meḡuiðir do mārbað lá cloinn cuinn uí neill i mbeól áta na mardað.

Ḣiolla cripe mac éoin finn mec cápa do mārbað ap ḡreir oíðce ina tig pfin lá hað mac Slain buide meḡ maḡama, ḡ cpeaca an baile do dénamh lair.

Da mac donnchaíð óicc mic donnchaíð móir mic aóða meḡuiðir (Semur ḡ Remann) do mārbað lá heóccan mac donnchaíð móir mic aóða céona.

Shioct duinn mic conconnaet meḡuiðir do ðol ap ionnpaiccíð ap baile meic ḡiolla puaið, ḡ an ḡiolla dub mac concobaíḡ mic tomaíḡ meḡuiðir do mārbað leó, ḡ doinnall caoð mac ḡiollapuaið co na mac, ḡ Ruaiðri mac doinnail ḡirr mec ḡiollapuaið co poðaiðib ele.

Éóccan mac πεαραðhaiḡ bailb mic πεαραðhaiḡ mic duinn mic conconnaet meḡuiðir do mārbað lá ḡoppaið mac ḡiollapuaið i ndioḡail na oḡuinge pémpaite.

Caíplén do éionnpennað lá Pilip mac brian mic Pilip ap carpaice loða an taipb.

Ḣiollapaðpaice mac plaitebeartaíḡ mic tomaíḡ óicc meḡuiðir do mārbað lá niall mac aipe uí neill ḡ lá a cloinn, ḡ cpeaca mora do bñit leó ó cloinb plaitebeartaicech.

Sopca inḡfn pilip mic tomaíḡ (.i. an ḡiolla dub) meḡuiðir, ḡ ḡoppaið ócc mac ḡoppaða puaið meḡuiðir décc.

An bappaíð móir do mārbað lé na bpaíḡaíḡ féin lá ðauib bappa, .i. aip-ðieoðain cluana, ḡ copcaíge. Ðauib do mārbað le tomar a bappa, ḡ lé

high enough to merit that appellation. The lake shewn on the old map above referred to is now nearly dried up.

¹ *Inis-mor-Locha-Gamhna*, i.e. the great island of Lough Gawn, now Inishmore, in Lough Gawn, which belongs to the parish of Columbkille, barony of Granard, and county of Long-

ford.—See note ^m, under the year 1415, pp. 820, 821, *supra*.

^a *Bel-atha-na-marclach*.—This place is now called Ballinamallard, which is a small village in the barony of Tirkennedy, in the county of Fermanagh, not far from the boundary of the county of Tyrone.

O'Farrell, i. e. Rury, the son of Irial, was slain on the island of Inis-mor-Locha-Gamhna^a, by James, son of Rury, son of Cathal, son of William O'Farrell.

O'Byrne of Leinster (Cahir, the son of Dunlang) was slain by some of his own kinsmen.

Feradhach, the son of Don Oge, son of Don More Maguire, and Brian, the son of John, son of Donnell Ballagh Maguire, were slain by the sons of Con O'Neill, at Bel-atha-na-Marclach^a.

Gilchreest, son of John Fin Mac Cabe, was slain in his own house, in a nocturnal attack, by Hugh, the son of John Boy Mac Mahon, who carried off the spoil found in his residence.

The two sons of Donough Oge, the son of Donough More, son of Hugh Maguire (viz. James and Redmond), were slain by Owen, the son of Donough More, son of the same Hugh.

The descendants of Don, the son of Cuconnaught Maguire, made an attack upon Ballymacgilroy^b, and slew Gilla-Duv, the son of Conor, son of Thomas Maguire, and Donnell Caech Mac Gilroy, with his son, and Rory, the son of Donnell Gearr Mac Gilroy, and many others.

Owen, son of Feradhach Balv, who was son of Don, who was son of Cuconnaught Maguire, was slain by Godfrey Mac Gilroy, in revenge of the people aforementioned.

A castle was begun [to be built] on the Rock of Loch-an-Tairbh^c, by Philip, the son of Brian, son of Philip [Maguire].

Gilla-Patrick, the son of Flaherty, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, was slain by Niall, the son of Art O'Neill, and his sons, who carried off great spoils from the sons of Flaherty.

Sorcha^d, the daughter of Philip, son of Thomas (i. e. Gilla-Duv) Maguire, and Godfrey Oge, the son of Godfrey Roe Maguire, died.

Barry More was slain by his own kinsman, David Barry, Archdeacon of Cloyne and Cork. David was slain by Thomas Barry and Muintir O'Callaghan.

^b *Ballymacgilroy*, now Ballymackilroy, a townland in the parish of Aghalurcher, barony of Tirkennedy, and county of Fermanagh.—See note under the year 1495.

^c *Loch-an-tairbh*, i. e. the lake of the bull,

now Lough Aterriff, the name of a townland containing a small lake with a rocky island, in the parish of Aghalurcher, barony of Tirkennedy, and county of Fermanagh.

^d *Sorcha*.—This name is now made Sarah.

muintir ceallaacán. Iapla d'fhuimian do éocbáil cuip d'áuid a ceionn ríct lá 7 a lóccad iapóm.

An rionnac muintire tabccáin (caippe) do marbad lá cono mac aipe mic cuinn uí maoleaclainn.

* *Burned it.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is: “7 min 7 luait do dénum de, i. e. made meal and ashes of it.”

‘Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the following passages omitted by the Four Masters:

“*Anno Domini* 1500. This was a year of grace at Rome, i. e. the golden door was opened,

and it was also a bissextile year. O'Banan, i. e. Nicholas of Airech-Maelain” [Derryvullen], “died this year among the Clann-Kee O'Reilly. He had been Vicar of Daire Mhaelain, and Erenagh of the third part of the same town.

“There was continual rain and much inclement weather in this year from the festival of the Cross in Autumn till after the festival of

The Earl of Desmond disinterred the body of David in twenty days, and afterwards burned it.

The Sinnagh (Fox) of Muintir-Tadhgain (Carbry) was slain by Con, the son of Art, son of Con O'Melaghlin'.

St. Patrick, so that the crops, particularly the wheat, were injured.

"The town of Galway *hoc anno ex majore parte cremata est.*

"Melaghlin Bradagh" [i. e. the thievish], "the son of Teige, son of Manus O'Flanagan, was hanged this year by Maguire, i. e. by John,

the son of Philip Maguire, in the Lent of this year. This man confessed, that besides beeves, hogs, and sheep, he had stolen thirty-five horses from church and country, which were never recovered from him, besides others which were taken and recovered."

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